HISTORY

OF

SUMMIT COUNTY,

WITH AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF

OHIO.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

OUR history of Summit County, after months of arduous toil, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation; no subject of universal public value has been omitted, save where protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The necessarily limited nature of the work, the impossibility of ingrafting upon its pages, the vast fund of the county's historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details and events, have compelled the publishers to be brief on all subjects presented. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and the generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in Summit County in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the county, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided; and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven in with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume, and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in our manner of collecting material; in the division of the subject matter into distinct and appropriate chapters; in giving a separate chapter to every town, township and important subject, and in the systematic arrangement of the individual chapters. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE PUBLISHERS.

MAY, 1881.



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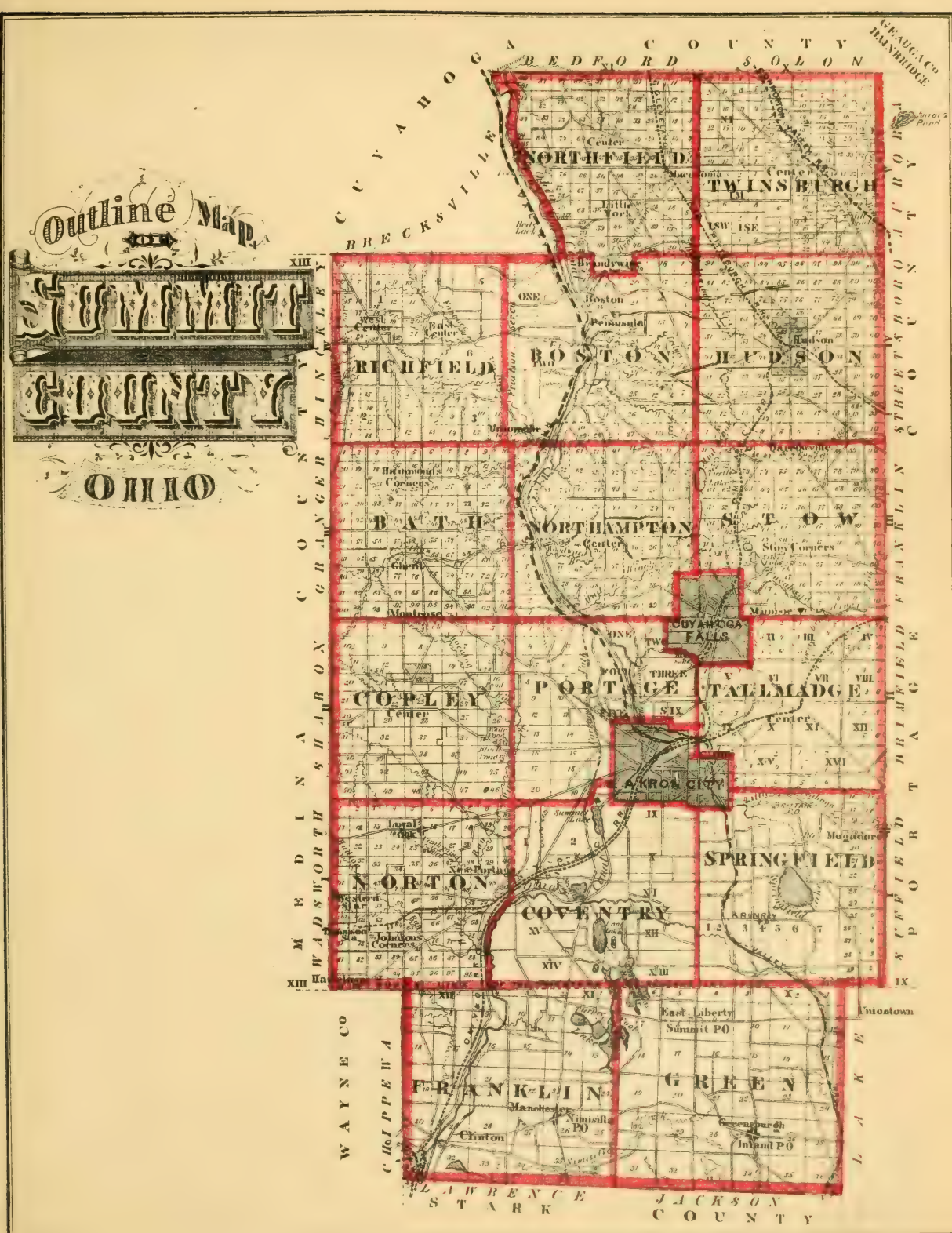
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PORTAGE
TALLMADGE
AKRON CITY
SPRINGFIELD
NORTON
COVENTRY
FRANKLIN
GREEN
MEDINA COUNTY
WADSWORTH
CHIPPEWA
WAYNE CO
LAWRENCE
STARK
JACKSON COUNTY
PORTAGE COUNTY
FRANKLIN
BRIMFIELD
LAKE

HISTORY OF OHIO.

BY A. A. GRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — PRIMITIVE — RACES — ANTIQUITIES — INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lake Erie, and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan County, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their evistence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound-Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some acounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstown, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> "The verdant hills
> Are covered o'er with growing grain,
> And white men till the soil,
> Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests — increased in a few years to fifteen — a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mou-in-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly caparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, erelong they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, erelong, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778, by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

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* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV. King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presquville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its immates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Loudon, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people. One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly three hours, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Miamis, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

*Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

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never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia,* and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 66⅔ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredadations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

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their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

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CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the principal lawyer in the Council, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence. honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.
† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

*After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never voted for. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1816, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public sqares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their familes to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Majs. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. One day was occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe-olany*, i. e., Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra*, *Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Eliz Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters. Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1798, John Ratliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

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* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

*Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River.' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1797, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the session of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Lancaster. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

* The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle:* the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kugh-qua* sepe, ie; *bottle river.* John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles nort ewest of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

* Lecture of George Sanderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The year following, the Rev. John Wright, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were established and thereafter regularly maintained at this place.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoata-ke, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives * assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen, except Vanderburgh, chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan was elected to the vacancy caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

*Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, *as* Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto. about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
§Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822. to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

§ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS —DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and Major L. Giddings, of Dayton, its Major, Thos. L. Hamer, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62,692,000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

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*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.

CHAPTER XVII.*

PUBLIC LANDS OF OHIO—THR MYSTERIES OF THE EARLY SURVEYS—THE NEW CONNECTICUT—ITS ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

TO the inexperienced student of the history of Ohio, nothing is more perplexing and unsatisfactory, than the account of its public lands. Held theoretically by the conflicting claims of colonies, each jealous of the other's prestige, and practically controlled by the determined assertion of his claim by the Indian, its territory came under the acknowledged control of the General Government in a fragmentary way, and in the early surveys it lacks that regular arrangement which marks the larger part of the old Northwestern Territory. But, to the early colonist, Ohio was the land of promise. The reports of the early explorers who had been sent to spy out the land were such as to stimulate the rapacity of greedy adventurers to the highest pitch, and Ohio became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but also to the pioneer settlements of the East. The spirit of land speculation was fostered by the system of royal charters and favoritism, and colonial officials were rapidly acquiring titles to large tracts of the fertile lands of the Northwest. Lord Dunmore, who represented the crown in Virginia, had made arrangements to secure a large portion of this territory, which were only frustrated by the precipitation of the Revolutionary struggle. In all these operations the rights or interests of the Indians were ignored. Might was the measure of the white man's right, and, in the face of formal treaties very favorable to the whites, the lands reserved to the natives were shamelessly bought and sold. Titles thus secured were obviously of no value if the integrity of solemn treaties were to be respected, but, so generally had the public mind been corrupted by the greed for gain, that this consideration offered no hindrance whatever to this sort of traffic in land titles. In 1776, however, the colonies having renounced their allegiance to the mother country, and having assumed a position as sovereign and independent States, a summary end was put to this speculation, and all persons were forbidden to locate in this territory, until its ownership and jurisdiction should be determined. Each State claimed the right of soil, the jurisdiction over the district of country embraced by the provisions of its charter, and the privilege of disposing of the land to subserve its own interests. The States, on the contrary, which had no such charter, insisted that that these lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, as the title to them, if secured at all, would be by the expenditure of the blood and moneys of all alike. The treaty of peace with England was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, and Congress at once became urgent in seconding this demand of the non charter-holding States. Under the charters held by the individual State, the General Government was powerless to fulfill its agreement with the troops, to grant land to each soldier of the war, and the general dissatisfaction occasioned by this state of things, formed a powerful influence which finally brought about a general cession of these unappropriated lands, held by the different States. In March, 1784, Virginia ceded her territory situated northwest of the River Ohio, reserving the tract now known as the Virginia Military Lands. In 1786, Connecticut ceded her territory, save the "Western Reserve;" reserved cessions were made by Massachusetts in 1785, and by New York in 1780.

When Ohio was admitted into the Federal Union in 1803, as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, excepting those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. A large portion of the State, however, had been granted or sold to various individuals, companies and bodies politic before this, and subsequent dispositions of Ohio public lands have generally been in aid of some public State enterprise. The following are the names by which the principal bodies of land are designated, taking their titles from the different forms of transfer:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military Lands.
3. Ohio Company's Purchase.
4. Donation Tract.

*Compiled from Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, and a pamphlet by Judge W. W. Boynton, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

5. Symmes' Purchase.
6. Refugee Tract.
7. French Grant.
8. Dohrman's Grant.
9. Moravian Lands.
10. Zane's Grant.
11. Maumee Road Lands.
12. Turnpike Lands.
13. Ohio Canal Lands.
14. School Lands.
15. College Lands.
16. Ministerial Lands.
17. Salt Sections.
18. Virginia Military Lands.
19. Western Reserve.
20. Fire Lands.

These grants, however, may properly be divided into three general classes—Congress Lands, the Virginia Reserve and the Connecticut Reserve; the former including all lands of the State, not known as the Virginia Military Land or the Western Reserve. Previous to any grants of this territory, the Indian title had to be acquired. Although the United States has succeeded to the rights acquired by the English from the Iroquois, there were numerous tribes that disputed the right of the dominant nation to cede this territory, and a treaty was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and in the following year at Fort McIntosh, by which the Indians granted all east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to the Ohio, and all south of what subsequently became known as the Greenville Treaty line, or Indian boundary line. By this treaty, this line extended from the Portage, between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum, "thence down that branch, to the crossing above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which the fort stood, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River," whence the line was extended westward, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Congress Lands are so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, conformably to such laws as are, or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under the authority and at the expense of the National Government. All these lands, except Marietta and a part of Steubenville districts, are numbered as follows:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The seven Ranges, Ohio Company's Purchase, and Symmes' Purchase are numbered as here exhibited:

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

The townships are again subdivided into sections of one mile square, each containing 640 acres, by lines running parallel with the township and range lines. The sections are numbered in two different modes, as exhibited in the preceding figures or diagrams.

In addition to the foregoing division, the sections are again subdivided into four equal parts, called the northeast quarter-section, southeast quarter section, etc. And again by a law of Congress, which went into effect July, 1820, these quarter-sections are also divided by a north-and-

south line into two equal parts, called the east half quarter-section No. —, and west half quarter-section No. —, which contain eighty acres each. The minimum price was reduced by the same law from $2 to $1.25 per acre, cash down.

In establishing the township and sectional corners, a post was first planted at the point of intersection; then on the tree nearest the post, and standing within the section intended to be designated, was numbered with the marking iron the range, township, and number of the section, thus:

R 21		R 20		
T 4		T 4		
S 30	4	1 S 31		The quarter corners are marked 1—4 south, merely.
—		—		
R 21	3	2 R 20		
T 3		T 3		
S 1		S 6		

Section No. 16 of every township is perpetually reserved for the use of schools, and leased or sold out, for the benefit of schools, under the State government. All the others may be taken up either in sections, fractions, halves, quarters, or half-quarters.

For the purpose of selling out these lands, they were divided into eight several land districts, called after the names of the towns in which the land offices are kept, viz., Wooster, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Chillicothe, etc., etc.

In May, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance, the *first seven ranges*, bounded on the north by a line drawn due west from the Pennsylvania State line, where it crosses the Ohio River, to the United States Military Lands, forty-two miles; and, on the west, by the same line drawn thence south to the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of Marietta Township, and on the east and south by the Ohio River, were surveyed in 1786–87, and in the latter year, and sales were effected at New York, to the amount of $72,974. In 1796, further portions of these lands were disposed of at Pittsburgh, to the amount of $43,446, and at Philadelphia, amounting to $5,-120. A portion of these lands were located under United States Military land warrants, and the rest was disposed of at the Steubenville Land Office, which was opened July 1, 1801.

United States Military Lands are so called from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an act of Congress of the 1st of June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. This tract of country, embracing these lands, is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the original seven ranges of townships, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line, thence northeasterly with said line to old Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, thence due east to the place of beginning, including a tract of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded on the north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the "seven ranges of townships," south by the Congress and Refugee lands, and west by the Scioto River.

These lands are surveyed into townships of five miles square; these townships were then again, originally, surveyed into quarter townships, of two and a half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each; and, subsequently, some of these quarter-townships were subdivided into forty lots, of 100 acres each, for the accommodation of those soldiers holding warrants for only 100 acres each. And again, after the time originally assigned for the location of these warrants had expired, certain quarter-townships, which had not then been located, were divided into sections of one mile square each, and sold by the General Government, like the main body of Congress lands.

The quarter-townships are numbered as exhibited in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. The place of each township is ascertained by numbers and ranges, the same as Congress lands; the ranges being numbered from east to west, and the numbers from south to north.

2	1
3	4

Ohio Company's Purchase is a body of land containing about 1,500,000 acres; including, however, the donation tract, school lands, etc., lying along the Ohio River; and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia Counties. This tract was purchased by the General Government in the year 1787, by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, in Massachusetts, agents for the "Ohio Company," so called, which had then been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,285 acres were ultimately paid for, and, of course, patented. This body of land was then apportioned out into 817 shares, of 1,173 acres each, and a town lot of one-third of an acre to each share. These shares were made

up to each proprietor in tracts, one of 640 acres, one of 262, one of 160, one of 100, one of 8, and another of 3 acres, besides the before-mentioned town lot. Besides every section 16, set apart, as elsewhere, for the support of schools, every Section 29 is appropriated for the support of religious institutions. In addition to which were also granted two six-mile-square townships for the use of a college. But, unfortunately for the Ohio Company, owing to their want of topographical knowledge of the country, the body of land selected by them, with some partial exceptions, is the most hilly and sterile of any tract of similar extent in the State.

Donation Tract is a body of 100,000 acres, set off in the northern limits of the Ohio Company's tract, and granted to them by Congress, provided they should obtain one actual settler upon each hundred acres thereof, within five years from the date of the grant; and that so much of the 100,000 acres aforesaid, as should not thus be taken up, shall revert to the General Government.

This tract may, in some respects, be considered a part of the Ohio Company's purchase. It is situated in the northern limits of Washington County. It lies in an oblong shape, extending nearly seventeen miles from east to west, and about seven and a half north to south.

Symmes' Purchase is a tract of 311,682 acres of land in the southwestern quarter of the State, between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It borders on the Ohio River a distance of twenty-seven miles, and extends so far back from the latter between the two Miamis as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every sixteenth section, or square mile, in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools, and Sections 29 for the support of religious institutions, besides fifteen acres around Fort Washington, in Cincinnati. This tract of land is now one of the most valuable in the State.

Refugee Tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land, granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British Provinces during the Revolutionary war and espoused the cause of freedom, is a narrow strip of country, four and a half miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles. It has the United States twenty ranges of military or army lands north, twenty-two ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract is situated the town of Columbus.

French Grant is a tract of 24,000 acres of land, bordering upon the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. A short time after the Ohio Company's purchase began to be settled, an association was formed under the name of the Scioto Land Company. A contract was made for the purchase of a part of the lands included in the Ohio Company's purchases. Plats and descriptions of the land contracted for were made out, and Joel Barlow was sent as an agent to Europe to make sales of the lands for the benefit of the company; and sales were effected of a considerable part of the land to companies and individuals in France. On February 19, 1791, two hundred and eighteen of these purchasers left Havre de Grace, in France, and arrived in Alexandria, D. C., on the 3d of May following. On their arrival, they were told that the Scioto Company owned no land. The agent insisted that they did, and promised to secure them good titles thereto, which he did, at Winchester, Brownsville and Charleston (now Wellsburg). When they arrived at Marietta, about fifty of them landed. The rest of the company proceeded to Gallipolis, which was laid out about that time, and were assured by the agent that the place lay within their purchase. Every effort to secure titles to the lands they had purchased having failed, an application was made to Congress, and in March, 1795, the above grant was made to these persons Twelve hundred acres additional, were afterward granted, adjoining the above-mentioned tract at its lower end, toward the mouth of the Little Scioto River.

Dohrman's Grant is one six-mile-square township of 23,040 acres, granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, formerly a wealthy Portuguese merchant in Lisbon, for and in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary war, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war. It is located in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County.

Moravian Lands are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, originally granted by the old Continental Congress in July, 1787, and confirmed by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, to the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, in trust and for the use of the Christianized Indians living thereon. They are laid out in nearly square farms, on the Muskingum River, in what is now Tuscarawas County. They are called by the names of the Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem tracts.

Zane's Tracts are three several tracts of one mile

square each—one on the Muskingum River, which includes the town of Zanesville - one at the cross of the Hocking River, on which the town of Lancaster is laid out, and the third on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. They were granted by Congress to one Ebenezer Zane, in May, 1786, on condition that he should open a road through them, from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky.

There are also three other tracts, of one mile square each, granted to Isaac Zane, in the year 1802, in consideration of his having been taken prisoner by the Indians, when a boy, during the Revolutionary war, and living with them most of his life; and having during that time performed many acts of kindness and beneficence toward the American people. These tracts are situated in Champaign County, on King's Creek, from three to five miles northwest from Urbana.

The Maumee Road's Lands are a body of lands averaging two miles wide, lying along one mile on each side of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of about forty-six miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. They were originally granted by the Indian owners, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808, to enable the United States to make a road on the line just mentioned. The General Government never moved into the business until February, 1823, when Congress passed an act making over the aforesaid lands to the State of Ohio, provided she should, within four years thereafter, make and keep in repair a good road throughout the aforesaid route of forty-six miles. This road the State government has already made, obtained possession, and sold most of the land.

Turnpike Lands are forty-nine sections, amounting to 31,360 acres, situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were originally granted by an act of Congress on March 3, 1827, and more specifically by a supplementary act the year following. The considerations for which these lands were granted were that the mail stages and all troops and property of the United States, which should ever be moved and transported along this road should pass free from toll.

The Ohio Canal Lands are granted by Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid in constructing her extensive canals. These lands comprise over one million of acres.

School Lands—By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted into the Union, it was stipulated, for and in consideration that the State of Ohio should never tax the Congress lands until after they should have been sold five years, and in consideration that the public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one-thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State should be set apart for the support of common schools therein. And for the purpose of getting at lands which should, in point of quality of soil, be on an average with the whole land in the country, they decreed that it should be selected by lots, in small tracts each, to wit: That it should consist of Section No. 16, let that section be good or bad, in every township of Congress land, also in the Ohio Company's and in Symmes' Purchases, all of which townships are composed of thirty-six sections each; and for the United States military lands and Connecticut Reserve, a number of quarter-townships, two and a half miles square each (being the smallest public surveys therein, then made), should be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury in different townships throughout the United States military tract, equivalent in quantity to the one-thirty-sixth part of those two tracts respectively; and, for the Virginia military tract, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein, should be selected by lot, in what was then called the "New Purchase," in quarter-township tracts of three miles square each. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but in some instances, by the carelessness of the officers conducting the sales, or from some other cause, a few Sections 16 have been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, has generally granted other lands in lieu thereof, as, for instance, no Section 16 was reserved in Montgomery Township, in which Columbus is situated, and Congress afterward granted therefor Section 21, in township cornering thereon to the southwest.

College Townships are three six-mile-square townships, granted by Congress; two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchase, and one for the use of the inhabitants of Symmes' Purchase.

Ministerial Lands—In both the Ohio Company and the Symmes' Purchase every Section 29 (equal to every one-thirty-sixth part of every township)

is reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchasers of these two tracts came from parts of the Union where it was customary and deemed necessary to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they therefore stipulated in this original purchase that a permanent fund in lands should thus be set apart for this purchase. In no other part of the State, other than these two purchases, are any lands set apart for this object.

The Connecticut Western Reserve and the Fire Lands are surveyed into townships of about five miles square each; and these townships are then subdivided into four quarters; and these quarter-townships are numbered as in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. And for individual convenience, these are again subdivided, by private surveys, into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres each, to suit individual purchasers.

3	2
4	1

In its history, the Western Reserve is far more important than any other of the early arbitrary divisions of the State. It was peopled by a dominant class that brought to this wilderness social forms and habits of thought that had been fostered in the Puritan persecutions of England, and crystallized by nearly half a century of pioneer life in Connecticut, into a civilization that has not yet lost its distinctive characteristics. Dating their history back to the early part of the seventeenth century, the true descendant of the Puritan points with pride to the permanency of their traditions, to the progressive character of their institutions, and marks their influence in the commanding power of the schoolhouse and church.

The earliest measure which may be said to have affected the history of the Reserve, originated in 1609. In this year, James I, granted to a company called the London Company, a charter, under which the entire claim of Virginia to the soil northwest of the Ohio was asserted. It was clothed with corporate powers, with most of its members living in London. The tract of country embraced within this charter was immense. It commenced its boundaries at Point Comfort, on the Atlantic, and ran south 200 miles, and thence west across the continent to the Pacific; commencing again at Point Comfort, and running 200 miles north, and from this point northwest to the sea. This line ran through New York and Pennsylvania, crossing the eastern end of Lake Erie, and terminated in the Arctic Ocean. The vast empire lying between the south line, the east line, the diagonal line to the northwest, and the Pacific Ocean, was claimed by virtue of this charter. It included over half of the North American Continent. Notwithstanding the charter of the London Company included all the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Ohio, James I, on the 3d of November, 1620, by royal letters patent, granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, to be known as the Council of Plymouth, all the territory lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific. This description embraced a large tract of the lands granted to the Virginia or London Company. In 1630, a portion of the same territory was granted to the Earl of Warwick, and afterward confirmed to him by Charles I. In 1631, the Council of Plymouth, acting by the Earl of Warwick, granted to Lord Brook and Viscounts Say and Seal, what were supposed to be the same lands, although by a very imperfect description. In 1662, Charles II granted a charter to nineteen patentees, with such associates as they should from time to time elect. This association was made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut. This charter constituted the organic law of the State for upward of one hundred and fifty years. The boundaries were Massachusetts on the north, the sea on the south, Narragansett River or Bay on the east, and the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) on the west This description embraced a strip of land upward of six miles wide, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including a part of New York and New Jersey, and all the territory now known as the Western Reserve.

In 1681, for the consideration of £16,000 and a fealty of two beaver skins a year, Charles II granted to William Penn a charter embracing within its limits the territory constituting the present State of Pennsylvania. This grant included a strip of territory running across the entire length of the State on the north, and upward of fifty miles wide, that was embraced within the Connecticut charter. Massachusetts, under the Plymouth Charter, claimed all the land between the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees, of north latitude. In 1664, Charles II ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II, by letters patent, all the country between the St. Croix and the Delaware. After the overthrow of the gov-

ernment of "New Netherlands," then existing upon that territory, it was claimed that the grant of the Duke of York extended west into the Mississippi Valley.

Thus matters stood at the commencement of the Revolution. Virginia claimed all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Connecticut strenuously urged her titles to all lands lying between the parallels 41° and 42° 2′ of north latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Pennsylvania, under the charter of 1681, had taken possession of the disputed land lying in that State, and had granted much of it to actual settlers. New York and Massachusetts were equally emphatic in the assertion of ownership to land between those lines of latitude. The contention between claimants under the Connecticut and Pennsylvania charters, on the Susquehanna, frequently resulted in bloodshed. The controversy between those two States was finally submitted to a Court of Commissioners, appointed by Congress, upon the petition of Pennsylvania, under the ninth article of the confederation, which gave Congress power to establish a Court of Commissioners, to settle disputed boundaries between States, in case of disagreement. The court decided in favor of Pennsylvania, and this decision terminated the controversy. The question of the title to lands lying west of Pennsylvania, was not involved in this adjudication, but remained a subject for future contention. A party sprung up during the war that disputed the title of the States asserting it, to lands outside of State limits, and which insisted upon the right of the States by whose common treasure, dominion was to be secured, to participate in the benefits and results arising from the joint and common effort for independence. This party was particularly strong in the smaller States. Those colonies that had not been the favored recipients of extensive land grants, were little inclined to acquiesce in claims, the justice of which they denied, and which could be secured to the claimants, only by the success of the Revolution.

There is little doubt, that the conflict in the early charters, respecting boundaries, grew out of the ignorance of the times in which they were granted, as to the breadth or inland extent of the American Continent. During the reign of James I, Sir Francis Drake reported, that, from the top of the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama, he had seen both oceans. This led to the supposition that the continent, from east to west, was of no considerable extent, and that the South Sea, by which the grants were limited on the west, did not lie very far from the Atlantic; and as late as 1740, the Duke of Newcastle addressed his letters to the "Island of New England." Hence it was urged as an argument against the claims of those States asserting title to Western lands, that the term, in the grants, of South Sea, being, by mutual mistake of the parties to the charter, an erroneous one—the error resulting from misinformation or want of certainty concerning the locality of that sea—the claiming State ought not to insist upon an ownership resting upon such a footing, and having its origin in such a circumstance. Popular feeling on the subject ran so high, at times, as to cause apprehension for the safety of the confederation. In 1780, Congress urged upon the States having claims to the Western country, the duty to make a surrender of a part thereof to the United States.

The debt incurred in the Revolutionary contest, the limited resources for its extinguishment, if the public domain was unavailable for the purpose, the existence of the unhappy controversy growing out of the asserted claims, and an earnest desire to accommodate and pacify conflicting interests among the States, led Congress, in 1784, to an impressive appeal to the States interested, to remove all cause for further discontent, by a liberal cession of their domains to the General Government, for the common benefit of all the States. The happy termination of the war found the public mind in a condition to be easily impressed by appeals to its patriotism and liberality. New York had, in 1780, ceded to the United States, the lands that she claimed, lying west of a line running south from the west bend of Lake Ontario; and, in 1785, Massachusetts relinquished her claim to the same lands —each State reserving the same 19,000 square miles of ground, and each asserting an independent title to it. This controversy between the two States was settled by an equal division between them, of the disputed ground. Virginia had given to her soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and of the war between France and England, a pledge of bounties payable in Western lands; and, reserving a sufficient amount of land to enable her to meet the pledge thus given, on the 1st of March, 1784, she relinquished to the United States, her title to all other lands lying northwest of the Ohio. On the 14th day of September, 1786, the delegates in Congress, from the State of Connecticut, being authorized and directed so to do, relinquished to the United States, all the right, title, interest, jurisdic-

tion and claim that she possessed to the lands lying west of a line running north from the 41° north latitude, to 42° 2′, and being 120 miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania. The territory lying west of Pennsylvania, for the distance of 120 miles, and between the above-named degrees of latitude, although not in terms reserved by the instrument of conveyance, was in fact reserved—not having been conveyed—and by reason thereof, was called the Western Reserve of Connecticut. It embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, all of Summit, save the townships of Franklin and Greene; the two northern tiers of townships of Mahoning; the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles, of Ashland; and the islands lying north of Sandusky, including Kelley's and Put-in-Bay.

During the Revolution, the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, made incursions in the heart of Connecticut, and destroyed a large amount of property in the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New and East Haven, New London, Richfield and Groton. There were upward of 2,000 persons and families that sustained severe losses by the depredations of the enemy. On the 10th of May, 1792, the Legislature of that State set apart and donated to the suffering inhabitants of these towns, 500,000 acres of the west part of the lands of the Reserve, to compensate them for the losses sustained. These lands were to be bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Erie, south by the base line of the Reserve, west by its western line, and east by a line parallel with the western line of Pennsylvania, and so far from the west line of the Reserve as to include within the described limits the 500,000 acres. These are the lands now embraced within the counties of Huron and Erie, and the Township of Ruggles, in Ashland County. The islands were not included. The lands so given were called "Sufferers' Lands," and those to whom they were given were, in 1796, by the Legislature of Connecticut, incorporated by the name of the "Proprietors of the half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie." After Ohio had become an independent State, this foreign corporation was not found to work well here, not being subject to her laws, and, to relieve the owners of all embarrassment, on the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature of this State conferred corporate power on the owners and proprietors of the "Half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie," in the county of Trumbull, called "Sufferers' Land." An account of the losses of the inhabitants had been taken in pounds, shillings and pence, and a price placed upon the lands, and each of the sufferers received land proportioned to the extent of his loss. These lands subsequently took the name of "Fire Lands," from the circumstance that the greater part of the losses suffered resulted from fire.

In 1795, the remaining portion of the Reserve was sold to Oliver Phelps and thirty-five others, who formed what became known as the "Connecticut Land Company." Some uneasiness concerning the validity of the title arose from the fact that, whatever interest Virginia, Massachusetts or New York may have had in the lands reserved, and claimed by Connecticut, had been transferred to the United States, and, if neither of the claiming States had title, the dominion and ownership passed to the United States by the treaty made with England at the close of the Revolution. This condition of things was not the only source of difficulty and trouble. The Reserve was so far from Connecticut as to make it impracticable for that State to extend her laws over the same, or ordain new ones for the government of the inhabitants; and, having parted with all interest in the soil, her right to provide laws for the people was not only doubted, but denied. Congress had provided by the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio; but to admit jurisdiction in the United States to govern this part of that territory, would cast grave doubt upon the validity of the company's title. It was therefore insisted that the regulations prescribed by that instrument for the government of the Northwest Territory had no operation or effect within the limits of the Reserve. To quiet apprehension, and to remove all cause of anxiety on the subject, Congress, on April 28, 1800, authorized the President to execute and deliver, on the part of the United States, letters patent to the Governor of Connecticut, whereby the United States released, for the uses named, all right and title to the soil of the Reserve, and confirmed it unto those who had purchased it from that State. The execution and delivery, however, of the letters patent were upon the condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the territory released. This condition was accepted, and thereupon Connecticut transferred her jurisdiction to the United States, and the

United States released her claim and title to the soil

While this controversy was going on, there was another contestant in the field, having the advantage of actual occupancy, and in no wise inclined to recognize a title adverse to his, nor yield, upon mere invitation, a possession so long enjoyed. This contestant was the Indian. By the treaty at Greenville in 1795, preceding treaties were confirmed, and the different tribes released their claims to all territory east of the line of the Cuyahoga River and south of the Indian boundary line. This left the larger part of the territory of the Western Reserve still in the hands of the savage. On July 4, 1805, a treaty was made at Fort Industry with the chiefs and warriors of the different nations settled in the northern and western sections of the State, by which the Indian title to all the lands of the Reserve, lying west of the Cuyahoga, was extinguished. By this treaty all the lands lying between the Cuyahoga and the Meridian, one hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania, were ceded by the Indians for $20,000 in goods, and a perpetual annuity of $9,500, payable in goods at first cost. The latter clause has become a dead letter, because there is no one to claim it. Since this treaty, the title to the land of the Reserve has been set at rest.

The price for which this vast tract of land was sold to the Connecticut Land Company was $1,200,000, the subscriptions to the purchase fund ranging from $1,683, by Sylvanus Griswold, to $168,185, by Oliver Phelps. Each dollar subscribed to this fund entitled the subscriber to one twelve hundred thousandth part in common and undivided of the land purchased. Having acquired the title, the Company, in the following spring, commenced to survey the territory lying east of the Cuyahoga, and during the years of 1796 and 1797, completed it. The first surveying party arrived at Conneaut, in New Connecticut, July 4, 1796, and proceeded at once to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of American Independence. There were fifty persons in the party, under the lead of Gen. Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, Conn. There will be found in Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland an extract from the journal of Cleveland, describing the particulars of the celebration. Among other things noted by him was the following: "The day, memora ble as the birthday of American Independence and freedom from British tyrrany, and commemorated by all good, freeborn sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country was commenced, and (which) in time may raise her head among the most enlightened and improved States" — a prophecy already more than fulfilled.

For the purposes of the survey, a point where the 41st degree of north latitude intersected the western line of Pennsylvania, was found, and from this degree of latitude, as a base line, meridian lines, five miles apart, were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude were then run, five miles apart, thus dividing the territory into townships five miles square. It was not until after the treaty of 1805 that the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga were surveyed. The meridians and parallels were run out in 1806, by Abraham Tappan and his assistants. The base and western lines of the Reserve were run by Seth Pease, for the Government. The range of townships were numbered progressively west, from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The first tier of townships, running north and south, lying along the border of Pennsylvania, is Range No. 1; the adjoining tier west is range No. 2, and so on throughout the twenty-four ranges. The township lying next north of the 41st parallel of latitude in each range, is Township No. 1 of that range. The township next north is No. 2, and so on progressively to the lake. It was supposed that there were 4,000,000 acres of land between Pennsylvania and the Fire Lands. If the supposition had proved true, the land would have cost 30 cents per acre; as it resulted, there were less than 3,000,000 acres. The miscalculation arose from the mistaken assumption that the south shore of Lake Erie bore more nearly west than it does, and also in a mistake made in the length of the east-and-west line. The distance west from the Pennsylvania line, surveyed in 1796–97, was only fifty-six miles, the survey ending at the Tuscarawas River. To reach the western limits of the Reserve a distance of sixty-four miles was to be made. Abraham Tappan and Anson Sessions entered into an agreement with the Land Company, in 1805, to complete the survey of the lands between the Fire Lands and the Cuyahoga. This they did in 1806, and, from the width of Range 19, it is very evident that the distance from the east to the west line of the Reserve is less than one hundred and twenty miles. This range of townships is gore-shaped, and is much less than five miles wide, circumstances leading the company to divide all below

Township 6 into tracts for the purpose of equalization. The west line of Range 19, from north to south, as originally run, bears to the west, and between it and Range 20, as indicated on the map, there is a strip of land, also gore-shaped, that was left in the first instance unsurveyed, the surveyors not knowing the exact whereabouts of the eastern line of the "half-million acres" belonging to the sufferers. In 1806, Amos Spafford, of Cleveland, and Almon Ruggles, of Huron, were agreed on by the two companies to ascertain and locate the line between the Fire Lands and the lands of the Connecticut Company. They first surveyed off the "half-million acres" belonging to the "sufferers," and, not agreeing with Seth Pease, who had run out the base and west lines, a dispute arose between the two companies, which was finally adjusted before the draft, by establishing the eastern line of the Fire Lands where it now is. This left a strip of land east of the Fire Lands, called surplus lands, which was included in range 19, and is embraced in the western tier of townships of Lorain County.

The mode of dividing the land among the individual purchasers, was a little peculiar, though evidently just. An equalizing committee accompanied the surveyors, to make such observations and take such notes of the character of the townships as would enable them to grade them intelligently, and make a just estimate and equalization of their value. The amount of purchase-money was divided into 400 shares of $3,000 a share. Certificates were issued to each owner, showing him to be entitled to such proportion of the entire land, as the amount he paid, bore to the purchase price of the whole. Four townships of the greatest value were first selected from that part of the Western Reserve, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and were divided into lots. Each township was divided into not less than 100 lots. The number of lots into which the four townships were divided, would, at least, equal the 400 shares, or a lot to a share, and each person or company of persons entitled to one or more shares of the Reserve—each share being one four-hundredth part of the Reserve—was allowed to participate in the draft that was determined upon for the division of the joint property. The committee appointed to select the four most valuable townships for such division, was directed to select of the remaining townships, a sufficient number, and of the best quality and greatest value, to be used for equalizing purposes. After this selection was made, they were to choose the best remaining township, and *this* township was the one, to the value of which all others were brought by the equalizing process of annexation, and if there were several of equal value with the one so selected, no annexations were to be made to them. The equalizing townships were cut up into parcels of various size and value, and these parcels were annexed to townships inferior in value to the *standard township*, and annexations of land from the equalizing townships, were made to the inferior townships, in quantity and quality, sufficient to make all equal in value to the standard adopted. When the townships had thus all been equalized, they were drawn by lot. There were ninety-three equalized parcels drawn east of the Cuyahoga, and forty-six on the west. The draft of the lands east of the river, took place prior to 1800, and of those west of that river, on the 4th day of April, 1807. In the first draft, it required an ownership of $12,903.23 of the original purchase money, to entitle the owner to a township; and in the second draft, it required an ownership of $26,087 in the original purchase-money, to entitle the owner to a township.

The same mode and plan were followed in each draft. The townships were numbered, and the numbers, on separate pieces of paper, placed in a box. The names of the proprietors who had subscribed, and were the owners of a sufficient amount of the purchase-money to entitle them to a township, were arranged in alphabetical order, and when it was necessary for several persons to combine, because not owning severally, a sufficient amount of the purchase-money, or number of shares, to entitle them to a township, the name of the person of the company that stood alphabetically first, was used to represent them in the draft, and in case the small owners were unable, from disagreement among themselves, to unite, a committee was appointed to select and class the proprietors, and those selected were required to associate themselves together, for the purpose of the draft. The township, or parcel of land, corresponding to the first number drawn from the box belonged to the person whose name stood first on the list, or to the persons whom he represented; and the second drawn belonged to the second person, and so down through the list. This was the mode adopted to sever the ownership in common, and to secure to each individual, or company of individuals, their interest in severalty. Soon after the conveyance to the land company, to avoid complications arising from the death of its members, and to facilitate the transmission of titles, the company conveyed the

entire purchase, in trust, to John Morgan, John Cadwell and Jonathan Brace; and as titles were wanted, either before or after the division by draft, conveyances were made to the purchasers by these trustees.

Little was known of this country at the time of its purchase by the Land Company. It was formerly inhabited by a nation of Indians called the Erigas or Eries, from which the lake took its name. This nation was at an early date destroyed by the Iroquois. In his "History of New France," published in 1744, in speaking of the south shore of Lake Erie, Charlevoix says: "All this shore is nearly unknown." An old French map, made in 1755, to be seen in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society, in Cleveland, names the country between the Cuyahoga and Sandusky Rivers, as Cauahogue; and east of the Cuyahoga, as Gwahoga. This is also the name given to that river which is made to empty into Cuyahoga Bay; and the country designated as Cauahogue is indicated as the seat of war, the Mart of Trade, and the chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations of the lake. The earliest settlement was on the Reserve, at Warren, in 1798, though salt was made in Weathersfield, Mahoning County, as early as 1755, by whites, who made short sojourns there for that purpose. The number of settlers increased in this section until, in 1800, there were some sixteen families. In 1796, the first surveying party for the Land Company, landed at Conneaut, followed three years later by the first permanent settler. Then followed settlements in Geauga and Cuyahoga, in 1798; in Portage and Lake, in 1799; Summit, in 1800; Lorain, 1807, and Medina, in 1811. "The settlement of the Reserve commenced in a manner somewhat peculiar. Instead of beginning on one side of a county, and progressing gradually into the interior, as had usually been done in similar cases, the proprietors of the Reserve, being governed by different and separate views, began their improvements wherever their individual interests led them. Here we find many of the first settlers immersed in a dense forest, fifteen or twenty miles or more from the abode of any white inhabitants. In consequence of their scattered situation, journeys were sometimes to be performed of twenty or fifty miles, for the sole purpose of having the staple of an ox-yoke mended, or some other mechanical job, in itself trifling, but absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of business. These journeys had to be performed through the wilderness, at a great expense of time, and, in many cases, the only safe guide to direct their course, were the township lines made by the surveyors. The want of mills to grind the first harvest, was in itself a great evil. Prior to 1800, many families used a small hand-mill, properly called a sweat-mill, which took the hard labor of two hours to supply flour enough for one person a single day. About the year 1800, one or two grist-mills, operating by water-power, were erected. One of these was at Newburg, now in Cuyahoga Co. But the distance of many of the settlements from the mills, and the want of roads, often rendered the expense of grinding a single bushel equal to the value of two or three."* Speaking of the settlement of the Fire Lands, C. B. Squier, late of Sandusky City, says: "The largest sufferers, and, consequently, those who held the largest interest in the Fire Lands, purchased the rights of many who held smaller interests. The proprietors of these lands, anxious that their new territory should be settled, offered strong inducements for persons to settle in this then unknown region. It is quite difficult to ascertain who the first settlers were, upon these lands. As early, if not prior to the organization of the State, several persons had squatted upon the lands at the mouth of the streams and near the shore of the lake, led a hunter's life, and trafficked with the Indians. But they were a race of wanderers, and gradually disappeared before the regular progress of the settlements. Those devoted missionaries, the Moravians, made a settlement, which they called New Salem, as early as 1790, on Huron River, about two miles below Milan. The first regular settlers, however, were Col. Jerard Ward, who came in the spring of 1808, and Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright, in succeeding autumn." The next year brought a large inflow of immigration, which spread over the greater portion of both Erie and Huron Counties, though the first settlement in Sandusky City was not made until 1817.

It was not until the year 1800 that civil government was organized on the Western Reserve. The Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, by proclamation in the following year, organized the county of Washington, and included within it all of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga; and in 1796, the year of the first occupation by the whites of the New Connecticut, the county of Wayne was erected, which included over one-half of Ohio, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, with a part of Indiana, all of *Michigan*, and the Ameri-

*Judge Amzi Atwater.

can portion of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with the county seat at Detroit. In 1797, Jefferson County was established, and the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, became a part of it, by restricting the limits of Washington. Connecticut and the Land Company refused to recognize the right of the General Government to make such disposition of the Reserve. The act of including this territory within the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Wayne, they declared to be unwarranted, and the power of Congress to prescribe rules for the government of the same, they denied, and from the opening settlement in 1796, until the transfer of jurisdiction to the General Government was complete, on May 30, 1800, the new settlers were entirely without municipal laws. There was no regulation governing the transmission of, or success to, property on the decease of the owner; no regulations of any kind securing the protection of rights, or the redress of wrongs. The want of laws for the government of the settlers was seriously felt, and as early as 1796, the company petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut to erect the Reserve into a county, with proper and suitable laws to regulate the internal policy of the territory for a limited period. This petition, however, was not granted, and for upward of four years the intercourse and conduct of the early settlers were regulated and restrained only by their New England sense of justice and right. But on the 10th of July, 1800, after Connecticut had released her jurisdiction to the United States, the Western Reserve was erected into a county, by the name of Trumbull, in honor of the Governor of Connecticut, by the civil authority of Ohio. At the election in the fall of that year, Edward Paine received thirty-eight votes out of the forty-two cast, for member of the Territorial Legislature. The election was held at Warren, the county seat, and was the first participation that the settlers had in the affairs of government here. During the same year the Court of Quarter Sessions, a tribunal that did not survive the Constitution of 1802, was established and organized, and by it the county was divided into eight organized townships. The township of Cleveland was one, and embraced a large portion of territory east of the Cuyahoga, but all the Reserve lying west of that river. On December 1, 1805, Geauga County was erected. It included within its limits, nearly all the present counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga. On February 10, 1807, there was a more general division into counties. That part of the Western Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga and north of Township No. 4, was attached to Geauga, to be a part thereof until Cuyahoga should be organized. In the same year Ashtabula was erected out of Trumbull and Geauga, to be organized whenever its population would warrant it; also, all that part of Trumbull which lay west of the fifth range of townships, was erected into a county by the name of Portage, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and south of Township No. 5, being attached to it. The county of Cuyahoga was formed out of Geauga, on the same date, February 10, 1807, to be organized whenever its population should be sufficient to require it, which occurred in 1810.

On February 8, 1809, Huron County was erected into a county, covering the Fire Lands, but to remain attached to Geauga and Portage, for the time being, for purposes of government. The eastern boundary of this county was subsequently, in 1811, moved forward to the Black River, but, in the year 1822, it was given its present boundaries, and, in 1838, Erie County was erected, dividing its territory. On the 18th of February, 1812, Medina was formed, and comprised all the territory between the eleventh range of townships and Huron County, and south of Township No. 5. It was attached to Portage, however, until January 14, 1818, when it received an independent organization. Lorain County was formed on the 26th day of December, 1822, from the outlying portions of Huron, Medina and Cuyahoga Counties. It was organized with an independent local administration, January 21, 1824. In 1840, were organized Summit County, on March 3, and Lake County on March 6; the former drawing from Medina and Portage, and taking two townships from Stark County, and the latter being formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga. In 1846, Ashland County was formed, taking three townships of the Reserve, on February 26, and Mahoning, on March 1, taking ten townships from Trumbull, leaving the boundaries of the Reserve as marked at present.

In the history of its social development, the Western Reserve is not less interesting or peculiar than in the beginning of its material interests. The history of the mother State was peculiar, and the Reserve, it was fondly hoped, would be a reproduction of the maternal features and graces, a New Connecticut. A chronicler* of the early

*Charles W. Elliott.

history of New England, writing of the New Haven Colony of 1637, says: "During the first year, little 'government' was needed or exercised. Each man was a lord to himself. On the 4th of June (1638), the settlers met in Mr. Neuman's barn, and bound themselves by a sort of Constitution. * * * They decided to make the Bible their law-book; but by and by new towns were made, and new laws were needed, and they had the good sense to make them. Their State was founded upon their church, thus expressed in their first compact, signed by one hundred and eleven persons: 'That church members only shall be free Burgesses, and that they only shall choose Magistrates and officers among themselves, to have the power of transacting all publique civil affairs of this plantation, of making and repealing laws, dividing of inheritances, deciding of differences that may arise, and doing all things or businesses of like nature.'" Twenty-seven years later, when circumstances made a union of the two Connecticut Colonies necessary, the greatest and most lasting objection on the part of the New Haven Colony was the lessening of the civil power of the church which would follow the union. In 1680, the Governor of the United Colonies, thus describes the community: "The people are strict Congregationalists. There are four or five Seven-day men, and about as many Quakers. We have twenty-six towns and twenty-one churches. Beggars and vagabonds are not suffered, but are bound out to service." These characteristics of Connecticut have been marked by all historians as well as the facts, that she "Early established and supported schools and colleges; her people have, from the outset, been industrious and honest; crime has not abounded; while talent and character, and courage and cleanliness, have been common through all her history." It was to reproduce these characteristics throughout the territory embraced within the provisions of her charter, that the mother State labored. For one hundred and thirty years she followed this purpose with an undeviating method. "One tract after another, sufficient for a municipal government, was granted to trusty men, who were to form a settlement of well assorted families, with the church, the meeting house, the settled ministry of the Gospel, the school, the local magistracy, and the democratic town-meeting represented in the General Assembly. Under this method, self-governed towns in what is now a part of Pennsylvania, were once represented in the General Assembly at Hartford and New Haven."* It was with the hope of extending this method to the Reserve that Connecticut so strenuously asserted her jurisdiction to her Western lands; but in the years of rapid growth succeeding the war of the Revolution, the old method proved no longer practicable, and the parent surrendered her offspring to the hands of abler guardians. But there remained a field in which solicitous regard could find action, and the impress of her work in this direction is plainly apparent to this day. It was her method of "missions to the new settlements" which had become crystallized into a system about this time. Of the scope and character of this work, Rev. Leonard Bacon thus speaks: "At first, individual pastors, encouraged by their brethren, and obtaining permission from their churches, performed long and weary journeys on horseback into Vermont and the great wilderness of Central New York, that they might preach the Word and administer the ordinances of religion to such members of their flocks, and others, as had emigrated beyond the reach of ordinary New England privileges. By degrees the work was enlarged, and arrangements for sustaining it were systematized, till in the year 1798, the same year in which the settlement of the Reserve began, the pastors of Connecticut, in their General Association, instituted the Missionary Society of Connecticut. In 1802, one year after the jurisdiction of the old State over the Reserve was formally relinquished, the Trustees of the Missionary Society were incorporated. As early as 1800, only two years after the first few families from Connecticut had planted themselves this side of Northwestern Pennsylvania, the first missionary made his appearance among them. This was the Rev. Joseph Badger, the apostle of the Western Reserve—a man of large and various experience, as well as of native force, and of venerable simplicity in character and manners. In those days the work of the missionary to the new settlements was by no means the same with what is now called 'Home Missionary' work. Our modern Home Missionary has his station and his home; his business is to gather around himself a permanent congregation; his hope is to grow up with the congregation which he gathers, and the aid which he receives is given to help the church support its pastor. But the old-fashioned 'missionary to the new settlements,' was an itinerant. He had no station and no settled home. If he had a family, his work was continually calling

*Address by Leonard Bacon, D. D.

him away from them. He went from one little settlement to another—from one lonely cabin to another—preaching from house to house, and not often spending two consecutive Sabbaths in one place. The nature of the emigration to the wilderness, in those days, required such labors.

"It was soon felt that two missionaries were needed for the work among the scattered settlements. Accordingly, the Rev. Ezekiel J. Chapman was sent. He arrived on the Reserve at the close of the year 1801, and returned to Connecticut in April, 1803. His place was soon supplied by a young man ordained expressly to the work, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, who continued laboring in this field from November, 1803, till April, 1806. In a letter of his, dated June 8, 1805, I find the following statement: 'Since the beginning of the present year, I have been taking pains to make an actual enumeration of the families in this county.* The work I have just completed. There are one or more families in sixty-four towns. January 1, 1804, the number of families was about 800. The first of last January there were a little more than 1100, of which 450 are Yankees. There were twenty-four schools. There are seven churches, with a prospect that two more will be organized soon, and more than twenty places where the worship of God is regularly maintained on the Sabbath.'" Such was the beginning of an influence to which the people of the Reserve are principally indebted for the early and secure foundation of the church and school, and for that individuality which marks them as a peculiar and envied people in a great commonwealth made up of the chosen intellect and brawn of a whole nation.

Owing to the peculiar relation of the Reserve to the General Government in early years, the history of its public school fund is exceptional. By the ordinance of Congress in 1785, it was declared that Section 16 of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools in the township. The ordinance of 1787, re-affirmed the policy thus declared. The provisions of these ordinances, in this respect, were not applicable to, nor operative over, the region of the Reserve, because of the fact that the United States did not own its soil; and, although the entire amount paid to Connecticut by the Land Company for the territory of the Reserve was set apart for, and devoted to, the maintenance of public schools in that State, no part of that fund was appropriated to purposes of education here. There was an inequality of advantages between the people of the Reserve and the remainder of the State, in that respect. This inequality was, however, in a measure removed in 1803, by an act of Congress, which set apart and appropriated to the Western Reserve, as an equivalent for Section 16, a sufficient quantity of land in the United States Military District, to compensate the loss of that section, in the lands lying east of the Cuyahoga. This amount was equal to one-thirty-sixth of the land of the reserve, to which the Indian title had before that time been extinguished. The Indian title to the lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, not then having been extinguished, the matter seemed to drop from public notice, and remain so until 1829. At this date, the Legislature, in a memorial to Congress, directed its attention to the fact, that, by the treaty of Fort Industry, concluded in 1805, the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga, had been relinquished to the United States, and prayed in recognition of the fact, that an additional amount of land lying within the United States Military District, should be set apart for the use of the public schools of the Reserve, and equal in quantity to one thirty-sixth of the territory ceded to the United States by that treaty. The memorial produced the desired result. In 1834, Congress, in compliance with a request of the Legislature, granted such an additional amount of land to the Reserve for school purposes, as to equalize its distribution of lands for such purpose, and in furtherance of its object to carry into effect its determination to donate one thirty-sixth part of the public domain to the purposes of education. The lands first allotted to the Reserve for such purpose, were situated in the Counties of Holmes and Tuscarawas, and in 1831, were surveyed and sold, the proceeds arising from their sale as well as the funds arising from the sale of those subsequently appropriated, being placed and invested with other school funds of the State, and constitute one of the sources from which the people of the Reserve derive the means of supporting and maintaining their common schools.

*Trumbull County then included the whole of the Reserve.



SUMMIT COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PART II.

HISTORY OF SUMMIT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

INTRODUCTORY—DESCRIPTION—TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—GEOLOGY—ALTITUDES IN THE COUNTY—THE DRIFT—COAL DEPOSITS—AGRICULTURE, ETC.

"And riper eras ask for history's truth."
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

THE advantages resulting from the local history of cities and countries is no longer a matter of doubt. Whether considered solely as objects of interest or amusement, or as having the still wider utility of the places they describe, these records are worthy of high consideration. And although in a country like ours, this department of history can claim to chronicle no great events, nor to relate any of those local traditions that make many of the countries of the Old World so famous in story and song, yet they can fulfill the equal use of directing the attention of those abroad to the rise, progress and present standing of places which may fairly claim, in the future, what has made others great in the past. And in any age, when every energy of the whole brotherhood of man is directed to the future, and when mere utilitarianism has taken the place of romance, it is a matter of more than ordinary interest and value to all, to note the practical advancement, and so to calculate, upon the basis of the past, the probable results of the future of those places which seem to present advantages, either social or pecuniary, to that large class of foreigners and others, who are constantly seeking for homes or means of occupation among us. Nor is it to these alone that such local history is of value. The country already possesses much unemployed capital seeking for investment, while many, having already procured the means of living well, are seeking for homes more congenial to their tastes than the places where they have lived but for pecuniary profit. To both of these, the history of individual localities is an invaluable aid in helping the one to discover a means of advantageously employing his surplus money, and in aiding the other to find a home possessing those social advantages which will render him comfortable and happy. But it is to the emigrant foreigner that local history is of the greatest benefit. Leaving, as he does, a country, with whose resources, social, moral and political, he is intimately acquainted, for one of which he knows almost nothing, such works, carefully and authentically written, are to him what the guide-books of the Old World are to the wonder-seeking traveler; they present him at once with a faithful view of the land of his adoption, and point out to him every advantage and disadvantage, every chance of profit or of pleasure, every means of gain, every hope of gratification, that is anywhere to be afforded.

Impressed with these opinions, it is proposed to present the citizens of Summit County with an authentic and impartial history; one which may be implicitly relied on in its calculations and statistical details, and which shall present as accurate and faithful a survey as can be obtained from any data known to the writers of the different departments, or attainable by them. With all the care that may be exercised, however, the record will no doubt be found imperfect; incidents and names be left out, and matters escape notice which many will deem unpardonable omissions. This is one of the things which detract from the pleasure of writing local annals. But it is more or less unavoid-

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

able, as no one can know and remember everything, and both the time and space allotted to us are limited.

Summit County lies in the northeastern part of the State, with but one county between it and the lake, and is bounded on the north by Cuyahoga County, on the east by Portage, on the south by Stark, on the west by Medina, and embraces within its limits seventeen townships (including Cuyahoga Falls). It is situated on the highlands, or the "summit" (from which it derives the name of Summit), which separate the tributaries of the Ohio from the waters flowing north into Lake Erie, and has an average elevation of about five hundred feet above the lake. "The Cuyahoga River, rising in the northern part of Geauga County, runs for forty miles in a southwesterly direction, then in the center of Summit County turns sharply to the north, and pursues a nearly straight course to the lake. In Geauga and Portage, the Cuyahoga flows on the surface of a plateau composed of the carboniferous conglomerate. At the town of Cuyahoga Falls, in this county, this plateau is cut through in a series of cascades which give rise to much beautiful scenery. The river here falls 220 feet in two miles, so that from the vicinity of Akron to the north line of the county, it flows through a narrow valley or gorge more than three hundred feet deep. At frequent intervals, the Cuyahoga receives tributaries, both from the east and the west, and the valleys of these streams contribute their part to give variety to the topography of the central portion of the county." *

In the geological and physical features of the county, we shall draw our information principally from the State Geological Survey. It is the official report of the State on these subjects, and may be relied on as substantially correct. And as there were but a limited number of them printed, and they are even now becoming scarce, the extracts from them incorporated in this work will be found of interest and value to our readers. We quote further, as follows:

"The highest lands in Summit are the hills most distant from the channels of drainage, in Richfield, Norton, Green, Springfield, Tallmadge, and Hudson. In all these townships, summits rise to the height of 650 above the lake. The bottom of the Cuyahoga Valley, in the northern part of Northfield, is less than fifty feet above Lake Erie, so that within the county we have differences of level which exceed 600 feet. The altitudes in Summit County are thus officially given: Tallmadge, Long Swamp, above Lake Erie 470 feet; Tallmadge road, east of Center, 543 feet; Tallmadge, Coal No. 1, Newberry's mine, 520 feet; Tallmadge, Coal No. 1, D. Upson's mine, 492 feet; Tallmadge, summit of Coal Hill, 636 feet; Akron, door-sill of court house, 452.65 feet; Akron, railroad depot, 428.13 feet; Akron, summit level, Ohio Canal, highwater, 395 feet; Akron, P. & O. Canal, 370.64 feet; Cuyahoga Falls, railroad depot, 428.13 feet; Monroe Falls, road before Hickok house, 460 feet; Hudson Station, 496 feet; Hudson town, 547 feet; Boston, Ohio Canal, 94.66 feet; Peninsula, Ohio Canal, 125.66 feet; Yellow Creek, Ohio Canal, 180 feet; Old Portage, Ohio Canal, 188 feet; Green, summit of Valley Railroad, 532 feet; New Portage, street in front of tavern, 400 feet; lake, between New Portage and Johnson's Corners, 399 feet; Wolf Creek, below Clark's mill, 390.74 feet; Wolf Creek, in Copley, one mile west of north-and-south center road, 419.78 feet; Little Cuyahoga, Mogadore, 477 feet; Little Cuyahoga, at Gilchrist's mill-dam, 457 feet; Little Cuyahoga, old forge at trestle, 439 feet; Richfield, East Center, 531.80 feet; Richfield, highest land (over), 675 feet; Yellow Creek, one-fourth mile west of Ghent, 371 feet.

"The soil of Summit County is somewhat varied. In the northern part, even where underlaid by the conglomerate in full thickness, the soil derived from the drift contains a great deal of clay, and Northfield, Twinsburg, Hudson, etc., are, as a consequence, dairy towns. The southern half of the county, however, has a loam soil, and the attention of the farmers has been directed more to grain-growing than stock-raising. This difference of soil was clearly indicated by the original vegetable growth. In Hudson and Twinsburg the forest was composed, for the most part, of beech, maple, basswood and elm, while in Stow, Tallmadge, and southward, the prevailing forest growth was oak. In Franklin and Green, the soil is decidedly gravelly; the original timber was oak, in groves and patches, and these townships form part of the famous wheat-growing district of Stark, Wayne, etc. In the central part of the

*Geological Survey.

county, between Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, a few thousand acres, called "The Plains," formerly presented a marked contrast to the rolling and densely timbered surface of all the surrounding area. This is a nearly level district of which the peculiar features are mostly obliterated by cultivation, but when in the state of nature, it had the aspect of the prairies of the West. It was almost destitute of timber, was covered with grass and scrub-oak (*quercus banisteri*), and, in spring, was a perfect flower-garden; for a much larger number of wild flowers were found here than in any other part of the county. The origin of these peculiar features may be traced to the nature of the substructure of the district. This area forms a triangle between the two branches of the Cuyahoga and the coal-hills of Tallmadge; the soil is sandy, and this is underlaid by beds of gravel of unknown depth. It seems that there once existed here a deeply excavated rock basin, which was subsequently partly filled up with drift deposits and partly by water; in other words, that it was, for a time, a lake. The waters of this lake deposited the sand which now forms the soil, and, in its deeper portions, a series of lacustrine clays, which are well shown in the cutting recently made for a road on the north side of the valley of the Little Cuyahoga, near Akron. The sections of these beds are as follows:

	FEET.	INCHES.
1. Stratified sand	10	
2. Blue clay		4
3. Mixed yellow and blue clay, stratified	1	1
4. Blue clay		10
5. Yellow clay		10
6. Blue clay	1	
7. Red clay		1
8. Yellow clay	1	
9. Blue clay		8
10. Red clay		2
11. Blue clay		6
12. Red clay		10
13. Blue clay	1	6
14. Red clay		2
15. Yellow clay	1	6
16. Blue clay	2	
17. Red clay		1
18. Fine yellow sand		1
19. Yellow clay	2	
20. Blue clay		4
21. Yellow clay	3	
22. Blue clay	4	

"In another section, exposed nearly in the valley of the Little Cuyahoga, the beds which have been enumerated are seen to be underlaid by about sixty feet of stratified sand and gravel to the bed of the stream. To what depth they extend is not known. On the opposite side of the Little Cuyahoga, on the main road leading into Akron, the banks of the old valley present a very different section from either of those to which I have referred above. There we find a hill composed of finely washed and irregularly stratified sand, quite free from pebbles. About ten or twelve feet of the upper part is yellow; the lower part, as far as exposed, white; a waved line separating the two colors. East and north of the locality where the detailed section given above was taken, heavy beds of gravel are seen to occupy the same horizon; from which we may learn that these finely laminated clays were deposited in a basin of water, of which the shore was formed by gravel hills. A portion of the city of Akron is underlaid by thick beds of stratified sand and gravel. These are often cross-stratified, and show abundant evidences of current action. They also contain large angular blocks of conglomerate and many fragments of coal, some of which are of considerable size. We apparently have some of the materials which were cut out of the valleys that separate the isolated outliers of the coal measures which are found in this part of the county. Beds of gravel and sand stretch away southward from Akron, and form part of a belt which extends through Stark County, partially filling the old, deeply-cut valley of the Tuscarawas, and apparently marking the line of the southern extension of the valley of Cuyahoga when it was a channel of drainage from the lake basin to the Ohio. This old and partially obliterated channel has been referred to in the chapter on the physical geography of the State, and it will be more fully described in the chapters on surface geology and those formed by the reports on Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. I will only refer to it, in passing, to say that the line of the Ohio Canal, of which the summit is at Akron, was carried through this old water gap, because it still forms a comparatively low pass. In the western part of the State, the Miami Canal traverses a similar pass, and another, having nearly the same level with those mentioned, in Trumbull County, connects the valleys of Grand River and the Mahoning.

"The thick beds of gravel and sand which underlie the plain and stretch eastward up the

valley of the Little Cuyahoga, through Southern Tallmadge, perhaps form part of the great gravel belt to which I have already alluded, but may be of mere local origin. It seems to me quite possible that the Cuyahoga, in former times, passed eastward of its present course, from Kent or Monroe Falls to Akron; that the falls of the Cuyahoga were then near the 'Old Forge,' and that this excavated basin beneath the 'plains' was scooped out by them. We know that the position of the falls has been constantly changing; that they were once in Cuyahoga County, and have gradually receded to their present position. When they had worked back to the great bend of the Cuyahoga, they seem to have swung round the circle for some time before starting on their present line of progress. In this interval, the river appears to have flowed over a broad front of the conglomerate, and, cutting away the shales below, to have produced the rock basin which has been described. When the falls of the Cuyahoga were at the north line of the county, they must have had a perpendicular height of at least two hundred feet, for the hard layers in the Cuyahoga shale which produce the 'Big Falls' do not extend so far north. The entire mass of the Cuyahoga shale there is soft argillaceous material, which must have been cut out beneath the massive conglomerate, producing a cascade at least equal in height to that of Niagara.

"The north-south portion of the Cuyahoga Valley seems to have been once continued southward, and to have been connected with the old valley of the Tuscarawas, which is excavated far below the bed of the present stream. At the north line of the county, the valley of the Cuyahoga is cut down two hundred and twenty feet below the present river bottom, as we learn by wells bored for oil. The bottom of the valley of the Tuscarawas is, at Canal Dover, one hundred and seventy-five feet below the surface of the stream, and there are many facts which indicate that there was once a powerful current of water passing from the lake basin to the Ohio through this deeply excavated channel. Subsequently, this outlet was dammed up by heavy beds of drift; and the Cuyahoga, cut from its connection with the Tuscarawas, to which it had been a tributary, was forced to turn sharply to the north, forming the abrupt curve that has always been regarded as a peculiar feature in the course of this stream. The courses of the tributaries of the Maumee are not unlike that of the Cuyahoga, and are probably dependent upon the same cause, namely, the depression of the lake level and the diversion of the drainage from the Mississippi system, with which it was formerly connected, into the lake basin. The drift clays which underlie the northern part of Summit County are plainly of northern origin, as they contain innumerable fragments of the Huron, Erie and Cuyahoga shales, and no such mass of argillaceous material could be derived from the conglomerate and coal measures which underlie all the country toward the south. The direction of the glacial striæ in the county is nearly northwest and southeast, and these clays are plainly the result of glacial action. It is interesting to note, however, that in the drift clay at Hudson a large number of masses of coal have been found, some of which were several inches in diameter. This fact, taken in connection with the character and history of the drift clays, proves—what we had good reason to believe from other causes—that the coal rocks once extended at least as far north as the northern limits of the county, and that from all the northern townships they were removed and the conglomerate laid bare by glacial erosion. A considerable portion of the drift gravels in the southern part of the county are of foreign and northern origin. As I have elsewhere remarked, these gravels and the associated lands show distinct marks of water action, and have apparently been sorted and stratified by the shore waves of the lake when it stood several hundred feet higher than now. The bowlders which are strewn over the surface in all parts of the county are mostly composed of Laurentian granite from Canada, and I have attributed their transportation to icebergs. In Northampton, many huge bowlders of corniferous limestone are found, and these evidently came from the islands in Lake Erie.

"One of the most striking of the surface features of Summit County is the great number of small lakes which are found here. These are generally beautiful sheets of pure water, enclosed in basins of drift, gravel and sand. They form part of the great series of lake basins which mark the line of the water-shed from Pennsylvania to Michigan, and they have been described, and their origin explained, in the

chapter on 'Physical Geography.' When a resident of Summit County, I mapped and visited nearly one hundred of these little lakes within a circle of twenty miles radius drawn around Cuyahoga Falls. Aside from the variety and beauty which these lakelets give to the surface, they afford many objects of scientific interest. They are usually stocked with excellent fish, and many rare and peculiar plants grow in and about them. They also contain great numbers of shells, some of which are rare. Springfield Lake, for example, is the only known locality of *Melania gracilis*, and Congress Lake contains two species of *Linnea* (*L. gracilis* and *L. stagnalis*), both of which are found in few, if any other, localities in the State. Many of these are being gradually filled up by a growth of vegetation that ultimately forms peat. In all those lakes where the shores are marshy and shake under the tread, peat is accumulating. We have evidence, too, that many lakelets have been filled up and obliterated by this process; for we find a large number of marshes in which there is now little water, but the surface is underlaid by peat and shell marl, sometimes to the depth of twenty or thirty feet. Every township contains more or less of these, and some of them are quite extensive. The larger ones are usually known as whortleberry swamps or cranberry marshes, sometimes as tamarack swamps, from the growth of larch which frequently covers the surface. Among the largest of these is that west of Hudson, on Mud Brook, in which the peat is fifteen feet deep. Another lies east of Hudson, near the county line. In Stow, on Mud Brook, is a long peat swamp, in which the peat is not less than thirty feet deep. In Coventry is one in which the peat is said to be thirty or forty feet deep, and from this considerable peat of excellent quality has been manufactured by J. F. Brunot. These peat bogs have excited some interest as possible sources of supply of fuel, and yet, where coal is as cheap and good as in Summit County, it seems hardly probably that peat can be profitably employed as a fuel. The best of peat, when air-dried, contains nearly 20 per cent of water and 20 per cent of oxygen, and has a heating power not greater than half that of our coals, while it occupies double the space. Hence, unless it can be produced at half the price of coal in the markets of Summit County, it can hardly compete with it. Peat is, however, an excellent fertilizer, and many, even of the smaller peat bogs, may be made very valuable to the agriculturist. In some localities, such deposits of peat have been cleared up and cultivated for many years, without a suspicion that there was anything of interest or value below the surface. Deposits of shell marl are frequently found underlying peat in 'cat swamps' and filled-up lakelets. This marl is composed of the remains of the shells of mollusks, which, after the death of the animals that inhabited them, have accumulated at the bottom of the water. In some instances, these marls are white, and nearly pure lime; in others they are mixed with more or less earthy and vegetable matter. Such deposits occur in nearly every township in the county, but they have attracted little attention, and their valuable fertilizing properties have been very sparingly made available. The deposit of shell marl on the road between Hudson and Stow, on land of Charles Darrow, is at least twelve feet deep and very pure. Similar marl-beds, though less extensive, are known in Hudson, Northampton and other parts of the county. Usually a sheet of peat or muck covers the marl, and it is not likely to be discovered, unless by ditching or special search. The simplest method of exploring marshes for peat or shell marl is with an auger made from an old two-inch or three-inch carpenter's auger welded to a small, square rod of iron, on which a handle is made to slide, and fasten with a key. With this all marshes may be probed to the depth of eight or ten feet with the greatest facility.

"The Erie shale is the lowest formation exposed in Summit County, and is visible only in the bottom of the valley of the Cuyahoga, where it is cut deepest, in the township of Northfield. About one hundred feet of the upper portion of the Erie shale is exposed in the cliffs which border the river, being a continuation of the outcrops which have been fully described in the report on the geology of Cuyahoga County. The same fossils have been found in the Erie shale in Northfield, as those collected in the valleys of Chippewa and Tinker's Creeks.

"The Lower Carboniferous or Waverly group is freely opened in the valley of the Cuyahoga, and we here find some of the most satisfactory sections of this formation that can be seen in the State. It has also yielded, perhaps, as large a number of fossils in Summit County as

have been obtained from this group in any other localities. The Cleveland shale is the bituminous shale which forms the base of the Waverly group, and has been fully described in the reports on the counties which form the northern border of the State. The outcrops of the Cleveland shale which are visible in the valley of the Cuyahoga are continuations southward of those noticed in Cuyahoga County. As the dip of all the strata is here gently southward, and the valley gradually deepens toward its mouth, the Cleveland shale, though on the north line of the county more than 100 feet above the bed of the stream, sinks out of sight near Peninsula, less than ten miles from the county line. The average thickness of the Cleveland shale in Summit County is about fifty feet, and it presents precisely the same lithological characters here as farther north. No fossils have been discovered in it at the localities where it has been examined in this county, but more careful search would undoubtedly result in the discovery of the scales and teeth of fishes similar to those found at Bedford. As in Trumbull, Cuyahoga and Medina Counties, the outcrops of the Cleveland shale in Summit are marked by oil and gas springs, which are plainly produced by the decomposition or spontaneous distillation of the large amounts of carbonaceous matter it contains. The oil and gas springs which have been noticed on the sides of the Cuyahoga Valley at and below Peninsula, are distinctly connected with the Cleveland shale, and have, as a consequence, misled those who have been influenced by them to bore for oil in the bottom of the valley.

"The Bedford shale, a member of the Waverly group, is not well exposed in the valley of the Cuyahoga, though visible at a number of localities. It outcrops usually from slopes covered with debris. Where the limits of the formation are concealed, judging from the glimpses obtained of it, the Bedford shale is apparently about seventy feet thick in the valley of the Cuyahoga, and consists mainly of soft, blue, argillaceous strata, similar to those in the gorge of Tinker's Creek, at Bedford. In some localities it is more or less red, and has been here, as elsewhere, used as a mineral paint. In the valley of Brandywine Creek, below the falls, the Bedford shale is fossiliferous, and contains the same species found at Bedford. Among these, *Syringothyris typa* is the most conspicuous and abundant, and slabs may be obtained here which are thickly set with this fine fossil, forming beautiful specimens for the cabinet.

"The Berea sandstone is well exposed in the valley of the Cuyahoga in the northern part of the county, and forms two lines of outcrop—one on each side of the river—running from Peninsula to Independence on the west, and to Bedford and Newburg on the East. At Peninsula, the Berea grit has been extensively quarried for many years. The base of the formation is here from thirty to sixty feet above the canal, so that the quarries are worked with facility, and their product shipped with comparatively, little expense. The entire thickness of the formation in the valley of the Cuyahoga is about sixty feet. The stone it furnishes varies considerably in character in the different localities where it is exposed. At the quarries of Mr. Woods, at Peninsula, it is lighter in color than at Independence, resembling the Berea stone in this respect, as also in hardness. Some layers are nearly white, and a large amount of excellent building stone has been shipped from this locality and used for the construction of various public buildings at Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Oswego, etc. This stone is more firm and durable, but is harder and less homogeneous than that from the Amherst quarries; it is, however, so highly esteemed, that a ready market has been found for all that has been taken from the quarries. During 1871, the stone shipped from Peninsula was equal to 2,800 car loads of ten tons each. Between Peninsula and the county line, the outcrops of the Berea grit have been but imperfectly explored. They are much obscured by the debris of the higher portion of the cliffs, and the examinations necessary to determine the value of the stone would require the expenditure of considerable time and money. There is every probability, however, that good quarries could be opened at a great number of localities, and I think that I am quite safe in predicting that in future years this portion of the valley of the Cuyahoga will be the theater of a very active industry growing out of the quarrying of Berea grit for the Cleveland market. Should the railroad, now proposed, be constructed through the valley, this, with the canal, will supply such facilities for transporta-

tion, that, if the quality of the stone should be found suitable, this district will contribute as largely as any other to the market of the great lakes. From the differences which are everywhere exhibited in the quality of the stone in neighboring outcrops of the Berea grit, the banks of the Cuyahoga should be carefully examined, in order to discover such localities as will furnish stone of a superior quality. It is not too much to expect that some of these will have great pecuniary value. The Berea grit forms the solid stratum that produces the falls of the Brandywine at Brandywine Mills, and it is here considerably more massive than at the outcrops further north on the same side of the Cuyahoga. No fossils have been found in the Berea grit in Summit County. It is elsewhere, as a general rule, remarkably barren, and yet, at Chagrin Falls, fossil fishes have been obtained from it, and at Bedford a *Discina*, a *Lingula* and an *Annularia*. These, and perhaps other fossils, may hereafter be met with in the Cuyahoga Valley.

"The Cuyahoga shale is the upper division of the Waverly group, and is better exhibited in Summit County than in any other part of the State. It has a thickness of from 150 to 200 feet, and has been given the name it bears, because it forms the greater part of the banks of the Cuyahoga, from Cuyahoga Falls, to the north line of the county. A short distance above Peninsula, the Berea grit sinks beneath the river, and the whole thickness of the Cuyahoga shale is revealed in the interval between that rock and the Conglomerate which caps the bluffs. In this part of the valley, the Cuyahoga shale exhibits little variety in composition, and consists of a mass of soft argillaceous material, inter-stratified with thin and local sheets of fine grained sandstone, rarely thick enough to serve as flagging. The surfaces of these sheets are marked with mud furrows, and, occasionally, with the impressions of fucoids. At the 'Big Falls' of the Cuyahoga, eighty feet below the conglomerate, a number of layers of fine-grained sandstone, from six to twelve inches in thickness, and occupying a vertical space of about twenty feet, locally replace the softer material of the Cuyahoga shale, and produce the beautiful waterfall at this locality. These harder strata may be traced for a mile or more down the river, but are not distinguishable in the sections of the Cuyahoga shale in the northern part of the county. The sandstone of the Big Falls is a compact, homogeneous rock, almost identical in character and utility with the 'blue stone' of the East Cleveland quarries, although lying at a considerably higher level; the East Cleveland stone being a local modification of the lower portion of the Bedford shale. The upper part of the Cuyahoga shale near the Big Falls, has furnished a great number of fine specimens of 'cone-in-cone,' and they are referred to by Dr. Hildreth, in his notes on Cuyahoga Valley, published in *Silliman's Journal* in 1836. This singular structure has given rise to much speculation; it was, at one time, supposed to be organic; subsequently, the result of crystallization, and it is now considered by Prof. O. C. Marsh as of purely mechanical origin. The 'cone-in-cone' consist, as is well known, of a series of hollow cones, like extinguishers, placed one within another, and it sometimes makes up the entire mass of a stratum, several inches in thickness and many feet in lateral extent. It is by no means confined to this horizon, but is found in the older paleozoic rocks, in the coal measures, and is, perhaps, more abundant than anywhere else, in the cretaceous formation in the far West. This structure is apparently confined to rocks of a peculiar chemical composition, viz.: to earthy limestones, or argillaceous shales impregnated with lime. The concretions, which include the great fishes of the Huron shale, not unfrequently exhibit the 'cone-in-cone' structure, and, in some instances, where the calcareous material forms simply a crust on the fossil, that crust still shows more or less of it. From the locality under consideration, in the valley of the Cuyahoga, I have obtained specimens of 'cone-in-cone' enveloping nodules of iron ore, and radiating in all directions from such nuclei. Specimens of this character, and the bones of *Dinichthys*, coated in all their irregularities, with 'cone-in-cone,' seemed to me incompatible with the theory that this structure is the product of mechanical forces, and appear rather to confirm the conclusion that it is an imperfect crystallization. Throughout most of its mass, and in most places, the Cuyahoga shale is very barren of fossils. This, however, is fully compensated for by the extreme richness of some layers and some localities. This is the rock which was excavated in the formation of the canal in the valley of the

Cuyahoga, below the falls, and through which an effort was made to conduct the water of the river to the proposed town of Summit. In this excavation, the formation was fully opened for several miles, and yet, with the most careful search, at various times during the progress of the work, I was only able to obtain a mere handful of fossils. At the base of the formation, however, immediately over the Berea grit, the Cuyahoga shale is sometimes crowded with millions of *Lingula media* and *Discina Newberryi*. The same species also occur at the 'Big Falls' of the Cuyahoga, and the valley of the Little Cuyahoga, near Akron. In the upper part of the Cuyahoga shale, in various parts of Medina County, and at Richfield, in Summit County, immense numbers of fossils are found, and those which form a long list of species. The Richfield locality is already quite famous, as extensive collections were made there before the commencement of the present survey by Messrs. Meek & Worthen and Dr. Kellogg. Quite a large number of crinoids were discovered here by the latter gentleman, which proved new to science, and were described by Prof. James Hall.

"The carboniferous conglomerate underlies all the higher portions of the county, and forms the surface rock over all the middle and northern portions, except where cut through by the Cuyahoga and its tributaries. Though generally covered and concealed by beds of drift, the conglomerate is exposed and quarried in all of the townships north of Akron. It is, however, best seen in the valley of the Cuyahoga, where it forms cliffs sometimes 100 feet in perpendicular height. The rock is about 100 feet in thickness, generally a coarse-grained, light drab sandstone, but in some localities, and especially near the base of the formation, becoming a mass of quartz-pebbles, with just enough cement to hold them together. There are also some local bands of the conglomerate which are red or brown in color, and furnish a building-stone of great beauty. At Cuyahoga Falls, such a band has been quarried for many years, and has been used for the construction of the best buildings in the town. This stone is brown, contains much iron, and is very strong and durable. At Akron, a similar local stratum in the conglomerate at Wolf's quarry, has a deep, reddish-purple color, and forms, perhaps, the most beautiful building-stone in the State. This has been quite extensively used in Cleveland. Unfortunately, the quantity of this variety of building stone is not large. Its peculiar color is probably due to the fact that the iron of which it contains a large quantity, is in the condition of anhydrous sesquioxide, and has associated with it a small percentage of manganese. Splendid sections of the conglomerate are seen in the gorge of the Cuyahoga, below Cuyahoga Falls. Here, nearly the entire thickness of the formation is exposed, and vertical and overhanging walls of 100 feet in height give great variety and beauty to the scenery. In descending the valley of the Cuyahoga, the walls of conglomerate recede from the river, of which the immediate banks are formed by the underlying shales. By the washing out of these, the blocks of conglomerate have been undermined and thrown down, and thus the valley has been widened until in Boston and Northfield the conglomerate cliffs are several miles apart. They still preserve their typical character, however, and this is well exemplified by the 'ledges' in Boston, which—like those of Nelson, in Portage County, on the other side of the conglomerate plateau—are favorite places of resort to the lovers of the picturesque. The fossils of the conglomerate are exclusively plants. These are generally broken and floating fragments, but are exceedingly numerous, their casts often making up a large part of the rock. In certain localities we find evidence that they have been gathered by the waves into some receptacle, and heaped up in a confused mass, like drift-wood on a shore at the present day. Since the conglomerate is composed of coarse materials which could be only transported by water in rapid motion, it is evident all delicate plants would be destroyed from the trituration they would suffer in the circumstances of its deposition; hence, we only find here the remains of woody plants, and of these usually only fragments. The most common plants are trunks and branches of *Lepidodendron*, *Sigillaria* and *Calamites*, also the nuts which have been described under the name of *Trigonocarpon*. Of all these, the *calamites* are the most common, and they are sometimes entire, showing not only the upper extremity but also the roots. More frequently, however, they are broken, and it is not at all uncommon to find the nuts to which I have referred, in the interior of a calamite, indicating that when floating about

they were washed into the hollow, rush-like stem. Generally, the plants of the conglomerate are represented simply by casts; their carbonaceous matter having been entirely removed. Occasionally, however, a sheet of coal is found, surrounding the cast of each, and in some localities every plant is preserved in this way, the amount of coal enveloping the casts corresponding to the quantity of woody matter in the plant. Still more rarely, when many plants have accumulated, their carbon has made an irregular coal seam, but never exceeding a few inches in thickness, and a few rods or feet in extent. These coal seams, however, differ in many respects from coals of the overlying coal measure, as they have no underclays, are very limited in extent, and evidently represent heterogeneous collections of drifted, woody matter. The pebbles of the more pebbly portions of the conglomerate are sometimes as large as one's fist, but more generally range from the size of a hickory nut to that of an egg. They are most always composed of quartz, but in every locality where they are abundant, more or less of them may be found which are composed of quartzite or silicious slate, which shows lines of stratification. Sometimes these quartz pebbles, when in contact with the impressions of plants, are distinctly marked by such impressions. This circumstance has given rise to the theory that they are concretionary in character; *i. e.*, that they have been formed where found, and are not fragments of transported quartz rock. There can be no question, however, that these pebbles are portions of quartz veins, which have been brought hundreds of miles from some area where metamorphic crystalline rocks have suffered erosion. In process of transportation, the attrition to which these fragments were subjected, comminuted all but the most resistant, viz.: the quartz. The banded, silicious slates which are represented in the pebbles that accompany those of pure quartz, as well as the internal structure of the quartz-pebbles themselves, afford conclusive evidence that their origin is such as I have described. * * * *

"All the southern part of Summit County is underlaid by the productive coal measures, and workable seams of coal are known to exist in Tallmadge, Springfield, Coventry, Norton, Copley, Franklin and Green Townships. The line of the margin of the coal basin passes from Portage County into Summit in the northeastern portion of Tallmadge. It then runs westerly nearly to Cuyahoga Falls, and then sweeps round to inclose what is known as Coal Hill; the continuity of the coal measures being severed by 'Long Swamp' and the valley of Camp Brook. On the east side of this stream, the outcrop of the coal rocks passes southward to the valley of the Little Cuyahoga; turning up this to the line of Portage County; thence sweeping back on the south side of the valley across the township of Springfield to the vicinity of Middlebury. It thence runs southwesterly to New Portage, where it crosses the Tuscarawas and strikes northwesterly through Norton and the corner of Copley to the Medina line. There is also a narrow patch of coal-measure rocks forming an isolated hill (Sherbondy Hill) southwest of Akron, on the west side of Summit Lake. Along the line I have traced, we find the outcrops of only the lowest coal seam—Coal No. 1 (the Briar Hill coal)—and this not with any great constancy, inasmuch as the coal occupies limited basins, and their margins are exceedingly sinuous and irregular. A large part of the territory which holds the place of the coal, fails to hold the coal itself, from one or the other of two causes, which frequently disappoint the miner in this region, as well as in the valley of the Mahoning. These causes are: First, that the lowest seam was formed from peat-like carbonaceous matter which accumulated on the irregular bottom of the old coal marsh, and the margin of this marsh ran into innumerable bights and channels, which were separated by ridges and hummocks where the coal was never deposited; second, in many localities where the coal was once found, it was subsequently removed by erosion. The heavy bed of sandstone which lies a little above Coal No. 1, was deposited by currents of water moving rapidly and with such force as to cut away the coal in many channels, and leave in its place beds of sand, which, subsequently hardened, have become sandstone. These are frequently encountered by the miner, and are designated by him, as *horsebacks*. Hence this excellent stratum of coal has been discovered to be wanting over much of the area where it was supposed to exist, and has therefore been of less value to Summit County than was anticipated in the earlier days of coal mining. The first mineral coal used on the lake

shore was sent to Cleveland by my father, Henry Newberry, from his mines in Tallmadge, in 1828. It was there offered as a substitute for wood in the generation of steam on the lake boats. Wood, however, was so abundant, and the population was so habituated to its use, that it proved very difficult to supplant this by any other fuel; and it was necessary that nearly twenty years should pass before the value of the coal beds of Summit County was fully realized. Then coal-mining began with real vigor, and many thousand tons of excellent coal have since been sent every year to Cleveland from the mines in Tallmadge and Springfield. As has been stated, the coal of these townships proved to be very irregular in its distribution, and variable in thickness and quality. It is restricted to basins of limited extent, and is wanting over much of the area where it was supposed to be present. In the deeper portions of the basins or channels it occupies, the seam is from four and one-half to six feet in thickness, and the coal a bright, handsome open-burning variety, containing little sulphur, and a small percentage of ash. It is softer and more bituminous than the coal of the same seam in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, but is still capable of being used in the raw state in the furnace, and is very highly valued both as a steam coal and a household fuel. In the southern part of the county, Coal No. 1 is more continuous, and has been proved, by recent researches to exist over a large part of Springfield, Franklin and Green, and to reach into Coventry and Norton. Many mines have been opened in the townships referred to, and about two hundred and fifty thousand tons are now sent from this region annually to Cleveland. Most of this coal is similar in quality to that of Tallmadge, but in some localities, as at Johnson's shaft in Franklin, we find a recurrence of the block character, which distinguishes the coal of the Mahoning Valley. In former years, nearly all of the coal used or exported from the county, was mined in Tallmadge, and this mainly from 'Coal Hill,' which lies between the center of Tallmadge and Cuyahoga Falls. Several mines were once in active operation in this hill. Of these mines, that of Henry Newberry was situated at the north end of the hill, and those of Dr. D. Upson, Asaph Whittlesey and Francis Wright on the east side. On the opposite side of the valley, mines were opened by Mr. D. Harris and Dr. Amos Wright. In all these mines the coal has been nearly exhausted, as it was found to rise and run out in the interior of the hill. From this fact, a belief has come to be quite general, that the coal is pinched out in the body of this and other hills, by the weight of the superincumbent material; whereas, we have here only an instance of what has been before referred to, of the thinning out of the coal on the margin of the old coal swamp. In the central and eastern portion of Tallmadge, most of the land rises high above the coal level, and basins of coal will doubtless be hereafter discovered there, but the same causes which have rendered coal mining so uncertain heretofore, will undoubtedly limit the productiveness of the nominally large coal area which is included within the township lines. In the southern part of Tallmadge, the surface is occupied by heavy beds of drift, by which the underlying geology is very much obscured. Here, as in the adjoining township of Brimfield, in Portage County, nothing but patient and careful search will determine the limits of the basins of coal which unquestionably exist in this vicinity. As the dip of the coal rocks is toward the south and east, in Springfield, Green and Franklin, Coal No. 1 lies lower than in the more northerly townships where it occurs; hence it can only be reached by boring, and that sometimes to the depth of 100 feet or perhaps even 200 feet. We have every reason to believe, however, that a considerable area in Green Township is underlaid by Coal No. 1, where it lies far below drainage; and it is almost certain that careful search, by boring, will reveal the presence of basins of coal in this township, such as are not now suspected to exist, and such as will contribute largely to the wealth of the county.

"In Summit County the lowest seam of coal is usually separated from the conglomerate by an interval of from twenty-five to fifty feet, which is filled with shale or shaly sandstone, and, immediately beneath the coal, by a seam of fire-clay, from two to six feet in thickness. This fire-clay is, in some places, of good quality, and may be used for fire-brick and pottery, but it is generally more sandy and contains more iron than the under-clay of the higher seam—Coal No. 3—to which I shall have occasion to refer again. Coal No. 1 is usually overlaid immediately by gray shale, from ten

to forty feet in thickness. This shale contains, especially where it forms the roof of the coal, large numbers of fossil plants, which are frequently preserved in great beauty and profusion. About 150 species have already been collected from the shale of Coal No. 1, in the northern part of the State, and nearly all of these are found in Summit County.

"Coal No. 2 is found thirty to fifty feet above Coal No. 1 in many parts of Summit County—as in the Valley of the Mahoning—the second seam of coal in the ascending series, and which we have called Coal No. 2. It is usually from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, and, though persistent over a large area, is nowhere in Summit County of workable thickness. Above Coal No. 2, and frequently cutting it out, is a bed of massive sandstone, which is a marked feature in the geology of the county. This is well seen in Coal Hill, Tallmadge, and extends through the southern part of the county, passing through Stark, where, in the valley of the Tuscarawas, about and above Massillon, it is quarried in many places along the bank of the canal. The thickness of this sandstone varies very much in different localities, and it may be said to range from forty to one hundred feet. It is also somewhat variable in character, but is often massive, and affords a building-stone of excellent quality. It may generally be distinguished from the sandstones of the carboniferous conglomerate by the absence of quartz pebbles. So far as I know, no pebbles are found in the sandstone over the coal in Summit County. In Trumbull and Medina there are some local exceptions to this rule, for patches of conglomerate are sometimes found there immediately overlying the lowest coal seam. In Summit County the 'pebble rock,' found in the explorations for coal, affords infallible evidence, when it is reached, that the horizon of the coal has been passed.

"Coals Nos. 3 and 4 come next in order. Near Mogadore, in Springfield Township; the higher lands are found to be underlaid by a stratum of limestone, beneath which are usually a thin seam of coal and a thick stratum of fireclay, the latter supplying the material from which nearly all the stoneware of the county is manufactured. From twenty-five to forty feet above the limestone to which I have referred, is another, which also overlies a coal seam. Both these may be seen in Green Township, between Greenburg and Greentown, and they may be traced thence southerly, through Stark, Tuscarawas and Holmes Counties, and, indeed, nearly or quite to the Ohio River. These are the limestone coals that will be found frequently referred to in the reports on the counties that have been mentioned, and those on Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning. The lowest of these limestones lies from 130 to 160 above Coal No. 1; the upper limestone about 150 to 200 feet. Hence they will serve as useful guides in boring for the lower coal seam in those parts of the county where it lies considerably beneath the surface.

"I have already alluded to the former productiveness of the coal mines of Tallmadge, and have mentioned the fact that most of these mines are now abandoned; the basins of coal in which they were located having been practically exhausted. Considerable coal is, however, still produced in the township, and it is altogether probable, that with proper search, other basins will be discovered, from which its coal industry will be revived. The 'Centre' and a large area north, south and east of it, lie considerably above the coal level, and as the dip is southeast, there are some localities where the horizon of the coal is nearly one hundred and fifty feet below the surface. Over most of the district I have mentioned, borings should be made to at least the depth of one hundred feet before the search is abandoned. It should be remembered, too, that the basins of Coal No. 1 are frequently narrow, and the territory will only be fairly tested by borings made at frequent intervals. The principal center of coal industry in the county at present, is in Springfield and Coventry. Steer's Mine, the mines of the Brewster Coal Company, and Brewster Brothers, and the Middlebury Shaft—all located near the line between the above mentioned townships—are now producing a large quantity of coal for shipment to Akron and Cleveland. The maximum thickness of the coal seam here is about five feet, and it thins out on all sides toward the margin of the basin. Doubtless here, as elsewhere, the basins of coal are connected, and future explorations will result in tracing such connection south and east into other important deposits. * * * * * *

"At the Franklin Coal Company's mine, in the Northern part of Franklin, the coal is four and a half feet thick, of good quality, closely

resembling that obtained at Massillon. It lies from sixty to one hundred feet below the surface, the massive sand rock above it ranging from forty to fifty feet in thickness. In the southwest corner of Franklin Township, the coal where opened is not as thick or as good as in the last-mentioned localities. At Steer's new shaft in Coventry, the coal is 4½ feet thick, 90 to 110 feet from the surface, overlaid by 15 feet of black shale and from 30 to 40 feet of sandstone. Little coal has yet been mined here, but it seems to be of excellent quality. A section taken near the north line of Franklin Township includes the following strata:

1. Sandstone	40 to 60 feet.
2. Shale	20 to 30 feet.
3. Hard iron ore	1 foot.
4. Coal	4½ feet.

"On the land of Mr. Thomas Britton, one and a half miles east of Middlebury, is an important deposit of iron ore, which I refer, with some hesitation, to the horizon of Coal No. 1. The drift from which the ore is taken exposes four feet of rock, which includes a thickness of about two feet of ore. Sherbondy Hill, west of Akron, is capped with the coal rocks, but gives no indication of any valuable deposit of coal. A band of iron ore, similar in character to that referred to above, but thinner, is exposed in this locality. A sheet of the coal measures underlies the surface in the west part of Norton Township, and a small area in Copley, but up to the present time no important coal strata have been found there. A boring made half a mile north of the center of Norton revealed the following section:

1. Earth	17 feet.
2. Shale	16 feet.
3. Conglomerate	75 feet.

All the borings made for coal in the township give similar results, the conglomerate being struck after passing through a thin bed of coal shale. * * * * * * * *

"The fire-clay which underlies Coal No. 3 has already become one of the important elements of wealth to the county. This deposit, in parts of Summit County, is of unusual thickness and purity, making excellent stoneware and fire-brick. It is estimated that there are produced from this stratum of clay in Springfield Township alone, about one and a half millions of gallons of stoneware each year; and a very large amount of the material is transported into other parts of the county and State. It is of interest to notice in this connection that this bed of fire-clay is the same with that worked at Atwater, in Portage, and still more extensively in Columbiana County. Over how large an area in Summit County it maintains the dimensions and excellence it exhibits in Springfield, we have, as yet, no means of knowing. At East Liberty it is apparently of good thickness and quality, but in central and southern Stark County—where exposed in the valleys of the Nimishillen and Sandy—it is of less value. The Springfield clay is eminently plastic, and hence better fitted for stoneware than fire-brick, but by mixing it largely with sand, and, still better, with the hard clay of Mineral Point, Mr. J. Parke Alexander, of Akron, has produced fire-brick scarcely inferior in quality to any other made in the State, or even any imported. To get the best results with this clay alone, in making fire-brick, it should be first ground, made into a paste, and this burned, then again coarsely ground and the fragments cemented with one-sixth to one-tenth of fresh plastered clay, molded and burned again.

"The following analyses will give additional information in regard to the useful minerals of this county. They were made by Dr. Wormley, State Chemist, with the exception of No. 4, which was made by Prof. W. W. Mather:

1. Peat—Coventry Peat Company, Coventry.

Ultimate Composition in Normal State.	Per cent.
Carbon	50.56
Hydrogen	6.43
Nitrogen	1.23
Sulphur	0.33
Oxygen	34.85
Ash	6.60
	100.00
Moisture	10.40
Consisting of hydrogen	4.15
Oxygen	6.25

2. Coal No. 1—Johnson's shaft, Franklin Township.

3. Coal No. 1—Franklin Coal Company, Franklin Township.

4. Coal No. 1—D. Upson's mine, Tallmadge Township.

5. Coal No. 3—Greentown, both benches.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Specific gravity	1.256	1.271	1.264	.....
Water	2.70	3.40	5.067	3.25
Volatile combust. matter	37.30	36.10	39.231	38.75
Fixed Carbon	58.00	58.70	53.404	55.05
Ash	2.00	1.80	2.298	2.95
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Sulphur	0.93	0.799	0.549	1.73
Ash	White.	White.	.....	White.
Coke	Compact.	Compact.	.....	Compact.

6. Iron Ore—H. Roberts, Middlebury.
7. Iron Ore—Over Coal No. 3, Greentown.

	No. 6.	No. 7.
Specific gravity	3.333	3.342
Moisture combined	1.24	2.65
Silicious matter	21.08	12.23
Iron, Carbonate	58.76	70.68
Iron, Sesquioxide	4.53	....
Alumina	1.00	0.40
Manganese	0.80	1.65
Lime phosphate	1.81	....
Lime carbonate	4.25	7.00
Magnesia carbonate	5.22	5.54
Sulphur	0.41	0.17
Phosphoric acid	.....	0.013
	99.10	100.333
Metallic Iron	31.53	34.12
Phosphoric acid	0.83	0.013

8. Fire Clay—Mogadore.
9. Fire Clay—East Liberty.

	No. 8.	No. 9.
Water (combined)	5.45	7.00
Silicic acid	70.70	62.00
Alumina	21.70	24.80
Iron	.....	traces
Lime	0.40	1.75
Magnesia	0.37	0.42
Potash and soda	.....	3.22
	98.62	99.39

The foregoing comprises the geology of Summit County, together with its coal deposits and mineral resources. Closely connected with the geology of a country is the science of agriculture. Indeed, "the geology of a country," it has been truthfully said, "determines the character of the industrial vocation of the inhabitants of that country." In accordance with the geological formations, mining, farming, herding flocks, manufacturing, or even fishing, becomes the prominent industry. "From the connection of geology with agriculture, mining and manufactures, it may be said that in its different branches this science lies at the foundation of our modern civilization, inasmuch as the occupations, the wealth and power of communities and nations, in many, we may, perhaps, say in most, instances, depend directly upon the character, structure and resources of that portion of the earth which they inhabit."* From the wealth, then, of Mother Earth, we draw our sustenance, and when we have run out our span of life, we return to her sheltering bosom.

"Where is the dust that has not been alive?
The spade, the plow, disturb our ancestors;
From human mold we reap our daily bread."

It is said that the agriculture of the State of Ohio may be regarded, in a general sense, as "being of a mixed character." The same may very truthfully be said of Summit County. Its agricultural resources are not only extensive, but the adaptability of the soil in the different sections of the county to agriculture, is to be found in but few counties of the State. In the southern part, wheat is the main staple; in the central and northern portions, grazing, perhaps, predominates, while corn is extensively grown. In the last State Agricultural Report, we find, pertaining to Summit County, the following statistics:

Wheat, 25,955 acres, yielding 518,979 bushels; rye, 352 acres, yielding 5,150 bushels; oats, 14,284 acres, yielding 542,382 bushels; barley, 63 acres, yielding 14,010 bushels; corn, 15,422 acres, yielding 1,077,945 bushels; timothy, 22,788 acres, yielding 31,951 tons of hay; clover, 4,882 acres, yielding 6,910 tons of hay. While much attention is devoted to stock-raising, the breeding of fine stock is not carried to that extent that it is in many sections of Ohio. More attention is given to cattle and sheep than to other stock, and to the two (cattle and sheep) the former is considered of more value in this community, and the dairy business is one of the largest interests of the agricultural class, not only of Summit County but of the Western Reserve. From the State Report above quoted, we extract the following of this county: "Number of cattle, 24,348, value, $364,184; number of pounds of butter, 775,915; number of pounds of cheese, 1,389,735." The same report has the following in regard to the dairy business of the Reserve: "Already, complaints are made that dairy farming is deteriorating the soil, but this complaint can scarcely be well founded, or, if well founded, must have reference more to the mechanical than the chemical condition of the soil. Soils very similar, geologically considered, have been pastured and tilled in England since the days of the Saxon heptarchy, and no recuperating process practiced until within the past hundred years, and yet these British soils were at no

* State Report.

time barren. There is no distinctive breed of cattle recognized on the Reserve as being peculiarly a dairy breed, but those in highest favor are generally a cross breed, such as short-horn or Devon crossed on the 'native.' * * * The factory system of cheese-making was introduced some years since, and has proved eminently successful. Having no reliable statistics at hand, there is no hazard in stating that there are fully one hundred and fifty factories in active operation at the present time." Our space, however, will not admit of an extended notice in this connection, but the subject will be alluded to again in the several township histories. In addition to the cattle statistics of the county from the same report, we gather the following: Number of horses, 8,552, value, $469,010; number of mules, 179, value, $8,750; number of hogs, 11,577, value, $32,220; number of sheep, 24,965, value, $58,817; number of pounds of wool shorn, 75,168.

Without going further into this branch of the subject, we will now give place to the following interesting sketch of the Agricultural Society of Summit County, prepared especially for this work by S. A. Lane, Esq., and which will be found of value to our readers:

The loss, by fire, of the records pertaining to the Agricultural Society matters of Summit County prior to 1859, made the task of collating the proper materials for the commencement of this chapter somewhat difficult, there being radical differences in the recollections of the several living participants upon whom the writer called for information. By a patient search of the files of the *Summit County Beacon* of those days, though its columns were far less prolific of local news then than now, we have been able to present to the reader a reliable, if not a very attractive, resumé of the matters proper to be here treated of. Though for some years there had been a growing interest in the subject throughout the State, and, under the fostering care and aid given thereto by the Legislature of Ohio, a State Agricultural Society, and quite a number of county societies, had been organized previous to that date, the first move looking to the organization of a society in Summit County, was in 1849. From his position as Auditor of the county, N. W. Goodhue, Esq., had abundant opportunity to ascertain the views of the people of the county upon the subject, and, believing, after consultation with Col. Simon Perkins and others, that a favorable and hearty response would be made thereto, on the 31st day of October, 1849, Mr. Goodhue caused to be published in the *Beacon* the following notice:

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

I, N. W. Goodhue, Auditor of Summit County, Ohio, hereby give notice that a public meeting will be held at the court house, in Akron, on the 14th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a County Agricultural Society, the preliminary steps contemplated in the act of March, 1839, having been already taken.

NATH'L W. GOODHUE,
County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Summit Co., }
Akron, October 31, 1849. }

An editorial in the same issue of the *Beacon* thus calls attention to the above notice:

Attention is called to the notice of the Auditor, in another column, issued in pursuance of law, for an agricultural meeting on the 14th proximo. We rejoice that a move has been made in the matter, by the agriculturists of Summit County. The neighboring counties have their agricultural associations in successful operation. They have seen and felt the advantages flowing from them. And while the whole State seems to be awakening to a new interest, and searching after an improved agriculture, it would be mortifying to see the experienced and enterprising farmers of Summit County asleep. Speed the plow! Let the good work go forward in earnest!

In the *Beacon* of November 21, 1849, appears the following official report of the proceedings of this preliminary meeting:

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, previously given, a large number of gentlemen met in the court house in Akron, at 2 o'clock P. M., November 14, 1849, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a County Agricultural Society. The meeting was called to order by the County Auditor. A temporary organization was had by appointing Capt. Amos Seward, President; H. G. Weaver, Vice President and Nathaniel W. Goodhue, Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated, the Chair, on motion, appointed a committee of five to report a constitution and code of by-laws for the government of the society, consisting of Lucius W. Hitchcock and William A. Hanford, of Tallmadge; Talman Beardsley, of Coventry; Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, and John Hoy, of Franklin. On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed to procure members to the society as follows: Bath, William Hale; Boston, Hiram V. Bronson; Copley, Jonathan Starr; Coventry, Avery Spicer; Franklin, John Hoy; Green, Alexander Johnston; Hudson, Van R. Humphrey; Northamp-

ton, Reese Jones; Northfield, John C. Wallace; Norton, Henry Van Hyning; Portage, Lucius V. Bierce; Richfield, Isaac T. Welton; Springfield, Henry G. Weaver; Stow, Edwin Wetmore; Tallmadge, Samuel Treat; Twinsburg, Lyman Chamberlain; Akron, Lucius S. Peck; Middlebury, Nathaniel W. Goodhue; Cuyahoga Falls, Henry Wetmore; Hudson, Sylvester H. Thompson.

On motion, Lucius V. Bierce and Van R. Humphrey, Esqs., were requested to deliver addresses at the next meeting.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the several papers of the county. On motion, adjourned to meet in the court-room on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMOS SEWARD, *President.*
H. G. WEAVER, *Vice President.*
N. W. GOODHUE, *Secretary.*

From a postscript attached to the foregoing report, it is learned, that at this meeting, about seventy names were presented for membership. In the *Beacon* of December 5, 1849, is found the full report of the second meeting of the embryo society, as follows:

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Summit County Agricultural Society met November 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Capt. Amos Seward, Chairman. In the absence of Henry G. Weaver, Vice President, Milo Stone, Esq., of Tallmadge, was chosen Vice President.

On motion, a committee of one from each township represented, was appointed by the Chair, to recommend officers for the society.

Committee appointed at former meeting, reported a constitution for the society, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Summit County Agricultural Society.

"ART. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five managers, who, together, shall constitute a Board of Directors for the general management of the affairs of the society; they shall be elected annually by the members of the society, and hold their offices until their successors are appointed. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, and of the Board of Directors; sign orders on the Treasurer for awards of premiums and other appropriations of the Board of Directors. The Vice President, in the absence of the President, shall be the presiding officer of the society and Board. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the society, and of the Board of Directors; attend to correspondence ordered by the Board, and report annually to the State Board of Agriculture. The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the society, and pay them in accordance with the awards of the committees on premiums, and the votes of the Board of Directors, upon the order of the President, and shall, at the annual meeting, render a full account of his doings. The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President; a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the Board shall have power to transact all business for the society, that shall not conflict with this instrument.

"ART. 3. Members of this society must be residents of this county, and pay $1 annually to the Treasurer of the society.

"ART. 4. All competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

"ART. 5. A list of the premiums offered by the society must be printed in the several newspapers published in the county, at least one month previous to the day of exhibition.

"ART. 6. All articles offered for premiums must be owned by the persons offering the same, or by members of their families, and products of the soil, or manufactured articles, must be produced or manufactured within the county.

"ART. 7. Premiums on grain and grass crops shall not be awarded for less than one acre.

"ART. 8. The awarding committees shall consist of three persons each, and shall be annually appointed by the Directors of the society.

"ART. 9. The annual exhibition of the society shall be held between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of November in each year, of which notice shall be given with the list of premiums offered.

"ART. 10. The annual meeting of this society shall be at the court house, on the third Wednesday in November of each year, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time officers of the society shall be chosen.

"ART. 11. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, by a majority of the votes cast."

L. V. Bierce, Esq., addressed the meeting.

Committee reported officers for the society, which report was accepted, and the persons recommended were unanimously chosen officers of the society, as follows: Simon Perkins, President; Henry G. Weaver, Vice President; William A. Hanford, Secretary; William H. Dewey, Treasurer; John Hoy, Sylvester H. Thompson, Avery Spicer, Philo C. Stone and James W. Weld, Managers.

On motion—"*Resolved*: That the thanks of this society be presented to L. V. Bierce, Esq., for his interesting address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication."

Mr. J. Teesdale presented a circular from the State Board of Agriculture, which was referred to the President, Secretary and Capt. Amos Seward for reply. On motion, adjourned.

AMOS SEWARD, *President.*
MILO STONE, *Vice President.*
N. W. GOODHUE, *Secretary.*

Thus was the "Summit County Agricultural Society" duly and legally organized, and entitled to draw from the county treasury, yearly, for its support, the sum of $137.50, as provided by law. The various officers, directors and committees, together with the people of the county, generally, both farmers and villagers, from this time on worked heartily and cordially for the success of the society, and for the favorable outcome of its first annual fair. In

the *Beacon* of August 21, 1850, appears this announcement:

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Board of Directors for the Summit County Agricultural Society will meet at the office of L. V. Bierce, Esq., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to appoint committees to award premiums at the Annual Fair, to be held at Akron, on the 2d and 3d days of October next. Those who have obtained members will please forward the names and money to the Auditor's office at Akron.

SIMON PERKINS, *President.*
W. A. HANFORD, *Secretary.*

AKRON, August 19, 1850.

In the *Beacon* of September 11, 1850, appears the premium list, offering premiums ranging from $1 to $8 on cattle; from $3 to $8 on horses; from $2 to $5 on sheep; from $2 to $4 on swine; best kept dairy, $10; best butter, $3; best cheese, $3; from $1 to $3 on farm implements; from 50 cents to $3 on domestic manufactures; from $2 to $3 on factory flannels and cloths; $1 on grains and seeds; from $1 to $2 on vegetables and fruits; from $1 to $5 on field crops. Following, is a list of the awarding committees: Cattle—Milo Stone, of Tallmadge; Frederick Baldwin, of Hudson; Marcus Newton, of Richfield. Horses—Thaddeus H. Botsford, of Middlebury; John Hoy, of Franklin; Henry Van Hyning, of Norton. Saxony Sheep—John Brown (old "Ossawatamie" of Harper's Ferry fame), of Portage; Justin P. Goodale, of Middlebury; Anson A. Brewster, of Hudson. Merino and other Sheep—Isaac T. Welton, of Richfield; Jacob Allen, of Akron; Jonathan Starr, of Copley. Swine—Miner Spicer, of Akron; William Wetmore, of Stow; Simon P. Starr, of Copley. Dairies—Edgar B. Ellsworth, of Hudson; John B. Clark, of Hudson; Ethan Alling, of Twinsburg. Butter and Cheese—Mrs. Dana D. Evans, of Akron; Mrs. Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Mrs. Amos Avery, of Tallmadge; Mrs. Edwin Wetmore, of Stow. Farm Implements—Samuel Treat, of Tallmadge; Alexander Johnston, of Green; Mills Thompson, of Hudson. Domestic Manufactures—Mrs. Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield; Mrs. George Kirkum, of Akron; Mrs. John Hoy, of Franklin; Mrs. N. W. Goodhue, of Middlebury. Factory Products—Roswell Kent, of Middlebury; Anson A. Brewster, of Hudson; Orlando Hall, of Akron; Grains and Seeds—Nathaniel Finch, of Akron; William Hale, of Bath; Philo Atwood, of Springfield. Vegetables and Fruits—Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson; Lucius S. Peck, of Portage; Prof. Seymour, of Hudson. Field Crops—Clark Sackett, of Tallmadge; John Hall, of Springfield; Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry. Non-enumerated Articles—Joseph Hawkins, of Twinsburg; Peter Voris, of Bath; Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge. A "plowing match" was also announced for the second day of the fair; premiums, $5 and $3. No trotting nor racing premiums were offered.

The *Beacon* of September 18, 1850, editorially says:

We are gratified to find that much interest is being awakened in the approaching agricultural fair in this county. As there has not been an exhibition of that character in the county since its organization, those who have charge of the arrangements have not the benefit of that amount of experience they would like in the performance of their duty. Still, they have done and will do what they can. The work of preparation should be entered into in earnest. Hundreds can contribute their mite to the interest of the occasion. Let the exhibition be worthy of the object in view, and let there be a gathering which will render the day a memorable one.

The First Fair, October 2 and 3, 1850.—Having no grounds nor buildings of its own, by permission of the County Commissioners, the court house and surrounding grounds were made use of by the society in giving its initial exposition. In the *Beacon* of October 16, 1850, is the official report of President Perkins and Secretary Hanford, together with a full list of the premiums awarded, aggregating about $100—quite a sum, when it is considered that no entrance fees on articles exhibited were charged, while admission to the fair was also free. "A team of thirty-four yoke of oxen, from Tallmadge, and another of fifteen span of horses, from the same town, attracted considerable attention," says the report. Gen L. V. Bierce, of Akron, delivered the annual address.

The *Beacon* of same date editorially says:

The highest expectations were more than realized. The attendance on both days was very large, several thousand persons being present, all of whom seemed inspired by the happiest spirit, and abundantly compensated for what of labor and care was incident to the exhibition. * * * The display of stock was unexpectedly good, the arrangements being such as to give a fair opportunity for exhibiting the animals brought in. The specimens of fruit, grain and vegetables were exceedingly fine. * * * A variety of farming implements were exhibited. * * *

The court-house was fitted up for the horticultural exhibition and the handiwork of Flora. The highest praise is due to the ladies for their taste in adorning the room, and the myriad evidences of their skill displayed on every hand. The pyramid of flowers, prepared at Mrs. Dodge's, and the various smaller pyramids and rich bouquets exhibited, were the center of attraction, exciting universal praise by their gorgeous display of colors. The display of fancy needle-work would have excited admiration anywhere. Among other things exhibited in the ladies' department, worthy of note, were a variety of bed-quilts; a counterpane, richly worked; worsted work; *a straw-bonnet made from straw raised in this county;* some fancy cotton work, etc., etc. * * * An exhibition terminating so propitiously cannot but lead the way to others, and establish permanently a society whose first fruits are so pleasant to the eye and taste. In the awards of the future the managers of the fair should not be forgotten.

Second Annual Meeting.—The second annual meeting of the society was held at the court house, November 20, 1850. Treasurer Dewey reported: "Total receipts, $327.53; total payments to date, $221.86; balance in treasury, $105.72—$100 of which is due for premiums." Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, as follows: Simon Perkins, of Portage, President; Amos Seward, of Tallmadge, Vice President; Nelson B. Stone, of Akron, Treasurer; Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Middlebury, Secretary; Henry Van Hyning, of Norton; Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Milo Stone, of Tallmadge; James M. Hale, of Akron, and Harvey Baldwin, of Hudson, Managers. On motion, the thanks of the society were presented to Secretary William A. Hanford, and his assistants, Messrs N. W. Goodhue and C. B. Bernard, for their services to the society.

Second Annual Fair.—In the *Beacon* of September 10, 1851, appears the notice of President Perkins and Secretary Goodhue, announcing the second annual fair of the society, to be held at the court house in Akron, October 16 and 17, with a somewhat enlarged premium list. Committees as follows: Cattle—John Newton, of Richfield; Perry C. Carothers, of Tallmadge; Frederick Baldwin, of Hudson. Milch Cows—William H. Dewey, of Akron; Joseph Hawkins, of Twinsburg; Clark Sackett, of Tallmadge. Oxen—Perley Mansur, of Hudson; Isaac T. Welton, of Richfield; Ebenezer Pardee, of Norton. Fat Oxen—Dennis A. Hine, of Middlebury; David French, of Green; Henry Van Hyning, of Norton. Best ten yoke oxen in a string, from one township, and best ten span horses—Jedediah D. Commins, of Akron; Charles W. Brown, of Portage; Charles B. Cobb, of Akron. Horses—Thaddeus H. Botsford, of Middlebury; John Miller, of Norton; Ezra Starkweather, of Twinsburg. Long-wool Sheep—Jacob Allen, of Akron; William Hale, of Bath; Samuel N. Goodale, of Akron. Merinos—James W. Wallace, of Northfield; Jonathan Starr, of Copley; Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson. Saxons—William A. Hanford, of Cuyahoga Falls; Lucius W. Hitchcock, of Tallmadge; Peter A. More, of Copley. Swine—Avery Spicer, of Coventry; George Darrow, of Hudson; John Hoy, of Franklin. Pottery Ware—Allan Hibbard, Lorenzo B. Austin and James Christy, all of Akron. Farming Implements, First Class—Alexander Johnston, of Green; Benjamin Bear, of Franklin; Samuel M. Combs, of Tallmadge. Second Class—John B. Clark, of Hudson; George Lillie, of Northfield; Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry. Harness Work—Jonathan Page, of Richfield; John Johns, of Middlebury; Harvey S. Weld, of Richfield. Boots and Shoes—Zebulon Jones, of Akron; Peter Voris, of Bath; John M. Cutler, of Akron. Stoves, Castings and Machinery—Bradbury T. Blodgett, of Akron; Harrison N. Gillett, of Cuyahoga Falls; William S. Irish, of Middlebury. Carriages, etc.—David A. Scott, Lewis, Benjamin and Nathaniel Finch, all of Akron. Musical Instruments—Amos Wright, of Tallmadge; George P. Ashmun, of Hudson; Henry Bill, of Cuyahoga Falls. Cabinet Ware—Henry S. Abbey, of Akron; Joseph T. Holloway, of Cuyahoga Falls; Henry B. Horton, of Akron. Blank Books, etc.—Elisha N. Sill, of Cuyahoga Falls; Lucius S. Peck and Jared Jennings, of Akron. Flannels, etc.—Mrs. Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield; Mrs. Elias W. Howard, Mrs. George Kirkum and Mrs. Allan Hibbard, of Akron. Linens—Mrs. Louisa A. Baldwin, of Middlebury; Mrs. Harvey Baldwin, of Hudson; Miss Sarah A. Stone, of Tallmadge; Mr. Alvin C. Voris, of Akron. Stockings, etc.—Mrs. Dana D. Evans, of Akron; Mrs. Ira Hawkins, of Portage; Mrs. Daniel Hine and Mrs. Lucius C. Walton, of Tallmadge. Factory Products—Roswell Kent, of Middlebury; Harvey B. Spellman, of Akron, and Ezra S. Comstock, of Cuyahoga Falls. Grains and Seeds—Solomon Markham, of Green; Jeremiah B. Lambert, of Bath; Andrew Harris of Springfield. Vegetables and Fruits—Daniel McNaugh-

ton, of Middlebury; John E. King, and Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron. Crops—Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Avery Spicer, of Coventry; Edwin Wetmore, of Stow. Farms—John C. Wallace, of Northfield; James W. Weld, of Richfield; Andrew Hale, of Bath. Butter—Mrs. Samuel M. Combs, of Tallmadge; Mrs. John Hoy, of Franklin; Mrs. William L. Clarke, and Mrs. Frederick Wadsworth of Akron. Cheese—Mrs. Simon Perkins and Mrs. Sebried Dodge, of Portage; Mrs. Mills Thompson, of Hudson; Mrs. William L. Clarke, of Akron. Fancy-work—Mrs. Henry W. King, of Akron; Mrs. Lucius C. Walton, of Tallmadge; Mrs. George E. Pierce, of Hudson; Mrs. Hoyt L. Henry, of Middlebury; Mrs. John B. Clark, of Hudson; Mr. Charles B. Bernard, of Akron.

Of this second exhibition, the *Beacon* of October 22, 1851, says:

> The annual fair of the Summit County Agricultural Society was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. They were festive days among the farmers of Summit, and such a congregating together of the true nobility of our county—the toiling masses, whose brows are browned by heaven's sunlight, whose hands are hardened by honest toil, and whose hearts are softened by the kindlier sympathies of humanity—we have rarely seen. The turn-out was tremendous, exceeding largely, it is thought, that of last year. There was a perfect jam in and around the court house throughout each day, rendering it almost impossible to see many objects of interest, and demonstrating the absolute necessity of erecting a suitable building for the future agricultural and mechanical exhibitions of the county. * * * Hon. Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, delivered an address to the multitude, who were assembled in the court house inclosure for want of a building of sufficient capacity to receive them. It was listened to with interest and profit, and was in keeping with the interest of the occasion. * * * It will afford much gratification to our citizens generally to learn that Col. Simeon Perkins, the President of the society, with a munificence characteristic of the man, has donated to the society several acres south of Akron, admirably adapted for future exhibitions, the erection of suitable buildings, etc., for the use of the society. A subscription was started for inclosing the ground, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt the success of the laudable enterprise.

In the *Beacon* of November 26, 1851, is the official report of the annual meeting of the society for 1851, held in the court house November 19. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Avery Spicer, of Coventry; Vice President, Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Secretary, Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Middlebury; Treasurer, Nelson B. Stone, of Akron. Managers—Peter Voris, of Bath; Thomas H. Goodwin, of Akron; Isaac T. Welton, of Richfield; Samuel M. Combs, of Tallmadge; Solomon Markham, of Green. A committee of one from each township and village in the county was appointed "to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses to be incurred during the coming year in the erection of suitable buildings and fences and preparing other permanent fixtures for the use of the society." Among the proceedings of this meeting is found this highly commendable item:

> *Resolved,* That this society will award no premiums on anything that will intoxicate.

At a meeting of the Directors, held at the court house, it was arranged that the fair for 1852 should be held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 6 and 7, at the court house, the new grounds donated by Col. Perkins not being yet fitted up. The premium list, as published in the *Beacon* of September 8, is about the same as in 1851, and the committees judiciously selected from every portion of the county. The court-room was used solely as a floral and fine-art department. A small admission fee to this department was charged, the receipts being something over $100. The hall was occupied by a display of fashionable furniture, stoves, etc. On the north side of the building was erected a temporary frame structure, forty by sixty feet, for the display of fancy work, mechanical products, farming implements, vegetables, fruits, etc. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., were grouped, at convenience of exhibitors, in various parts of the inclosure. In its editorial notice of this Third Annual Fair, the *Beacon*, of October 13, 1852, says: "It was attended by a larger number of persons, and, what is equally gratifying, the exhibition, taken as a whole, was, undoubtedly, far in advance of its predecessors. * * * The gorgeous flower-tree, nearly ten feet high, blazing with dahlias of every conceivable shade, was a thing of beauty. * * * From the garden of Hon. E. N. Sill, of Cuyahoga Falls, as also from the gardens of Col. Perkins and Mrs. Dodge, were some of the finest dahlias we have ever seen. A design of cut flowers of every variety, arranged by Mr. Thomas Wills, Mr. Sill's gardener, excited universal admiration. * * * But one opinion was expressed on one point, viz.: the necessity of the immediate erection of suitable buildings

for the agricultural fairs of Summit. It is folly to expend more on temporary buildings. If each township will move and select a good committee-man, as Tallmadge has done, the amount for the buildings, etc., may be raised in a fortnight. Col. Perkins is still ready to donate the use of six acres of land as the site. If the society does not take the work in hand, the Commissioners should do so." The annual address was delivered by Herman Canfield, Esq., of Medina. In their report, the officers of the society say: "The necessity of a permanent building is apparent to all. The officers of the society labor under much embarrassment, and all that is necessary is the co-operation of each township, and the means requisite for inclosing six acres of ground and erecting a large and commodious building, can be raised. We hope that the importance of immediate attention to this matter will be borne in mind, and that measures will be taken immediately for raising whatever sum is necessary."

At the annual meeting of the society held at the court house in Akron, November 17, 1852, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Vice President, Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson; Secretary, Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Akron; Treasurer, Nelson B. Stone, of Akron; Directors, Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry; Andrew Hale, of Bath; William Payne, of Richfield; Lucius W. Hitchcock, of Tallmadge; Henry W. Howe, of Akron. A committee of one in each township was appointed to solicit funds to build permanent buildings for the use of the society.

The *Beacon* of September 7, 1853, editorially says: "The Board of Directors of the Summit County Agricultural Society have contracted for inclosing the new fair grounds of the society, the erection of a suitable hall for future exhibitions, etc. The work is to be completed by October 10; the expense to be paid mainly by subscriptions, the county doing its share." The grounds, six and a half acres, were substantially fenced, a building 40x100 feet was erected, and the grounds otherwise fitted up, at a total expense of about $1,800, and the fourth annual fair was held there on Wednesday and Thursday October 12 and 13, 1853. Increased interest and attendance were manifested. A small entrance fee of 10 cents was charged, by which between $700 and $800 was realized, and, though somewhat in debt on improvements, the society was at last firmly established on a sound financial basis.

The fifth annual meeting of the society was held at the court house on Wednesday, November 16, 1853. Officers elected—President, Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; Vice President, James M. Hale, of Akron; Secretary, Nathaniel W. Goodhue; Treasurer, Nelson B. Stone; Directors, Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry; Samuel M. Bronson, of Tallmadge; Henry W. Howe, of Akron; Ethan Alling, of Twinsburg; and Jeremiah B. Lambert, of Bath.

The fifth annual fair was held on the grounds of the society October 11 and 12, 1854. Though the season had been very dry, there was a very fine display of field and garden products, fruits, flowers, etc., and, while stock and other departments were quite largely represented, "Ladies' Equestrianship" was a prominent feature of this exhibition, and added very materially to the interest as well as to the financial results of the fair. Receipts, $800.

The sixth annual meeting was held on the 22d day of November, 1854, at the court house, officers and Directors of previous year being re-elected.

The sixth annual fair was held October 3, 4 and 5, 1855. Yearly membership badges were sold at $1 each, and a gate fee of 10 cents was collected, the total receipts with ground rents being $903. Ladies' horsemanship, both driving and equestrianism, was the chief attraction of the fair; premiums being awarded as follows: Miss Harriet J. More, of Copley, $20; Miss Anna E. Howe, of Akron, $15; Miss C. L. Stauffer, of Springfield, $10. A premium of $20, donated by spectators, was also awarded to Miss Cordelia Alden, of Medina, for her superior equestrianism, the awards of the society being confined to residents of the county. At this fair also every department in which premiums were offered was a success, both in point of number and quality of animals and articles exhibited.

At the seventh annual meeting held at the court house in Akron November 21, 1855, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry; Vice President, Andrew Hale, of Bath; Secretary, Henry W. Howe, of Akron; Treasurer, Charles B. Bernard, of Akron; Directors, Wm. B. Ashmun, of Tallmadge; Simon P. Starr,

of Copley; James M. Hale, of Akron; Houston Sisler, of Franklin; Julius Pond, of Hudson.

Secretary Howe announces, in the *Beacon* of September 17, 1856, that the Summit County Agricultural Society have added to their list of premiums, to be awarded at their next annual fair, the following: "Fastest trotting horse owned within the county, $30; fastest trotting horse, under four years old, owned within the county, $20. A half-mile ring has been prepared, and a lively competition may be expected." In a subsequent issue, Secretary Howe thus expatiates: "The farmers and mechanics of the county will remember that this is especially their festival, while all the 'rest of mankind' intend to be there to join them. The list of premiums is large, the grounds are beautiful and convenient; the contests, upon two days, between the fast trotting horses, will be spirited; the 'ladies riding,' upon the last day of the fair, will attract all who love 'women and horses,' and the smiling faces of friends will everywhere greet those who are in attendance. * * * Come all who delight in seeing the best of stock, the finest of fruits, grains and vegetables, who have a taste for the products of the 'gude housewife,' and can appreciate the value of churns and cultivators, carpets and carriages. Come all who can admire the beautiful in flowers, in needlework, in painting; or can find pleasure in 'crowds of fair women and brave men,' expecting a rare entertainment, and you need not go away disappointed."

Of this, the Seventh Annual Fair, held on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October, 1856, the *Beacon* concludes a lengthy and enthusiastic editorial as follows: "On the whole, we are satisfied that the Summit County Fair of 1856, not only surpassed all its former fairs, but, in point of numbers attending and of a substantial excellence of stock, grains, vegetables, mechanical and artistic skill, and whatever else makes up the show, was beyond any county fair of Ohio or any other State. We feel confident that Summit is entitled to the premium. In this judgment, we are supported by the voluntary expressions of many witnesses who were present from abroad." The receipts at this fair were $1,230.50, which, with receipts from county authorized by law, paid the entire indebtedness of the society, running expenses, premiums, balance due for buildings, etc., and left a surplus in the treasury of $224.73.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting, held November 19, 1856, the following officers were elected: President, Talmon Beardsley, of Coventry; Vice President, Andrew Hale, of Bath; Secretary, Henry W. Howe, of Akron; Treasurer, Alvin C. Voris, of Akron; Directors, Joseph Hawkins, of Twinsburg; William Johnston, of Copley; Lucius L. Strong, of Tallmadge; Adam Yerrick, of Green; John R. Buchtel, of Coventry.

Eighth Annual Fair held October 7, 8 *and* 9, 1857.—Increased number of entries, increased interest and increased attendance; nearly three columns in the *Beacon* of October 14 being devoted to an editorial review of the fair. At the Ninth Annual Meeting, held on the 18th of November, 1857, officers were elected as follows: President, Samuel M. Combs, of Tallmadge; Vice President, Andrew Hale, of Bath; Secretary, Dudley Seward, of Akron; Treasurer, Alvin C. Voris, of Akron; Directors, Avery Spicer, of Portage; Lucius L. Strong, of Richfield; William B. Ashmun, of Tallmadge; Joseph Stauffer, of Green; Horace P. Cannon, of Twinsburg.

Ninth Annual Fair, October 6, 7 *and* 8, 1858.—The crowd upon and about the little six-acre inclosure, with the teams of visitors and animals for exhibition, produced, according to the local reporter, "a perfect jam," and the cry for larger grounds was universal. Total entries for premiums, 965, as follows: Cattle, 105; horses, 152; sheep, 48; swine, 10; poultry, 19; grain and seeds, 64; fruits, 40; garden products, 154; field crops, 9; butter, cheese and sugar, 51; farm implements, 30; domestic productions, 124; flowers and shrubbery, 44; carriages and harness, 17; boots, shoes, etc., 10; bonnets, etc., 7; fine arts, 17; iron and tin ware, 7; miscellaneous, 45; female equestrians, 6. Total receipts, $1,350.

At the Tenth Annual meeting, November 17, 1858, the following officers were elected: President, Samuel M. Combs, of Tallmadge; Vice President, Horace P. Cannon, of Twinsburg; Secretary, J. Park Alexander, of Akron; Treasurer, John R. Buchtel, of Akron. Directors—Avery Spicer, of Portage; Lucius L. Strong, of Richfield; Lewis Alling, of Twinsburg; Edwin Upson, of Tallmadge; Charles Coe, of Norton. At this meeting, the question of procuring other and more extensive grounds was discussed, and an adjourned meeting for the

further consideration of the subject was held at the office of Edgerton & Sanders, in Akron, January 8, 1859. At this meeting, President Combs, Vice President Cannon and Treasurer Buchtel "were appointed a committee to receive sealed proposals from any of the townships within the county for the site of fair grounds, and that such proposals be established by approved security for the amount subscribed. The attention of those interested is solicited. Proposals to be handed to Mr. Buchtel by October 29."

Of this action, the *Beacon* of January 12, 1859, editorially, says: "The citizens of Cuyahoga Falls, we are informed, propose to give $6,000 for the permanent location of the fair grounds at or near that village. The question is of importance to local interests as well as to those of the society itself. The latter will be, we doubt not, the governing consideration with those who will decide upon the matter. Other things being equal, the county seat would seem to be the proper location for a county society; but there is some plausibility in the claim that Cuyahoga Falls is more central, and, if the citizens of that village subscribe $6,000 in good faith for that purpose, they exhibit a high appreciation of the advantages of securing the annual fair as a permanent institution. We commend the consideration of this subject, in all its bearings, to the business men, property-holders and citizens of Akron, only observing that the competition of the people of Cuyahoga Falls is formidable and may be successful."

At an adjourned meeting, held January 29, 1859, the following proposal was submitted: "The society can have the present location of the fair grounds for $125 per acre by paying $150 down and $200 each January following, with 6 per cent annual interest, and that they can have more or less land south of the present grounds, in addition, at $80 per acre, or an exchange on the opposite side of the road, acre for acre." This proposition was accepted by a vote of forty-nine in favor to ten against. At an adjourned meeting, held February 19, 1859, it was voted "to confine the society to the present location of the grounds."

Thus matters stood until late in the following summer. In the meantime, not only had the contiguous lands been sold to other parties, but there was a rapidly growing conviction in the public mind that the future success of the society demanded both more room and a more eligible location than the old grounds afforded. So, too, in consequence of the differences of opinion which had obtained as to the matter of location, spirited rivalry had grown up, not only in the two "union" organizations in the northeast corner of the county, at Twinsburg, and the northwest corner of the county, at Richfield, but in the spirited "union" association then being projected at Cuyahoga Falls. These considerations stimulated a number of the most active promoters of the society, in connection with the officers, to a combined and vigorous effort to the accomplishment of the desired change. At this juncture, our public-spirited fellow-citizen, Hon. David L. King, submitted a proposition, which, being at once accepted, placed the society in possession of Summit Grove—nearly thirty acres overlooking the city on the west—the beautiful grounds now occupied by the fine residences of Lewis Miller, Esq., Capt. Arthur L. Conger, and others, on Ash street and Park place, and immediately east of the southern portion of the beautiful grounds of the Akron Rural Cemetery. This fine tract of land was leased to the society for five years, at a reasonable annual rental, Mr King stipulating to either sell the ground to the society, at a price to be named by him, or to pay the society for its buildings, fences, etc., at their appraised value, on the expiration of the lease.

Of these grounds, and the estimation in which they were held by the public, the following extracts from the *Beacon*, of September 7 and 14, 1859, abundantly testify:

> The spot has been appropriately named Summit Grove. It is an elevated plateau, with sparse but large spreading oaks, of native growth, furnishing resting-place and shade, free from undergrowth, airy and dry; in short, a natural park. * * * For the purpose of securing and inclosing this elegant piece of ground, erecting the proper buildings, and putting it in order for this and future fairs, the citizens of Akron, responsible business men, have contributed something more than $1,500. * * * We have never seen so much energy on the part of committees and citizens, in any public enterprise, as has been displayed in preparing the County Fair Grounds at Summit Grove. * * * Not in the East or the West has any society a location more inviting, etc., etc.

The buildings, fences, etc., from the old were removed to the new grounds, which, with the necessary additions, the erection of sheds, sta-

bles, pens, etc., the construction of a superb half-mile track, and other improvements, involved an expense of $3,128.60, of which amount $1,870.07 was contributed by the citizens of Akron, and $1,258.53 was paid by the society; a large amount of labor, of men and teams, also being donated by the people of Akron and contiguous towns, in the fitting-up of the grounds.

From this time forward, the Summit County Fair became, emphatically, *the* Fair of Northern Ohio, not only drawing together, in annual "Harvest Home Festival," in October of each year, the great mass of the people of Summit County, but attracting many visitors from contiguous counties, and even from the more remote portions of the State.

At the annual meeting of November 16, 1859, a new constitution was adopted increasing the number of directors from five to eighteen—one for each township. At this meeting, officers were elected as follows: President, Horace P. Cannon, of Twinsburg; Vice President, William Wise, of Green; Secretary, James Mathews, of Akron; Treasurer, John R. Buchtel, of Akron. Directors: Bath, Andrew Hale; Boston, Edmund H. Cole; Coventry, William Buchtel; Cuyahoga Falls, George Sackett; Copley, Vincent G. Harris; Franklin, Henry Dailey; Green, George Crouse; Hudson, Julius Pond; Middlebury, Charles A. Collins; Northampton, Reese Jones; Northfield, John C. Wallace; Norton, Charles Coe; Portage, Avery Spicer; Richfield, John E. Hurlbut; Springfield, John Ewart; Stow, Virgil M. Thompson; Tallmadge, Clark Sackett; Twinsburg, Lewis Alling.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of sorrow and condolence at the death of Capt. Amos Seward, of Tallmadge, the first President of the society under its written constitution, and one of its most enthusiastic supporters. Also a resolution tendering to the retiring Secretary, J. Park Alexander, the thanks of the society for his able and efficient services during the preceding year.

At the expiration of the time for which the grounds had been leased, Mr. King, pursuant to his agreement, submitted a proposition to the officers of the society, to sell them the entire tract for $5,000, on very easy terms of payment, stipulating only, that should the grounds ever cease to be used for fair purposes, they should revert back to him, his heirs, etc. This truly munificent proposition, unfortunately for the society and the county, was not accepted, a portion of the management, comparing the price named with the value of farming lands less eligibly situated, and more remote from the city, not being able to appreciate the magnificent prize they were letting slip through their fingers until it was too late. The society now leased, for the period of ten years, of Mr. P. D. Hall, about thirty acres of land, covered by a fine grove of original forest trees, in the western part of the city, fronting on Maple street upon the south, and Balch street upon the west, and a short distance northwest of Akron Rural Cemetery. To these grounds was removed the buildings, fences and fixtures from "Summit Grove," and others were added, trotting track graded, etc., at an expense of over $1,000 to the society, over and above the liberal contributions of both money and labor, from the citizens of Akron and surrounding townships. These grounds were first occupied by the society in October, 1864, the fair of that year not only proving a very great success, but being followed up with such increasing interest, year by year, that the management were enabled to accumulate a fund of several thousand dollars in the treasury of the society, with which to purchase grounds at the expiration of their ten years' lease. In the meantime, however, the rapid growth of the city of Akron had so enhanced the value of the grounds then occupied as to place them entirely beyond the reach of the society, while most of the lands adjacent to the city, suitable for fair purposes, had been taken up and improved, or were held so high as not to be within the supposed ability of the society to purchase.

At the annual meeting in January, 1870, a committee was appointed to select grounds to be purchased by the society, the committee reporting to the Directors March 15, 1870, the propositions which had been made to them, as follows: S. W. Bartges, thirty-five acres of the Mallison farm, on Wooster avenue, at $500 per acre; S. H. Coburn and Samuel Thornton, thirty acres, south of city limits and west of Main street, at $400 per acre; A. C. Voris and E. Steinbacher, twenty-six acres, on the south line of city and east of Main street, at $500 per acre; Messrs. Falor and Allyn, such portion of their lands on the north line of Coventry Township as the society might need, at $400 per acre; and Mr. J. H. Kramer, a tract of

twenty acres along the Ohio Canal, south of city limits, at $250 per acre.

June 4, 1870, at a meeting of the society, called to consider these several propositions, the vote to purchase grounds was reconsidered, and the matter for the time being was dropped.

October 24, 1870, another resolution to purchase grounds forthwith was adopted, and the committee, consisting of Edward Cranz, of Bath, James Hammond, of Copley, and David S. Alexander, of Akron, were, on motion of King J. Ellet, of Springfield, instructed to purchase the Coburn and Thornton tract, at a price not to exceed $400 per acre. At the annual meeting, January 18, 1871, the minutes of the October meeting were amended so as to show that a resolution offered by William Wheatley, of Richfield, was adopted, authorizing the committee to look around and purchase grounds which, in their judgment, would be for the best interest of the society; the committee in the meantime having purchased of James McAllister thirty acres off from the east portion of his farm, on the north side of the Medina road, one mile west of Akron, at $200 per acre, with a cash payment of $2,000. February 14, 1872, committee reported grounds all paid for, with a balance due the Treasurer of $153.94.

A very considerable number of the members and patrons of the society, both in the city of Akron and in the eastern, northern and southern townships of the county, dissatisfied with the location which had been selected, had so agitated and discussed the question, that, at the annual meeting of the society, held January 20, 1874, after quite a stormy debate, a resolution offered by Mr. Jacob H. Wise, that it was impracticable for the society to use the McAllister grounds, and that a committee be appointed to sell said grounds and secure others, accessible by railroad running through the county, was referred to the officers of the society, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting. At an adjourned meeting, held February 7, 1874, a resolution was adopted that Nelson V. Wadsworth, of Hudson; John H. Christy, of Akron; Jared Barker, of Bath; King J. Ellet, of Springfield; Daniel Hine, of Tallmadge; James Hammond, of Copley; and Dennis Treat, of Tallmadge, constitute a committee to report to the Directors at their next meeting what, if anything, should be done in the matter of disposing of the McAllister grounds and purchasing others. April 9, 1874, the committee submitted a majority report in favor of retaining and improving the grounds owned by the society, and a minority report in favor of disposing of those grounds and purchasing the Fouse tract, near Bettes' Corners, northeast of Akron, the majority report being adopted by a vote of ten to six. October 7, 1874, the Directors resolved, by a vote of eight to five, to *proceed at once* to improve the McAllister grounds. January 20, 1875, at the annual meeting of the society, the officers of the society, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. J. H. Wise, at the previous annual meeting, reported in favor of purchasing the Fouse tract, Mr. Fouse submitting a proposition to sell fifty acres to the society at $200 per acre. Mr. A. T. Burrows also submitted a proposal to sell forty-five acres of his land on the "Chuckery," at $400 per acre, or the whole tract at $450 per acre. A ballot on grounds resulted as follows: Burrows tract, 336; McAllister grounds, 218. March 6, 1875, Dennis Treat, John H. Christy and Stephen H. Pitkin were appointed a committee, by ballot, and empowered to purchase the Burrows tract and sell the McAllister grounds. April 24, committee reported that they were unable to either buy or sell. A resolution was then adopted, appointing Dennis Treat, of Tallmadge, and William Wheatly, of Richfield, who, with a third man, to be selected by them from without the county, should finally decide the matter.

May 24, 1875, Mr. Treat reported that Hon. R. P. Cannon, of Portage County, had been selected as the third member of the committee, and that a tract offered by Mr. Jacob H. Wise, on the "Chuckery," had been agreed upon by a majority of the committee, Mr. Wheatly dissenting; but that, since his return home, Mr. Cannon had receded from his action, and declined to make any further report. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the committee to call to their aid Hon. J. P. Robinson, of Cuyahoga County, and that the committee, as thus constituted, proceed to locate grounds. June 19, 1875, Mr. Treat reported that the committee had failed to agree upon a location, Mr. Wheatly reporting that the committee had failed for want of effort, Mr. Treat not aiding him (Mr. W.) in urging Dr. Robinson for an opinion. Letters from Dr. Robinson were read, counseling the society to meet and agree upon a

location. The following resolution was then adopted :

Resolved, That all of the Directors meet June 26, and view all the grounds offered, and then meet at the Secretary's office for a final vote.

June 26, 1875, the Directors visited the Long, Allyn, Howe, Powder, Fouse, Burrows, Wise, Alexander and McAllister tracts, and adjourned to July 3. At the adjourned meeting, July 3, 1875, the Directors proceeded to ballot for location, with the following result: First ballot —McAllister, 7 ; Fouse, 5 ; Burrows, 2 ; Allyn, 1 ; Powder, 6—21 votes. Second ballot—McAllister, 7 ; Fouse, 2 ; Burrows, 1 ; Alexander, 1 ; Powder, 10—21 votes. Third ballot—McAllister, 7 ; Fouse, 3 ; Alexander, 1 ; Powder, 10—21 votes. Fourth ballot—McAllister, 8 ; Fouse, 3 ; Wise, 1 ; Powder, 9—21 votes. Fifth ballot—McAllister, 8 ; Fouse, 1 ; Wise, 1 ; Powder, 11—21 votes. The Powder tract having thus received the majority of the ballots cast, it was ordered that the President and Secretary proceed to close a contract for said tract, conveying to the owners thereof the McAllister grounds, and executing the necessary papers to secure to them the balance of the purchase price, $5,000.

The grounds thus selected, derisively called the "Powder Patch," from the fact that the works of the Austin Powder Company, now of Cleveland, were originally located thereon, is a tract of forty-five acres, in the valley of the Little Cuyahoga River, and within the corporate limits of the city of Akron. It is contiguous to both the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroads, while the track of the Valley Railway, from Cleveland to Canton, which originally ran on a high trestle, directly through the grounds, has been thrown around the southern edge of the inclosure, thus doing away with one of the main objections which was urged against their selection, while adding very greatly to its accessibility and convenience in the transportation of stock and visitors to and from the fair. It is a romantic and picturesque spot, with the ever-limpid waters of the Little Cuyahoga, meandering through them from southeast to northwest, while innumerable large springs, on the adjacent hills, furnish an abundant supply of water for artificial lakes, fountains, etc ; the name of "Fountain Park" having been given to the grounds by common consent. A substantial high picket fence incloses the grounds, and commodious floral, commercial, agricultural, mechanical, domestic and dining halls and offices have been erected ; an abundant supply of cattle-pens and stables have been provided ; one of the finest half-mile trotting tracks in the State has been built ; an extensive covered stand with ample seating capacity, erected ; thousands of hitching posts provided ; ornamental trees and shrubbery planted, and the preliminary work done toward making "Fountain Park," not only one of the most convenient and beautiful fair grounds in the State, but, as contemplated improvements are completed, one of the most desirable pleasure resorts in Summit County.

The first meeting held upon the society's *own* grounds, in October, 1875, notwithstanding the bitterness of feeling that had been engendered in regard to their selection, was a very decided success, as has been each subsequent yearly exposition of the society, the growth and steadily increasing popularity of its annual fairs, being well illustrated by its semi-decennial gross receipts, from 1850 to 1880, which, in round numbers, were as follows: For 1850, $327 ; for 1855, $903 ; for 1860, $2,100 ; for 1865, $2,800 ; for 1870, $3,698 ; for 1875, $5,014 ; for 1880, $7,444. This munificent increase of patronage, has not only enabled the society, besides paying its heavy running expenses, premiums, etc., to go steadily forward with the improvement of its grounds, and to pay the interest and very considerably reduce the principal of the debt incurred in the purchase of the original grounds, and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, but has warranted the management in purchasing between seven and eight acres of additional land at $200 per acre, the fair grounds, proper, now covering an area of something over fifty-two acres. In 1876, the constitution was so amended as to give a Director to each ward of the city of Akron, thus making the present number of Directors of the society twenty-four.

The space assigned to this chapter not permitting a detailed statement of the proceedings of the successive annual meetings of the society during its entire history, we can only give, in brief, the name, place of residence, and term of service, of the several gentlemen who have filled the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, from 1860 to the pres-

ent date (1881). Presidents—Perry C. Carothers, Tallmadge, 1861, 1862; Horace P. Cannon, Twinsburg, 1863, 1864; J. Park Alexander, Akron, January, 1865, to March, 1870, when, tendering his resignation, John R. Buchtel, of Akron, was elected to fill the vacancy; James Hammond, Copley, 1871 to 1874, inclusive; Dennis Treat, Tallmadge, 1875, 1876; John F. Moore, Copley, 1877, 1878, 1879; Stephen H. Pitkin, Portage, 1880; Simeon Dickerman, Northampton, 1881. Vice Presidents—Charles Coe, Norton, 1861, 1862, 1863; Dennis Treat, Tallmadge, 1864, 1865, 1866; James Hammond, Copley, 1867 to 1870, inclusive; Dennis Treat, Tallmadge, 1871 to 1874, inclusive; John F. Moore, Copley, 1875, 1876; King J. Ellet, Springfield, 1877, 1878; Wellington Miller, Norton, 1879, 1880, 1881. Secretaries—James Mathews, Akron, 1861, 1862; J. Park Alexander, Akron, 1863, 1864; Hiram Viele, Akron, elected for 1865, but resigning, James Atkins, Akron, appointed to fill vacancy; Jonathan Starr, Akron, 1866, 1867; Othello W. Hale, Bath, Secretary; Hiram S. Falor, Coventry, Assistant Secretary, 1868; George W. Crouse, Akron, Secretary; Hiram S. Falor, Assistant, 1869; Hiram S. Falor, Secretary, 1870; Stephen H. Pitkin, Portage, 1871 to 1879, inclusive; John H. Christy, Akron, 1880, 1881. Treasurers—John R. Buchtel, 1861, 1862; Jacob H. Wise, Akron, 1863; George D. Bates, Akron, 1864 to 1870, inclusive; John H. Christy, Akron, 1871 to 1875, inclusive. Mr. Christy resigning September 15, 1875, John J. Wagoner, Akron, appointed to fill vacancy; John H. Christy again elected for 1876, but again resigning September 6, 1876, William B. Raymond, Akron, elected to fill vacancy, and re-elected for 1877; Herbert A. Peck, Tallmadge, 1878 to 1881, inclusive.

A considerable number of the people of the western, northwestern and southwestern portions of the county being dissatisfied with the selection of the "Powder Patch" by the Summit County Agricultural Society, and honestly believing that the location was not only ineligible and inconvenient, on account of the broken nature of the ground, but absolutely dangerous for stock, because of its proximity to railroads, formed themselves into a joint-stock company, with a capital of $5,000, leased the Hall grounds, recently vacated by the old society, and, refitting them in good style with new buildings, fences, sheds, etc., under the name and style of the "Summit County Fair Association," held a very successful fair of four days in September, 1875, with James Hammond, of Copley, President; Frank A. Foster, of Copley, Vice President; Wellington Miller, of Norton, Secretary; and Philander D. Hall, Jr., of Akron, Treasurer. Vigorous efforts were made by the officers and members of the organization to make the "Summit County Fair Association" one of the permanent institutions of the county, and its second exhibition, in September, 1876, was also reasonably successful. Exhibitors and visitors, however, not particularly desiring to contribute equally to the support of two rival fairs so near together in point of time and locality, and the new grounds of the old society rapidly growing into public favor, the interest in the "new fair on the old grounds" gradually died out, and the association disbanded, its affairs being placed in the hands of a receiver for liquidation. The "little unpleasantness" in regard to the selection of grounds by the old society having given way to general good feeling among the agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and other fair promoters and supporters, it may be safely predicted that all will henceforth vie with each other to make the Summit County Agricultural Society and its truly delightful grounds *the* model institution of its kind in Ohio.

The great distance of the extreme northeastern and northwestern townships of the county from the county seat, together with the remoteness of contiguous townships in adjoining counties from their respective county seats, led to the formation of prosperous and spirited union fair organizations in the localities indicated, some twenty-five years ago. In 1851, the people of Richfield organized a township society, under the name and style of "Richfield Agricultural Club," the annual exhibitions of which became so popular that, in 1858, six other townships, viz.: Bath and Boston, in Summit; Brecksville and Royalton, in Cuyahoga, and Hinckley and Granger, in Medina, united with her in an association known as the "Union Agricultural and Mechanic Art Society," which was admirably managed for a number of years, the grounds being leased for the period of ten years, and the building, fencing, etc., being largely done by voluntary contributions. On the expiration of its lease, the

association re-organized as a stock company, and purchased the grounds previously occupied, increased vitality and activity following the re-organization for several years. As the county fairs, however, of Summit and adjoining counties, increased their attractions, the interest in the local organization began to wane, and the society disbanded in 1875, selling its grounds and closing up its affairs in 1876. At Twinsburg, also, after a township exhibition upon the public square for two or three successive years, there was organized a "union fair" association, composed of the townships of Twinsburg, Hudson and Northfield, in Summit County; Aurora, in Portage County, and Solon and Bedford, in Cuyahoga County. The first meeting of the society was in September, 1856, and, like the Richfield association, its annual fairs were, for many years, very successful and popular, the society owning its own grounds of some thirteen acres. The patrons and promoters of this fair being largely interested and engaged in dairying, and other kin dred industries, a succession of dry and unproductive seasons, together with the decease and removal of a number of its most active supporters, so dampened the ardor of its remaining members that the meetings were at length discontinued, the last fair of the society being held in September, 1871, the grounds being sold and the affairs of the society closed in 1872.

The Summit County Agricultural Society failing to accept the very liberal proposition which had been made by the people of Cuyahoga Falls for the location of the county fair grounds at or near that place, a number of the citizens of that and adjacent townships organized a Union Fair Association in 1859, and fitted up grounds, about a mile north of the village, on the Hudson Road. The first regular fair of the society was held September 1, 2 and 3, 1859, and was in every respect a first-class exhibition, both in point of display and attendance, netting its projectors some $600 over and above expenses. In addition to the usual list of premiums offered for cattle, horses and other farm stock, agricultural and mechanical products, domestic manufactures, etc., especial encouragement was given to matters pertaining to the turf, many local celebrities in the way of high and fast steppers being attracted thither. The managers, however, failing to secure the attendance of the intended "big card"—the then greatest of American trotters, Flora Temple—for the regular fair, arranged for a meeting on the 28th day of October, the same year, at which that renowned animal was pitted against another reputed very fast nag, "Ike Cook." The weather proved to be unpropitious and the track heavy, but though the attendance was meager, the match came off on time, the *Beacon* of November 2 recording the result as follows: "Flora Temple, 1, 2, 1; Ike Cook, 2, 1, 2. Time—First heat, 2.28; second heat, 2.34; third heat, 2.33. This enterprise proved a losing venture, absorbing nearly, if not quite, all the profits of the September fair. Again in 1860, September 5, 6 and 7, the regular annual fair of the society was held, also being reasonably successful, though little more, if any, than paying the running expenses. The third annual fair was held upon the grounds of the society September 23, 24 and 25, 1861. The war of the rebellion was then upon us, and military displays at local fairs became very popular. The show was a very fine one, but the attendance was small, except on the last day, the military display and competition drawing together quite a large crowd. There were present the Bath Guards, Capt. Schoonover; the Buckeye Guards, of Copley, Capt. Sackett; and the Cowles Tiger Zouaves, from Bedford, Cuyahoga County; the latter, however, a very fine company, being excluded from competition for the prize by reason of being one member short of the required number. After a drill of thirty minutes each, the first prize, a silk flag, was awarded to the Bath Guards, and the second, a worsted flag, was awarded to the Copley Guards. At the conclusion of the drill, a fantastic cavalry company, consisting of some seventy-five or eighty horsemen (representing the secesh army), came upon the grounds, and after skirmishing around awhile, to the infinite amusement of the crowd, were finally surrounded, and the entire company taken prisoners, by the three companies of "regulars," assisted by the Tallmadge Artillery, Capt. Barnes, and the Young America Gun Squad, of Cuyahoga Falls, who performed the battery service of the occasion. The military and a large number of invited guests were given a free dinner upon the grounds, by the members of the society and the citizens of Cuyahoga Falls, and vicinity. Though a success as a show, this third fair was a financial unsuccess,

the receipts being less than the disbursements, and war matters and other enterprises engaging the attention of its promoters, no further meetings were held, and the affairs of the society were closed.

The writer trusts that no apology is needed from him for the space devoted to the subject of the Agricultural Society matters of Summit County. A careful perusal of the foregoing pages not only forcibly illustrates the value of harmony and unity of purpose, in all efforts to promote the public welfare, but also clearly shows the inestimable worth of such associations, as educators of the people, not alone in matters of husbandry, manufactures and similar sciences, but also in a social and moral point of view; for who does not acknowledge the benign influences arising from the friendly mingling together of the masses of the people from time to time, in such pleasant and cheerful gatherings as the annual fairs of the Summit County Agricultural Society have grown to be.

CHAPTER II.*

THE EARLY INHABITANTS—A CLASSIFICATION OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS' WORKS—PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION AND REMAINS OF SUMMIT COUNTY—SKETCHES OF THE INDIAN TRIBES—CUYAHOGA VALLEY INDIANS DURING THE BORDER WARS.

"Fought eye to eye, and hand to hand.
Alas! 'twas but to die!
In vain the rifle's deadly flash
Scorched eagle plume and wampum sash—
The hatchet hissed on high;
And down they fell in crimson heaps
Like the ripe corn the sickle reaps."

IN the remote past ages of life upon the earth, at a period that lies wholly within the province of conjecture, and upon which the light of sleepless inquiry fails to fall, a strange and semi-civilized people, whose origin, customs and final fate are enshrouded in comparative obscurity, inhabited almost the entire territory of the Western Continent. All attempts to unravel the mystery enveloping their peculiar lives meet with an uncompromising rebuff, save where the fast-decaying remnants of their works cast a feeble ray of light on the otherwise impenetrable darkness. The first thought that enters the mind of the antiquarian in this department of research, is, Whence originated this peculiar people? So far, no satisfactory answer has been reached. Though many eminent men have devoted the best years of their lives in endeavoring to discover the origin of man, or, more specifically, the origin of the Mound-Builders, yet no word of encouragement comes from the past to cheer on the patient, tireless worker. Accepting the Mosaic account of the creation, we are led to believe that the Mound-Builders were the lineal descendants of Adam. When they came to America, or how, does not alter the significance and unquestionable correctness of the statement. There were but two persons—Adam and Eve—created, and from them, if we accept the record of Moses, have sprung all the countless hosts that have ever peopled the earth. If the Mosaic account of man's origin be rejected, we are still in darkness, on the sea of conjecture, tossed by the wild waves of doubt and unbelief, without helm or compass and with no land in sight. This perplexing situation is to be met, and what can be said? Is the race of man descended from the lower animals, and through them as intermediate states? or did it spring as a separate growth from the common mother of life—the Earth? Had all life, both animal and vegetable, a common origin, or was each species, of whatever kind, created apart from its fellows? In either case, whence originated the primitive germ or seed from which life first sprung? Was it created by a new condition or relation of its composing elements—by a new relation of the natural laws under which the elements united and quickened into life? In the process of the development of natural laws, acting under new conditions, upon the simple organic and in-organic elements, did that remarkable phenomenon occur, by which the primitive germ of life was created. If so, why is not a repetition of the creative process possible? Has the tide of evolution swept beyond the point at which the conditions of elements and relations could originate life? Is it not true

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

that spontaneous generation, at one stage of evolution, might have been possible, and that it also, at a later period, might have become extinct from natural causes? All these questions are pertinent in discussing the origin of the Mound-Builders; but no definite answer is received, and even the manner and time of their appearance upon this continent, by whatever means, are problems for coming generations to solve. The most interesting point to be determined regarding these people is, Whether they were created originally in America, or are the descendants of pre-historic Asiatics, who crossed over by way of Behring's Straits. Neither side of the question can be answered. The majority of authorities agree in saying that the Indians had no knowledge, traditional or otherwise, of the Mound-Builders, except what was derived from their works. They denied having any knowledge of the erection of the approximate 10,000 mounds scattered throughout the State, or of the limitless number scattered throughout the continent. It is urged that, inasmuch as the Indians kept no record of events, their meager and short-lived traditions could not cover the lapse of time since the Mound-Builders' occupancy of the soil, and that possibly the former were the descendants of the latter. On the other hand, it seems probable that, if this be true, the Indians would have some traditional or other knowledge of the mounds, fortifications, sepulchers, templar structures and various species of implements, undoubtedly belonging to the earlier race. However, with few exceptions, they profess utter ignorance. In opposition to this view, it is claimed that the Indians have deteriorated in mental power—have lost the use of many arts, etc., known to their alleged remote ancestors. And again, to meet this, it is asserted that many centuries elapsed from the Mound-Builders' period to the Indians, thus precluding the idea that the latter were their descendants. From their works is derived all that we know of their history, habits, modes of life, degree of civilization, knowledge of the arts of peace and war, mental and moral progress; but their fate is wrapped in darkness. Many of their mounds and other earthworks have been found from time to time in Summit County; and so much interest has been aroused regarding this almost unknown race of people, and so much light thrown by patient labor upon their mysterious lives, that a brief statement will here be given of the progress that has been made in this branch of archæological research, before entering upon the description of the mounds in this county.

Of all States or countries of the same limit, Ohio furnishes a greater number of earthworks, supposed to have been erected by Mound-Builders, than any other. The extent, variety, magnitude and labyrinthian intricacy of the Ohio mounds have rendered them of great value to antiquarians, who have come in pursuit of knowledge from distant parts of the globe. Here may be seen the perishing remains of gigantic artificial structures, that reared their summits high in the air, long years before the State was covered with its present quality of timber, and unknown years before the Indians' occupancy of the soil. These structures, or mounds, have been properly divided into mounds proper, effigies and inclosures. Mounds proper have been subdivided into sepulchral, templar, sacrificial, memorial and observatory. Effigies are animal, emblematic and symbolical. Inclosures are military, covered or sacred.* The greater portion of the above works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and fewer still of earth and stone combined. Sepulchral mounds are usually conical, and some of them, notwithstanding the lapse of time, are seventy feet in height. They are more numerous than any other class, and beyond doubt were erected as memorials to the dead. They always contain one or more skeletons, together with implements and ornaments supposed to have been placed there when the individual was buried, for use in the Spirit Land. The mounds are of all sizes, and it has been conjectured that their magnitude bears some relation to the prominence of the persons in whose honor they were erected. Ashes and charcoal are often found in proximity to the skeletons, under conditions which render it probable that fires were used in the burial ceremony. With the skeletons are also found specimens of mica, pottery, bone and copper beads, and animal bones. Though in this class of mounds, ordinarily but one skeleton is found, yet sometimes several are unearthed. A few years ago, a mound, situated in Licking County, was opened, and found to contain, in whole or in part, seventeen skeletons. But the most noteworthy of all the mounds was one in Hardin County, which con-

*Isaac Smucker, in Ohio Statistics.

tained 300 crumbling skeletons. Col. Whittlesey and others, however, entertained the opinion that they belonged to the Indians, who had used the mounds for burial purposes. Templar mounds are few in number, and are ordinarily circular. They are invariably truncated, and are often surrounded with embankments, inclined planes or spiral pathways or steps, leading to the summit. They are found round, square, oblong, oval and octangular, and rest generally upon a large base, but have a limited altitude. It is supposed that these elevations were surmounted with wooden temples, all traces of which have been removed by the ravages of time. These mounds and the buildings at their summits are thought to have been erected for religious purposes. Sacrificial mounds are ordinarily stratified, with convex layers of clay and loam above a stratum of sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. They are often found within inclosures, which are supposed to have been connected with the religious ceremonies of the Mound-Builders. Altars of igneous clay or stone are often found. Evidences of fire upon the altars yet remain, showing that various animals and probably human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit. These mounds infrequently contain skeletons, together with implements of war; mica from the Alleghanies; shells from the Gulf of Mexico; differently colored varieties of obsidian; red, purple and green specimens of porphyry; and silver, copper and other metallic ornaments and utensils. Mounds of observation were apparently designed for alarm-towers or signal stations. Some writers have fancied that they "occur in chains, or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon them." They are often found built like towers from the summits of embankments surrounding inclosures. One of the latter, in Licking County, has a height of twenty-five feet. "Along the Miami River," says Judge Force, "are dotted small mounds or projecting highlands, which seem to have been built to carry intelligence by signals along the valley." Memorial mounds are of that class of *tumuli* intended to commemorate some important event, or to perpetuate the memory of some distinguished character. Most of the stone mounds belong to this class, and usually contain no bones, for the supposed reason that they were used only for sepulchers. They are thought to correspond in design with the Bunker Hill Monument, and with the beautiful marble column on the field of Gettysburg.

Effigies are elevations of earth in the form of men, beasts, birds, reptiles and, occasionally, of inanimate objects, varying in height from one foot to six feet above the surrounding soil, and often covering many acres of land. Mr. Schoolcraft expresses the belief that this class of mounds was designed for "totems" or tribular symbols; while Prof. Daniel Wilson and other writers of distinction entertain the opinion that they were erected in accordance with the religious belief of the various tribes of Mound-Builders, who worshiped, or in some way venerated, the animals or objects represented by the elevations. A large mound near Newark represents a bird of enormous size, with its wings outspread in the act of flight. Its total length is about 200 feet. An excavation in this effigy disclosed a clay and stone altar, upon which were evidences of fire, together with ashes and charcoal. The surroundings indicated that the altar had been used for sacrificial offerings. It is called "Eagle Mound" from its fancied resemblance to that bird. Another mound near Newark represents a huge alligator, having a total length of 200 feet. Prof. Wilson believes that it "symbolizes some object of special awe and veneration, thus reared on one of the chief 'high places' of the nation, with its accompanying altar, upon which these ancient people of the valley could witness the celebration of the rites of their worship, its site having been obviously selected as the most prominent feature in a populous district abounding with military, civic and religious structures." The greatest breadth of the body is twenty feet, and its body from hind legs to fore legs is fifty feet. Each limb is twenty-five feet long. The principal portions of the animal are elevated about six feet, while other portions are much lower. The most remarkable mound in Ohio is in Adams County. Its form is that of an enormous serpent, more than a thousand feet in length, with body in graceful, anfractuos folds, and tail ending in triple coils. The greatest width of the body is thirty feet, and the effigy is elevated about five feet above the surround-

ing soil "The neck of the figure," says the American Cyclopedia, "is stretched out and slightly curved, and the mouth is opened wide, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, which rests partly within the distended jaws. The combined figure has been regarded by some as a representation of the oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg."

Defensive inclosures are irregular in form, and are always on high ground, in positions difficult to approach by a savage foe. "The walls," says the American Cyclopedia, "generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and when the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at these weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow and few in number, and well guarded by embankments of earth placed a few yards inside of the openings or gateways, and parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of, at least, the elements of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consist of a line of ditches and embankments, or several lines, carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff headlands, formed within the bends of streams —an easy and obvious mode of fortification common to all rude peoples." The embankments of one of this class in Warren County are nearly four miles in length, varying in height from ten to twenty feet to accord with the locality to be protected, and inclose several hundred acres. Covered ways or parallel walls are often found, either connecting different inclosures or portions of the same. They were undoubtedly designed to protect those passing back and forth within. There are large numbers of sacred inclosures in the form of circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, parallelograms and others, many of which were designed with surprising geometrical accuracy. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and very likely were connected with the religious rites and ceremonies of the people, as small elevations are found within them, which were evidently used for altars, upon which sacrifices of various kinds were offered. Some archæologists maintain that many of the so-called sacred inclosures were intended and used for national games and celebrations, and it is probable that those without the altar were used as such.

The mounds and their contents afford abundant opportunity to speculate as to the character and customs of the ancient people, of whom nothing is left save their crumbling habitations. They were a numerous people, as is clearly proved by the magnitude and elaboration of their works. Their presence here, beyond question, antedates the coming of Columbus, and very probably extends back a thousand years or more. Perhaps a majority of intelligent men who have made the subject a study, place the Mound-Builders' period back to that of the Egyptians, Assyrians and Babylonians—to a period two or three or more thousand years before the Christian era. Many interesting and important considerations, too lengthy to be narrated here, have been discovered in comparing the customs of the Mound-Builders with those of ancient nations in the East. An unaccountable similarity is found in religion, in the arts of war and peace, in character and quality of habitations, in methods of agriculture, in domestic affairs, and in many other essential particulars. The Mound-Builders were unquestionably subservient to rulers, or superiors, who had power to enforce the erection of gigantic structures, which, considering the semi-barbarous condition of the people, their lack of suitable implements of labor, and their imperfect and insufficient knowledge of mechanical principles, are surprisingly vast in extent and ingenious in design. Their works indicate that the people were warlike; that they were familiar with many mathematical and mechanical rules; that they were religious and probably idolatrous; that they were skilled in the manufacture of bone and metallic ornaments and pottery; that they had attained no little degree of perfection in the working of metals; and that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, pursuits, religion and government. They of necessity were an agricultural people, being too numerous to live by the chase alone. They offered burnt and other sacrifices and oblations, to both good and bad spirits. Dr. Foster says they worshiped the elements, such as fire, air and water—also the sun, moon and stars, and

offered human sacrifices to the gods they worshiped. Yet many of these views are speculative, and have but little substantial evidence upon which to rest. Authorities are widely at variance in their views. But little can ever be known of the history of these people, yet throughout all the future, the civilized world will look with awe upon the decaying remnants of their works, and weave the bright fabric of romance about their mysterious lives.

This much has been given on the authority, among others, of Schoolcraft, Wilson, Pidgeon, Smucker, the American Cyclopedia and others, to prepare the way for the classification and detailed description of the ancient earth and stone works in this county. While almost every township can boast of the presence of these works within its limits, yet they are found in greatest number and magnitude along the valley of the Cuyahoga River, or on the adjacent highlands. It not infrequently happened that Indian villages were built on the sites of these ancient works, and care must be used to prevent confounding Indian earthworks with those of the Mound-Builders. A few of the principal mounds and inclosures in the county have been personally inspected by the writer, and these and all others of sufficient importance will be described. The inclosures usually occupy naturally strong, defensive positions, and, where necessary, are formed by earth embankments, varying in altitude and basal diameter, and protected on the outer side by a deep pit or moat. On the farm of Milton Arthur, Esq., Northfield Township, is an ancient earth fortification, of which the following description is given by Charles Whittlesey: "The engineers who selected the site of this fortification understood very well the art of turning natural advantages to good account. Why they did not embrace in their plan the whole of the level space on the crest of the bluff is not easily explained, unless we presume that their numbers were few, and not sufficient to defend the whole. On all sides, the gullies are from eighty to one hundred and ten feet deep, and are worn by running water into the blue and yellow hard-pan that here forms the bluffs along the Cuyahoga River. The earth is as steep as it will stand, and, in fact, is subject to slides, which leave the soil in terraces, resembling platforms made by art. Before the ground was cultivated, the ditches are said by the owner to have been so deep that a man standing in them could not look over the wall. In the gully on the north, the water is permanent at all seasons. But the ancient inhabitants appear to have dug wells within the fort at two or more points, and these, as stated by old settlers, were stoned up like our wells. On the western face of the bluff, near where the road descends, is a small spring, not reliable at all seasons. There are double earth embankments on each exposed side of the fortification, though they do not extend entirely across the necks of land, there being in two or three cases a small space left at the ends, apparently for a passage-way. There is one small mound within the inclosure, and another just without. The approach is along a sharp ridge, called a hog's back, nearly broad enough for a single road track, for the distance of thirty rods, and the sides are as steep as any part of the bluffs adjacent. It is not very evident why a few rods of ground were cut off by lines at the southwest angle, nor why part of the ditch was made on the inside on the north and west." It must be observed that inclosures of this character in the county are formed by an earth embankment and a moat or ditch running along its side, sometimes within and sometimes without the fort. There are two or more others in Northfield, similar in construction to the one described. One of these is protected on one side by a steep declivity, while on the exposed sides is a semi-circular embankment in the form of the curved portion of the letter D. Near the residence of John Hovey, in Northampton, is a fort which, in early years, must have been one of the finest in the county. The embankment inclosed several acres, and was five or six feet in height, and near the walls were several low mounds, and small circular excavations, apparently designed for arrow pits. The walls can still be traced, although they have been plowed over many years. Several small forts are to be seen in Boston Township. There are mounds at the farms of Ambrose Bliss, Mr. Wetmore, James Fairweather, Mr. McKay, and the old farm of Watrous Mather. These are usually some five or six feet in height, and twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter at the base. Several have been opened, but nothing noteworthy was discovered. In the western part of Northampton Township, where Hale Run and Furnace Run come quite close together, is perhaps the most important fortifica-

tion of the kind in the county. The streams approach each other, and form a steep, narrow ridge, barely wide enough for the passage of a wagon. This ridge descends some ten feet below the mainland, to which it is connected, and extends about fifteen rods, when it gradually assumes a width of some ten rods, and, finally, after a distance of perhaps eighty rods from the mainland is reached, the bluff terminates perpendicularly to the railroad track. When the ridge begins to widen, it ascends until on a level with the mainland. Beyond the neck or ridge, the summit of the bluff consists of about eight acres, and at the eastern extremity, where, on all sides except the western, the bluff terminates as abruptly as the soil will rest, is a well-defined earth fortification. Back toward the mainland, at a distance to leave at the extremity of the bluff about five acres, an unusually large earth embankment, with its ditch, extends across the ridge at right angles to its course. The embankment is much larger than any other seen by the writer in the county, and at each end is an open space, evidently designed as a passage. On both sides of these two open spaces, are perhaps fifteen small circular excavations, arranged so as to guard the passages, and seemingly intended for arrow pits. The embankment is four or five rods in length, and on the side toward the extremity of the bluff, several of the supposed arrow pits are found at a considerable distance from the open spaces. In fact, proceeding from the embankment toward the termination of the bluff, it becomes at once apparent that arrow pits were dug along the edge of the bluff, to defend the position from an assaulting foe, that might make the effort to ascend the steep sides. At the eastern end of the bluff, within a small area, are some fifteen or twenty more arrow pits, one of them being about eight feet across and three feet deep. This is one of the strongest positions of the kind in the county.

In the same neighborhood are several other forts, two of them being small with quite high, irregular walls, which seem to be strengthened by bastions, though William Hale and others reject this idea as improbable. These inclosures comprise from two to five square rods of land, and the interior has the appearance, as if a party of men, with spades, had thrown up the irregular embankment, leaving the surface extremely uneven. There are, also, in the same neighborhood, in a cultivated field, eight mounds, one of them, over which the plow has run for many years, being four feet high and eighty feet in diameter at the base. This is said to have been over eight feet high in early years. An Indian skeleton, in a fair state of preservation, was unearthed a number of years ago on the summit about two feet below the surface. An excavation was made to the center of this mound, and a small quantity of crumbled and crumbling bones was found. William Hale, who was present at the time, states that the bones were found in a position to lead to the inference that the party or parties were buried in a sitting posture, as the bones of the body, save those of the arms and legs, were together, while the latter extended out into the sandy soil like lines of chalk. The remains, when found, were sufficiently well preserved to prove beyond doubt that they were bones, though whether they were human bones or not is another question, not quite so well cleared up. The evidence satisfied all present, however, that the remains were those of human beings. The other seven mounds are not quite so large, and those which have been opened contained nothing of importance. It is thought that the large mound contained the crumbling bones of more than one person. The quantity found, and its state of preservation, would lead to this view. One of the small, irregular forts referred to above and found in this neighborhood on quite low land, has a double wall on the side adjoining the river. Another inclosure near this, but on high land, is an irregular octagon in shape, and comprises over half an acre of land. William Hale's residence is situated in a small valley, which, in his opinion, was once a cultivated field. At the earliest settlement, the land was covered with a heavy forest; but, when this was removed and the soil turned up by the plow, various implements were found, among which were arrow and spear heads; fleshing instruments of flint; pestles and mortars; a small, smooth, hard, flat stone, shaped like a diamond, with the central portion elongated and perforated with a hole near each end, supposed to have been used in weaving a coarse cloth; and a rough, irregular stone, six or eight inches in diameter, flat on two sides, on one of which were from one to six artificial holes, about an inch deep and an inch and a half across, the use of which is extremely diffi-

cult to determine. Many of these various kinds are found a few rods north of Botzurn Station, on the extremity of a bluff, through which the railroad cut has been made, in an Indian burying-ground. It comprises about an acre of land, and some forty skeletons, the most of which were in a fair state of preservation, have been unearthed, and many more are yet in the ground. They were first discovered in 1843, when an addition made to the canal disclosed several at the point of the bluff. When the railroad was cut through the center of this burying-ground, thirty or forty skeletons were plowed out in almost as many minutes. They were lying in somewhat irregular rows, which extended north and south, while the individuals lay with their heads some to the east and some to the west. There were skeletons of males and females, and perhaps one-third of these belonged to children. Many crumbled to pieces immediately ; but quite a number of skulls and some of the larger bones were preserved for several years—are perhaps in existence yet. The soil where each skeleton lay, was discolored—was black—and in one of the graves was found a stone kettle, four inches deep and eight inches across. Various implements have been found in the soil and on the surface. The skeletons were lying about two feet beneath the surface. The teeth were as sound and white, apparently, as when their owners used them. Very likely many of the owners of these skeletons had been killed during the latter part of the last century, by daring borderers from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Perhaps the grandfathers of those who assisted in unearthing these skeletons, were among these borderers. Probably the most important earth inclosure in the county, is in Copley Township, near the residence of Delos Bosworth. In the center of a swamp of muck and marl and partially formed peat, is a circular island about twenty-five rods across, which is elevated from five to fifteen feet above the surface of the swamp. There is no natural approach to this island. It is surrounded on all sides by twenty or thirty rods of what, in early years, must have been an impassable swamp. On this island and almost covering it, is an artificial inclosure of earth. The embankment is about two feet high, and the ditch is on the outside. There are twelve or fifteen openings in the wall, and a causeway of earth leads from these across the ditch, down to the edge of the swamp. In some places, as on the south, a distance of three or four rods lies from the swamp to the edge of the wall ; but usually the distance is much smaller, and in some cases is reduced to a minimum. Supposing the surrounding swamp to have been extremely wet and nasty (a Saxon word), as it must have been at an early day, the position was practically impregnable. The island is covered with large trees, mostly hard maple, and no critical and extended examination has yet been made of the soil and what it contains. Within the inclosure may be seen numerous small mounds, but these may have been thrown up by trees that were blown down. Several of these have been opened without any important discovery. The mainland approaches closest on the east side, and here is a large gateway in the embankment. A goodly number of arrow-heads have been picked up on the point of mainland closest to the fort. This island is called "Fort Island," and a short distance south of it is another called "Beech Island." On the southern extremity of the last, are a great number of small mounds which Gen. Bierce conceives to be Indians' or Mound-Builders' graves. The writer does not concur in this view, but refers their formation to natural causes, or to beavers. Several have been opened, but nothing was found. Just south of Botzurn Station is a very large mound, some thirty feet in height, and about a hundred feet in diameter at the base. This was opened a few years ago by students from Akron, but nothing was discovered, save evidence from the soil to prove that the mound was a natural formation. The soil was found to be similar to that of the adjacent bluffs, and dissimilar to that in the valley where the mound stands. Three hundred yards west is a very large mound, having a truncated summit. This is connected by a low ridge with the main formation of bluffs, and, in the opinion of the writer, the other mound was once similarly connected to this one, the whole forming a bluff-projection into the valley. The following is kindly furnished by J. M. McCreery, of Akron: "On the land of Thomas Barnes, in Norton Township, the conglomerate sandstone rises into a very high knob, and from the top a view may be had of the country beyond Cuyahoga Falls in one direction, and of that nine miles across the Tuscarawas Valley

in the other, while the view north and south is almost as extended. At the time Mr. Barnes' father settled on this farm, some sixty-five or seventy years ago, there was a mound built of "hardheads" on the highest point of this knob. It was about ten feet long and eight feet wide, and, although some of the top stones had fallen or been thrown down, it was still about three feet high. A chestnut tree, twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, was growing at one corner, and in its growth had thrown the corner down. There seems to be but little doubt, that this elevated point was used as a signal station, as a fire on its summit could be seen farther than from any other point for miles around, though whether this is Mound-Builders' work, or that of the Indians, is difficult to determine. Owing to the scarcity of 'hardheads,' or cobble-stones, in the vicinity, the building of this mound was quite a laborious task." Mr. McCreery also says: "Near Turkey-Foot Lake, are two very singular works, which are different from any I have ever seen elsewhere. They are funnel-shaped depressions, some ten or twelve feet across the top and eight or nine feet deep, running to a point at the bottom. They are walled around with small bowlders, and unless they were used for fire pits, I am unable to imagine any use to which they could have been put, as the stone work is too loose to suppose they were intended for cisterns."

The principal earthworks in the county have now been described, though there are many others which as yet are comparatively unknown, and which some future searcher may more fully disclose. Quite a number of small circular inclosures and insignificant mounds other than those above described are found throughout the county, more especially along the valley of the Cuyahoga and on the adjacent bluffs. A special description of these is unnecessary, as they are very similar in construction to some of those referred to above. So far as can be determined, all the inclosures in the county belong to the military class. None seem to have been used as sacred or covered. Some of the mounds are certainly sepulchral, and beyond question some were memorial. Those containing bones were sepulchers, wherein were deposited the bodies of distinguished characters, while those without bones and without any evidences that they once contained bones are probably memorial mounds. The ancient inhabitants had no need to erect mounds of observation in this county, as high bluffs in prominent positions furnished abundant natural facilities for watchfulness over a wide scope of country. There are several places in the county—as at Turkey Foot Lake, at the gigantic truncated mound near Botzurn Station, at the elevated inclosure in northwestern Northampton and at various other places along the Cuyahoga and throughout the county—where, beyond doubt, fires were kindled in ancient times. The stones found at these places reveal this fact, and in some cases ashes and charcoal have been discovered. Of course, it is highly probable that the Indians, and not the mound builders, might have kindled these fires, and possibly erected some of the earthworks. Indian villages were often found on the site of these ancient works, and it is to be presumed that some alterations were made. It is often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish the individual works of these two people, yet in general no difficulty is experienced by persons well informed on the subject.

It is impossible and unnecessary to give a description of all the ancient implements, ornaments and utensils that have been found in the county. They are numbered by the thousand, and include all the varieties of stone axes, mauls, hammers, celts, mortars, pestles, flint arrow and spear heads, fleshing and skinning instruments, ceremonial stones, shuttles, colored slate ornaments, breast-plates of stone or shell, ornamental charms and totems, shell ornaments, rude and imperfect specimens of pottery, bone and metallic ornaments, igneous stones, and a multitude more of all sizes and shapes, whose uses are unknown. In April, 1877, there was found buried in muck, about three miles west of Akron, a heap of one hundred and ninety-seven flint instruments. Of these, one hundred and eighty-five were evidently designed for arrow and spear heads, though the usual notches at one end are lacking. They are probably unfinished arrow and spear heads. They may be seen in the museum of the city library at Akron. The various implements, ornaments, etc., just referred to, evidently belonged partly to the Indian and partly to the Mound Builder. It may be that both races used the same implements, as it is

quite likely that the Indian would learn something from the scattered remnants of the Mound Builders' works. Will the history of this strange people ever be known? Can research ever clear up the mystery of their origin and fate? Who can say what the human mind will accomplish? May not the evolution of thought into new and numerous fields so widen the human understanding that existing evidences may be sufficient to disperse the gloom enveloping the origin of man? If the theory of evolution be true, and man is spared upon the earth, who can measure the final result? the children of men will come and go upon the earth; imitated ideals will become loftier; excellence in all the arts of mind and spirit will be attained; limitless intelligence will assume startling forms of power and penetration; boundless wisdom will lead to prophecy; prophecy perfected will become a science, by which past and future will be blotted out, and time be measured by the present; new and wonderful faculties of mind will be created by the developing laws of evolution; new perceptions and cognitions and emotions will open broad fields of beauty to the mind that before were beyond the reach of human capabilities; man's capacity will be multiplied a thousandfold, and evidences will augment in a similar degree; mental conclusions will peer into the sanctuary of creation, and the origin of life will be reached. When this state is reached, the history of the Mound Builders will be read as in a book, but, if it be not reached, their origin and fate will never be known until all mankind shall stand face to face before the bar of God.

The Indian history of Summit County, though somewhat meager as regards prominent events, contains many interesting incidents, the principal of which will be recorded. In the year 1650, the date at which the aboriginal history of Northeastern Ohio begins, a tribe of Indians, called the Eries, inhabited that section of country.* How far their lands extended southward from the lake is somewhat indefinite, although it is probable that they included the greater portion of Summit County, and, possibly, all the soil within its present limits. It is generally admitted that the Eries were a member of the Iroquois family, as distinguished from the Algonquin tribes. At the date above given, the Iroquois, consisting of the confederated Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, occupied New York and Northern Pennsylvania. These confederated tribes, called the Five Nations, had formed their alliance as early as 1605; and, so powerful had they become, that their lands, acquired by conquest, covered a large tract of country. When the Tuscaroras were added to the alliance, the latter were styled the Six Nations. All other Northern tribes of Indians than those mentioned above were Algonquins. The leading tribe of the latter was the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, whose traditions declare it to be the parent stem whence other Algonquin tribes have sprung. Other tribes of this family were Wyandots, Ottawas, Shawanese, etc. The Iroquois, grown strong and arrogant by years of confederated conquest, steadily enlarged their lands from the spoils of conquered tribes. About the middle of the seventeenth century, they drove the Hurons or Wyandots from their home in Canada, and took possession of their lands. They likewise conquered the Neutral Nation, the Andastes, the Satanas, or Shawanese, and others. "In 1655, they turned against their Erie brethren, and using their canoes as scaling ladders, invaded the Erie strongholds, leaping down like tigers among the defenders and butchering them without mercy."* Those that were not massacred or driven away, were adopted by the conquerors. So powerful had the Iroquois become, that they conquered, with a few exceptions, all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi. They thus came to own large tracts of country, much of which was afterward ceded by treaty to the colonies. In 1726, they ceded their lands to England under certain specified conditions, and from that time ceased to occupy the arrogant position of conquering tribes. After 1663, when the war broke out between the Iroquois and the Canadian colonists, the former could no longer continue their conquests in Ohio, and several Indian tribes hastened to occupy this beautiful country. In 1750, there were living in Ohio, among others, the following Indian tribes: The Wyandots (called Hurons by the French); the Delawares and Shawanese (both members of the Algon-

* De Witt Clinton in his Historical Discourse upon the Indians of North America; Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, whose travels in "New France" were published in 1698; Brant, the Mohawk chief, in a letter to Timothy Pickering, November 20, 1794, and Charlevoix, the historian of "New France," all assign the Eries or Erigas to the south shore of Lake Erie.

* History of the State of Ohio: First Period, 1650–1787, by James W. Taylor.

quin group); the Miamis (also called Twigtwees); the Mingoes (a branch of the Iroquois or Six Nations), and the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Wyandots occupied the country in the vicinity of Sandusky River. The Delawares were established on the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Rivers, and at a few other points. The Shawanese were chiefly found on the Scioto and Mad Rivers. The Miamis were on the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The Mingoes were in great force at Mingo Bottom, near Steubenville and at several other points in Ohio. The Ottawas occupied the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, and the Chippewas, few in number, were confined to the southern shore of Lake Erie. From 1750 to the war of 1812, these Indian tribes were found in different portions of Ohio, and a great portion of the time were engaged in border wars with the daring pioneers. The history of these wars would fill volumes. Parties of savages, dressed in the spangled paraphernalia of war, would hover about the settlements, and, when the venturesome pioneers were off their guard, would swoop down upon them, with horrid yells, to massacre and pillage and carry into hopeless captivity, or for purposes of heart-rending torture. To punish the savages, bands of daring borderers would make incursions into their country, laying waste their homes and slaughtering the inhabitants. Some of these Ohio tribes were almost constantly at war with the whites during the period mentioned. While members of all the tribes mentioned above were found in Ohio, only four tribes were, in numbers, sufficient to merit a special sketch. These are the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Ottawas.

The Wyandots, as indicated by the idioms and other characteristics of their language, were related to the Iroquois, but about the middle of the seventeenth century they embraced the religious faith of the Roman Catholics, and, for some reason unknown, severed their connection with their relatives, the Iroquois, and cast their lot with the powerful Algonquins.* Their original residence was in Canada, some authorities fixing their location on Georgian Bay, and others, as Mr. Schoolcraft, on Montreal Island. Their number is estimated to have been about 40,000 souls. Some time after this, they became involved in a war with the Iroquois, by whom they were nearly exterminated, after which they removed first to Charity Island and finally to Quebec. They were found south of the great lakes, in 1660, by some French traders, and, ten years later, having become involved in a war with the powerful Sioux, they removed to Michilimackinac, and were accompanied by Father Marquette. Afterward, they established themselves at Detroit, their hunting-grounds extending into Northern Ohio. In 1778, remnants of the tribe were yet in Canada, while that at Detroit was estimated to contain about one hundred and eighty warriors. In 1829, a small band of the tribe was located in Michigan. They numbered about forty, and were provided with annuities by the Government. Immediately after the war of 1812, the principal portion of the Wyandots, numbering about six hundred, was established on the Sandusky River on a tract of land eighteen miles long east and west, and twelve miles wide. In 1835, the Wyandots decided to sell a strip of land five miles wide on the eastern border of their reservation, and the land was accordingly thrown into market, very likely through the influence of the whites, who coveted the possessions of the Indian. In 1843, the Wyandots were transferred to Kansas, where they have since resided, and the land of their reservation was annexed to the adjoining counties.

The Shawanese are an erratic tribe of the Algonquin family. A tradition of recent origin makes them primarily one with the Kickapoo nation; but they moved eastward, and a part are said to have remained, in 1648, along the Fox River, while the main body was met south of Lake Erie by the Iroquois, and was driven to the Cumberland River. Some passed thence to Florida and some to Carolina. One band was in Pennsylvania at the close of the seventeenth century. Those in Florida lived at peace with the Spaniards, and afterward became known as Savannahs, or Yemassees. These retired to the Creeks, and finally joined the Northern Shawanese. The Iroquois claimed sovereignty over the Shawanese, and drove them West. In 1731, they aided the French; but, in 1758, they sided with the English. They joined the conspiracy of Pontiac, and were active in war until subdued by Boquet. In 1774, enraged at the attacks of Col. Cresap, they roused most of the Western tribes, and, in

*From the American Cyclopedia the sketches of these four Indian tribes have been taken.

October, defeated the Virginians at Pleasant Point, but sued for peace the following year. Col. Bowman, who marched against them in 1779, was twice defeated. They joined the peace of 1786; but took part in the Miami war, in the campaigns against Harmar and St. Clair, but were reduced by Gen. Wayne, and then entered the peace treaty of 1795. The main body was at this time on the Scioto; but a few had gone to Missouri, and another band had moved South. During the war of 1812, urged by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, they endeavored to unite the Western Indians against the Americans; but those in Ohio remained faithful. The Missouri band ceded their land to the Government in 1825, and the Ohio band in 1831. In 1854, the band of Shawanese proper, living in that part of the Indian Territory now included in Kansas, and consisting of 1,600,000 acres, numbered 900; but at this time, or soon after the tribal relation was dissolved by treaty, and the lands were divided in severalty. Besides these, there were, in 1872, 90 in the Quapau Agency, and 663 in the Sac and Fox Agency.

The Ottawas, when first known to the French explorers, were located on the Manitoulin Islands, and on the northwest shore of the Michigan peninsula. They believed in Michabou, "the great hare," a mythical personage, who formed the earth and developed men from animals; in Mirabichi, "god of the water;" in Missabizi, "the great tiger." Soon after 1649, they fled before the Iroquois to Green Bay, thence west beyond the Mississippi to the country of the Sioux, with whom they became involved in war, when they fell back to Chegoimegon, before 1660, and finally to Mackinaw. The tribe became considerably divided here, one of the divisions settling near Detroit, and the one at Mackinaw passing over to Arbre Croche. The greater number of the Ottawas were in the last war with the French, and at its close Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, and one of the ablest Indians of any tribe that ever lived, organized a vast conspiracy for the destruction of the English. They were under English influence during the Revolution, and at this time numbered about 1,500. They participated in the treaties of 1785, 1789 and 1795, and afterward, by other treaties, they acquired a tract of land on the Miami, thirty-four miles square. By the treaty of 1833, they ceded their land around Lake Michigan for land south of the Missouri River, and soon ceased to be a distinct band. A band of Ottawas at Maumee, in 1836, ceded 49,000 acres to Ohio, and 200 emigrated to the Osage River, locating south of the Shawanese. Some 230 remained and became scattered in detached bands. In 1867, they became citizens, and in 1870 were removed to a reservation of 24,960 acres in Indian Territory. Several thousand are yet living in scattered bands in Michigan and Canada, and all are self-supporting.

The Delawares are a tribe of the Algonquin family, and, when first known to the whites, were dwelling in detached bands, under separate sachems, on the Delaware River. They styled themselves Renappi, or, as now written, Lenape or Lenni Lenape. The Dutch began trading with them in 1616, and enjoyed friendly intercourse with them until 1632, when the settlement at Swanendael was utterly destroyed by a sudden attack, but trade was soon afterward resumed. The Swedes made attempts to Christianize them, and had Luther's Catechism printed in their language. The Delawares claim to have come from the West with the Minguas, who soon afterward reduced them to a state of vassalage, and when they were conquered by the Five Nations, they were termed women by the latter. The Delawares formed three families, or clans—the Turtle, the Turkey and the Wolf. At the time of the "walking treaty" made by Penn, the Delawares complained that they had been defrauded in the interpretation of the treaty, and showed a reluctance to "walk," upon which the authorities called upon the Six Nations, who ordered the Delawares, as women, to retire. The Delawares were now thrown among warring people, and, though previously mild and peaceable, they now became energetic, and conducted their wars with great ferocity. In a war with the Cherokees, they reached the Ohio, where a portion remained until 1773. They took up arms and fought with the French at Braddock's Defeat and elsewhere, but suffered so much from English attacks that they finally treated for peace, part of them in 1757, and the others after the fall of Fort Du Quesne. They then centered on the Susquehanna, and a small number soon afterward settled on the Muskingum. They took up arms in the border war, but were badly defeated at Bushy Run, August, 1763, by Boquet. Their towns on the

Susquehanna were pillaged and burned, many were killed and dispersed, and in 1768, they emigrated to Ohio. In 1774, they were again badly defeated at Pleasant Point, and a part were afterward engaged in the Revolution. In 1772, the Christian Delawares settled on the Muskingum, but were hastily removed to Sandusky, in 1781, by the English. Early the following year, ninety-four who returned were murdered by a party of enraged borderers under Col. Williamson. By the treaty of 1785, the Delawares occupied the soil between the rivers Cuyahoga and Miami. At this time there were many scattered bands of Delawares, several of which were Christian, and at peace with the whites. The main tribe, at Grand Blaze, with 480 warriors, was hostile, and 400 under Buckongahelas were at the defeat of St. Clair, in 1791; but four years later, they joined the peace treaty at Greenville. In 1808, there were 800 at Wapeminskink, a few at Sandusky, a few on the Muskingum, and a large body at Fairfield, Canada. In 1818, the Delawares, 1,800 strong, ceded their lands to the United States and emigrated to Missouri. In 1829, many went to Kansas, and some south of the Red River. In 1853, they sold all their lands to the United States, except that in Kansas. During the last war, out of 201 able-bodied warriors, 170 enlisted and served in the army. They sold their lands, in 1868, to the Missouri Railroad, and settled on the Verdigris and Cone. In 1866, they became citizens, though their clans—Turtle, Turkey and Wolf—still exist.

During the border wars of the last half of the last century, the Indian villages, in what is now Summit County, were actively engaged.* They sent numerous small bands to Western Pennsylvania to massacre the white pioneers on the border, and destroy their habitations. It is extremely probable that some of the borderers who were captured on these expeditions were tortured to death at the villages in Summit County. Perhaps these spots, now so quiet and peaceful, once echoed with the frenzied death-cries of white men, while around, on every hand, circled the leaping and exulting savages, tearing up with hot iron the bleeding flesh of the despairing sufferers, and filling the air with their dreadful yells of revenge. Here the dusky savages, decked in the gaudy ornaments of border war, invoked the favor of their god before descending like death upon the defenseless settlements. Here could be heard their wild chants—

> "Ne-gau nis-sau—ne-gau nissau
> Kitchi-mau-li-sau—negau nissau"—
> (I will kill—I will kill
> The white man—I will kill)—

before they started on those expeditions, of which we read in histories. In 1759, there lived in Cumberland County, Penn., a family named Campbell, consisting of the father and a bright little girl, about seven years old, named Mary. Residing in the same house was another family named Stuart, consisting of the husband and wife, and four or five children, one of these being an infant. One day, when the men were absent, Mrs. Stuart left her children in charge of the little girl Mary, and went a mile or two distant to the house of a neighbor. In her absence, a small band of Delaware Indians took possession of the cabin, and made all the children prisoners, much to the consternation of little Mary, who was old enough to know that some awful calamity was pending. The Indians, knowing that the adult members of the families were not far away, made preparations to receive them. As Mrs. Stuart, on her return, approached the house, she heard the children screaming, and hurried forward, but was instantly made prisoner by the savages, who then thought it best not to await the return of the men, but, with their prisoners, started for their camp in Armstrong County. They soon became tired of carrying the infant, which was fretful, and one of them finally took it, and, in the presence of its shrieking mother, dashed its brains out against a tree, and cast its quivering body in the bushes. The

*When these villages were first established is not definitely known; but from an old map which was published in 1755, by Lewis Evans it is ascertained that at that time there was a Mingo village on the west bank of the river, probably in what is now eastern Bath, and an Ottawa village on the opposite side of the river in Northampton, or perhaps, as some say, in Boston. There is also marked on the maps a French trading-house, which was located either in northwestern Boston Township, or on the Cuyahoga, five miles from its mouth. The latter view is rendered improbable, from the fact, among others, that the house on the map is located very near the Ottawa village. The house, beyond reasonable doubt, was located on the bank of the river, about forty rods north of Boston Village. A few old apple trees were found growing near the spot by the early settlers. These were probably planted by the French. When the whites appeared, this place was occupied by the Ottawas, under their Chief Stigwanish, while a half-mile northwest was a Seneca village under the Chief Ponty. There were two other Indian villages, in early years, at Cuyahoga Falls. On the north side of the river was an encampment of Delawares, and on the south, one of the Iroquois. There was a Delaware village in Coventry Township, under Capt. Pipe, or in the Indian language, Tauhangecauponye, or Hopocan. There were also, at times, temporary encampments in almost every township in the county. The Chippewas were found among others, as were also a few Wyandots.

Indians pushed on rapidly, urging their weary and agonized prisoners to their best pace, and carrying those that finally gave out. A little boy about seven years old, named Sammy, was carried upon the back of one of the Indians until the latter was tired. On the third day, this Indian fell behind the others, and when he again appeared, the little boy was missing, while at his belt Mrs. Stuart recognized the curly locks of her little Sammy. The poor mother and her children were hurried on until at last, weary and footsore, they reached the Indian village. Here they were soon separated, and one or more of them was adopted by the Indians. The following year, Netawatwees, the chief of this band, removed with his followers and prisoners to their village at the "Big Falls" of the Cuyahoga, now in Summit County, Ohio. Mary had been adopted by the chief, and was treated with uniform kindness, occupying a position of equality with the Indian children. Here the prisoners remained until 1764, when they were delivered to Col. Boquet, at his fort in Tuscarawas County, and soon afterward were returned to their friends in Pennsylvania. It is very probable that other white prisoners from the Indian villages in Summit County were delivered up at this treaty. Col. Boquet had come out with an army of 1,500 men. The appearance of this force awed the Indians, and they sued for peace in the most abject manner, delivering up at the same time, some 300 white captives. Fathers, brothers and husbands had come out in hopes of finding their lost friends, and when the captives were given up the scene beggars description. "There were seen," says a writer in the Historical Record, "fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once captive little ones; husbands hung around their newly-recovered wives; brothers and sisters met after long separation, scarcely able to speak the same language, or to realize that they were children of the same parents! In the interviews, there was inexpressible joy and rapture; while, in some cases, feelings of a very different character were manifested by looks or language. Many were flying from place to place, making eager inquiries after relatives not found, trembling to receive answers to their questions, distracted with doubts, hopes and fears; distressed and grieved on obtaining no information about the friends they sought, and, in some cases, petrified into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate." "In many cases," Albach says, "strong attachments had grown up between the savages and their captives, so that they were reluctantly surrendered, some even not without tears, accompanied with some token of remembrance." The girl, Mary Campbell, and Mrs. Stuart and her children, were the first white persons known to have lived in what is now Summit County.

During and after the Revolution, the Indians of the Cuyahoga Valley were very troublesome to the Pennsylvania pioneers. The details of their savage barbarity would sicken the heart. All along the Ohio River, on both sides, the Indians and borderers met in terrific conflicts, which resulted in the death or captivity of one of the parties. Almost the entire half of the last century was a succession of border wars. So dreadful and frequent became the attacks of the savages that many expeditions were sent to reduce their villages and slaughter the people or drive them far off into the forest. Young men on the border were trained to the one pursuit of killing Indians, and the names of Poe, Kenton, Wetzel, Brady and a host of others will ever bear a prominent place on the page of the American border wars. The daring and intrepidity of many of these Indian slayers were astonishing. They seemed to delight in the awful work and courted death and torture with a reckless courage that arouses the keenest interest of those who read of their exploits. Hundreds of Indians were killed without any pretext, save the sport afforded the intrepid borderers, or to avenge wrongs done by the savages. Horse-stealing became a great pastime, in which the borderers and their savage foes freely indulged; and many of the fierce personal conflicts, read of all over the country, were occasioned by lawless incursions of this character. Small armies were sent at various times to different portions of Ohio to defeat the Indians or treat with them for peace. Among these were the expeditions of Cols. Bradstreet and Boquet, in 1764, by which comparative peace was secured until 1774, when a border war again slowly broke out. About this time, several unfortunate attacks on the Indians were made, in one of which the inoffensive relatives of Logan, the Mingo chief, were ruthlessly murdered by a small command under Col. Michael Cresap. This barbarous act precipitated events, and the Indians, roused

for vengeance, began scouring the border to murder and pillage. The utmost terror, gloom and consternation pervaded all the frontier settlements. Gen. McIntosh conducted an expedition against the Indians in 1778, and Col. John Bowman the following year. Col. G. R. Clarke marched against them in 1780; Gen. Daniel Broadhead in 1781; Col. Lowry the same year; Col. Williamson in 1782; Col. Crawford the same year; Gen. Clarke again in 1782; Col. Benj. Logan in 1786; and, besides these, there were many others. It became the practice on the border to organize small companies of "rangers," who, when the savages swept down upon some family and either killed or captured the members, would hastily assemble and pursue the enemy, to chastise them and recover the captives. A noted leader of these rangers, in Western Pennsylvania, was Capt. Samuel Brady. He was a man of prodigious size, strength, endurance, activity and courage, and became known to all the Northern Indians, who made desperate attempts to either capture or kill him. A few years previous to this, his father and brother had been killed by the Indians, and he is said to have taken a solemn vow to devote his future life to revenge. The following is quoted from Howe's "Historical Collection:" "Brady's residence was on Chartier Creek, on the south side of the Ohio, and being a man of herculean strength, activity and courage, he was generally selected as the leader of the hardy borderers in all their incursions into the Indian Territory north of the river. In about the year 1780, a large party of warriors from the falls of the Cuyahoga and the adjacent country had made an inroad on the south side of the Ohio, in the lower part of what is now Washington County, on what was then known as the settlement of 'Catfish Camp,' after an old Indian of that name who had lived there when the whites first came into the Monongahela Valley. This party had murdered several families, and with the 'plunder' had recrossed the Ohio before effectual pursuit could be made. Brady immediately selected a few chosen rangers of known courage and activity, perhaps twelve or fifteen or more in number, and hastened on after the Indians, who, having one or two days the start, could not be overtaken in time to prevent their return to their villages. Near the spot where the town of Ravenna now stands, the Indians separated into two parties, one of which went to the north and the other west to the falls of the Cuyahoga.* Brady's men also divided, a part pursuing the northern trail, and a part going with their commander to the Indian village lying on the river in the present township of Northampton, in Summit County. Although Brady made his approaches with the utmost caution, the Indians, expecting a pursuit, were on the lookout, and ready to receive him with numbers four times as great. When Brady's men were attacked, it was instantly seen that their only safety was in hasty flight, which, from the ardor of the pursuit, soon became a perfect rout. Brady directed his men to separate, and each one to take care of himself; but the Indians knowing Brady, and having a most inveterate hatred and dread of him, from the numerous chastisements he had given them, left all the others, and, with united strength, pursued him alone. The Cuyahoga makes a wide bend just before entering Summit County, thus forming a peninsula of several square miles of surface, within which the pursuit was hotly contested. The Indians, by extending their line to the right and left, forced him on to the bank of the stream. Having, in times of peace, often hunted over this ground with the Indians, and knowing every turn of the Cuyahoga as familiarly as the villager knows the streets of his own hamlet, Brady directed his course to the river at a spot where the width of the stream is compressed by the rocky cliffs, into a narrow channel of only twenty-two feet across the top of the chasm, although it is considerably wider beneath, near the water, and in height more than twice that number of feet above the current. As he approached the chasm, Brady, knowing that life or death was the issue, concentrated his utmost efforts and leaped the river at a single bound. It so happened that on the opposite side, the leap was favored by a low place, into which he dropped, and, grasping the bushes, he was thus enabled to ascend to the top of the cliff. The

*A celebrated Indian war-path, extending from Sandusky to Beaver (Fort McIntosh), passed through Summit County. This was the trail traversed by the Indians of Northern Ohio, in their expeditions against the border settlements in Pennsylvania. The trail crossed the Cuyahoga in Franklin Township, Portage County, at what is called "Standing Stone," and divided at Fish Creek, the northern branch extending across Stow and Northampton Townships, to the Indian village in the latter, thence across the river to the Mingo village in Bath, and thence westward, while the southern branch extending somewhat south of west, led to the villages at Cuyahoga Falls, thence on through Portage and Coventry, to the Tuscarawas River and the Delaware village in Coventry.

Indians, who were in close pursuit, were for a few moments lost in wonder and admiration, and before they had recovered their recollection he was half way up the side of the opposite hill, but still within reach of their rifles. They could easily have shot him at any moment before; but, being bent on taking him alive for torture and to glut their long-delayed revenge, they forbore to use the rifle; but seeing him now likely to escape they all fired upon him, one bullet severely wounding him in the hip, but not so badly as to prevent his progress. The Indians had to make considerable of a circuit before they could cross the river, and by this time Brady had advanced a good distance ahead. His limb was growing stiff from the wound, and, as the Indians were gaining on him, he made for the pond, which now bears his name, and, plunging in, swam under water a considerable distance, and came up under the trunk of a large oak which had fallen into the pond. This, although leaving only a small breathing place to support life, still completely sheltered him from their sight. The Indians, tracing him by blood to the water, made diligent search all around the pond; but, finding no sign of his exit, finally came to the conclusion that he had sunk and was drowned. As they were at one time standing on the very tree beneath which be was concealed—he, understanding their language, was very glad to hear the result of their deliberations, and after they had gone he emerged from his hiding-place, and, weary, lame and hungry, made good his retreat to his own home. His companions also returned in safety. The chasm across which he leaped is in sight of the bridge, where it crosses the Cuyahoga, and is known in all that region as "Brady's Leap." The pond where he concealed himself is also known as Brady's Pond. Just where he was first attacked by the Indians is not definitely known, but it was somewhere in Northampton Township. It is not likely that the Indians, who were expecting an attack, delayed their movement upon the rangers until the latter reached their village. It is probable that they were in ambush not far from their village, and the caution of the rangers alone prevented their being caught in the trap. The savages came on in great numbers, and the rangers very likely kept together for several miles, or until they were somewhere in Stow Township, when they separated, and each man provided for his own safety. Brady, on another occasion very similar to the one above narrated, leaped a stream in Pennsylvania, twenty-three feet wide, and escaped from a large party of Indians, who were almost upon him.

The Mingo village in Bath was no doubt often visited by Logan, the famous Indian chief. He was the son of Shikellimus, a Cayuga chief, who dwelt at Shamokin, Penn., in 1742. The father was a personal friend of James Logan, the Secretary of the Province, in whose honor the son was named. They came to Ohio about 1772, locating at Mingo Bottom, near Steubenville. Here it was that, about 1774, at the breaking-out of Lord Dunmore's war, Logan's relatives were murdered. This roused him to vengeance, and he began an indiscriminate and extensive slaughter of all the whites he met. Within six or eight months, Logan alone murdered twenty or thirty persons. The following speech, though improved by Jefferson and others, was delivered by Logan to John Gibson, an interpreter, who had been sent out by Lord Dunmore to the Indian towns. According to Gibson, Logan asked him to walk out in the woods, and when the two had reached a lonely copse and had sat down, Logan, with many tears, delivered his celebrated speech:

I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said: "Logan is the friend of white men." I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one.

Mr. Jefferson says: "I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished any more eminent, to produce a single passage superior to the speech of Logan, the

Mingo chief." It is considered a masterpiece of Indian eloquence. Logan is said to have been one of the noblest specimens of humanity, of any race, that ever lived. He was, as he said, the friend of the whites ; but the deliberate murder of his relatives inflamed his savage nature, and he "fully glutted his vengeance." He had a high sense of honor, and when trusted would die sooner than betray the trust. He undoubtedly visited the Mingo village in Bath. At the mouth of Yellow Creek, in Northampton, is an extensive Indian cemetery, which probably belonged to the Mingoes. This creek was named for the one down the river from Steubenville, at which was the Mingo village, where Logan's relations were murdered.*

The Delaware villages in Summit County, about the time of Lord Dunmore's war, were well populated ; though the larger villages of this tribe, in Eastern Ohio, were on the Muskingum. In the wars between Great Britain and France for an extension of territory in America, great efforts were made by both nations to secure the Indians as allies, for thereby a dreaded and powerful weapon could be wielded. Sometimes the French were successful, and then the English pioneers in Pennsylvania and Virginia experienced the horrors of barbarous border wars. At other times, the English succeeded and the French were made to suffer in a like manner. Many times tribes of Indians remained neutral, while the French and English were struggling for the mastery ; or perhaps portions of some tribe would engage in the wars, while others would proclaim their neutrality and remain at peace, cultivating their fields and engaging in the chase. After the murder of the relatives of Logan, several weeks were spent by the hostile Indian tribes to effect a confederation of all the Ohio Indians, for the bloody purpose of an exterminating and universal border war against the American settlers. The Senecas and Shawanese were eager for hostilities to begin ; but the Delawares refused to join the confederation as a nation, though many of her young men were induced to take up the hatchet. They could not endure the derisive title—*Shawonnoks*, or white people—which their war-like neighbors threw in their faces. The Delaware bands in Summit County remained at peace, though beyond a doubt many of their young men joined the tide of hostilities. The neutrality of the Delawares, no doubt shortened the war and prevented a concentration of the hostile Indian forces. Just before the Revolution, when it was seen that war was inevitable, great efforts were made by both the British and the Americans to secure the assistance of the Indians. It was estimated that the Indians in New York, Ohio, and near the lakes, could bring 10,000 warriors into the field ; and, it was plainly apparent that this large force might turn the pending crisis either way. The English, through their artful emissaries, made great efforts to effect an alliance, and were generally successful. Four out of the six tribes of the Six Nations joined the British ; but, a majority of the Delawares and a numerous party of the Shawanese were for neutrality. At the Pittsburgh conference, Capt. White Eyes, a distinguished Delaware chief, boldly advocated the American cause, much to the annoyance of the Senecas, who were for war in the interest of the British. The Wolf faction of the Delawares, under Newalike and Capt. Pipe, withdrew toward Lake Erie to join the British ; but Netawatwees, the Delaware chief, one of whose villages was at Cuyahoga Falls, sustained the view of Capt. White Eyes, as did also Big Cat, Capt. John, Killbuck and others. These chiefs sent embassies to all the hostile tribes, exhorting them not to take up the hatchet or to join either side. It will thus be seen that the powerful Delaware tribe was the only one in Ohio, which, as a nation, refused to take up the hatchet. In New York, the friendship of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras was secured. However, the Delawares were afterward swept into the vortex of war, but not until after the French alliance had been consummated, whereby much of the horror on the border was prevented. By 1777, the hostile Indians had begun their work in earnest, and the white settlers sought the protection of the forts, or fled to the colonies in the East. Numerous war parties of savages, under their chiefs, or the white renegades, Girty, McKee, Elliott, and others of their ilk, conducted their dreadful expeditions with such malignant ferocity as to cast gloom and terror over the frontier settlements. The Otta-

*This is not positively known to the writer, though there are numerous evidences to indicate its truth. No one in the county who was interviewed could tell why Yellow Creek was thus named, but from the fact that, after the murder of Logan's relatives, the Mingoes, or at least a large band of them, located in Bath near this stream, it seems highly probable that the stream received its name as stated in the text.

was, Senecas and Mingoes, of Summit County, were active in the war in the cause of the British, and, beyond question, Simon Girty, who became a Seneca by adoption, and George Girty, who became a Delaware, were often at these villages. The Delaware chiefs mentioned above, who advocated neutrality, had been mostly converted by the Moravian missionaries. The venerable Netawatwees, chief of the Turtle branch of the Delawares, was among the number. As near as can be learned, it was a band of the Turtle Delawares that had a village at Cuyahoga Falls; while, very likely, the band in Coventry was under Capt Pipe, or Kogieschquano-heel, the celebrated Delaware war-chief. It was almost wholly due to the missionaries and their converts that the Delaware bands upon the Muskingum refused to take part in the border wars. To these men—these noble missionaries—should be accorded the honor of preventing, in a material degree, many of the direful results of the Indian border wars. Beyond all probability, these missionaries visited the Indian towns, in Summit County, to conduct their good work of spiritual regeneration. Indian villages were strewn all along the valley of the Tuscarawas, and on the portage path in this county. So successful were the missionaries in their efforts to secure peace, that at last the renegades, Girty, McKee and Elliott, complained to the British commandant at Detroit, saying that the Moravians not only prevented the Delawares from joining the British, but held constant communication with the Americans on the state of the war. Immediately after the Coshocton campaign, when the peace-chiefs of the Delawares were subordinated to the war-chiefs, Buckongahelas became the controlling power at the head of this nation, and through his influence the Indians, including many of those who had been converted, took up the hatchet. The Christian Indians were removed to Sandusky; but a number who afterward returned were cruelly murdered; but their death was bitterly avenged by the defeat of Crawford, and the awful death of himself and many of his command.

On the 21st of January, 1785, the treaty of Fort McIntosh (Beaver) was effected, by which the boundary line between the United States and the Delaware and Wyandot nations was fixed as follows: To begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence up said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas; thence down said branch to the forks above Fort Laurens; thence west to the portage of the Big Miami; thence along said portage to the Ome River, and down the southeast side of the river to its month; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. It will thus be seen that the Delawares and Wyandots were confined to the west side of the Cuyahoga, the summit portage path, and the Tuscarawas; while the tribes of the Six Nations were east of this dividing line. This boundary was confirmed by subsequent treaties; but, in 1805, at Fort Industry, the Delawares, Ottawas, Wyandots, Chippewas, Shawanese, Meuses and Pottawatomies were removed to the western part of the State, and the celebrated Cuyahoga boundary line became a thing of the past. The Senecas relinquished their rights to the land east of the Cuyahoga in 1796. This brings the Indian annals down to the time of the first appearance of white settlers in the county.

In the year 1800, there were living in what is now Summit County, bands of Delawares, Senecas, Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Mingoes, and very likely members of other tribes. But six years before, the most of these had been at war with the whites, and it was no wise impossible that the savages might again fall upon the settlers at any moment. All the war-like customs of the tribes were retained and practiced, probably to keep the warriors in trim for another struggle, should it break out. By 1805, many settlers had appeared in the county, and the movements of the Indians began to be closely observed. They mingled freely with the whites, and although many personal encounters occurred, yet no general outbreak was made. It became the custom of the white hunters, many of whom had participated in the fierce border wars, to assemble at the Indian villages to talk with the natives, trade with them, race with them, shoot with them, and silently observe their peculiar customs. The Indians, regardless of the prospect for continued peace, still held their war and scalp dances, and engaged in all their wild and savage customs. The hunters, when present, were often invited to join the revelry, which they frequently did, but not with the peculiar and graceful skill of the natives. Large fires were lighted, and the savages, armed and painted as if for the war-path, surrounded them in circles, and then, with

a wild, monotonous song accompaniment, they began their dance around the fire, springing up and down, first on one foot and then on the other, chanting in the meantime a guttural "he, he, he; haw, haw, haw!" blending their dance with innumerable antics, grimaces and contortions, and interspersing their song with wild whoops, made to quaver at first by the motion of the hand on the lips, but ending with a clearness and force that made the forest ring. Liquor they dearly loved, and, when thirsty, would part with anything they possessed to secure an ample potation of their favorite beverage. Under its influence, their savage and warlike spirit became dominant, and they were ready and anxious to assert their demands, and enforce them if they were denied. They often entered cabins and demanded whisky, and, if it was denied them, they often took it, especially if the men were away from home. In a case of this kind, the women were usually wise enough to get rid of their guests at the earliest possible moment, before the liquor began to assert itself, as otherwise fright, anxiety, danger and, possibly, injury, were sure to result. Sometimes, however, the Indians refused to go, but remained to flourish their scalping-knives and tomahawks around the heads of the children, and terrify the distracted mother by threats of death. Sometimes the husband and father would return while the Indians were at the height of their deviltry, in which case a fight, often accompanied with wounds, was sure to ensue. Numerous instances of this character will be found in the chapters of township history. Capt. Heman Oviatt established a store in Hudson Township, where liquor was kept for sale. The Indians were drawn thither, and numerous drunken brawls occurred in the neighborhood. In the absence of Mr. Oviatt, his wife occupied the position behind the counter (if there was such a piece of furniture), and dealt out goods and liquor to the whites and Indians. On one occasion of this kind, when there was a small temporary encampment of some twenty Indians, under the sub-chief, Wabmung, near the store, and the men were at work in the woods, at a considerable distance from the house, and out of sight, an Indian presented himself, saying that the chief, Wabmung, had sent him to the store to get a small keg of whisky. The credit of the chief was good, and Mrs. Oviatt gave the messenger the liquor. It occurred to her soon afterward that the chief had not sent for the whisky at all, but that the Indians, having no money nor credit, and desiring a spree, had adopted the ruse to secure the liquor. She instantly made up her mind to regain what was left, at any rate. The Indians were taking on at a great rate, and did not perceive her until she had seized the keg, and had gone some distance, on the run, toward the store. A few half-drunken ones immediately set up a yell and pursued her, but she succeeded in reaching the store before the Indians. Elizabeth Walker, a hired girl, was holding the door, and she slammed it shut as soon as Mrs. Oviatt had entered, but not before the foremost Indian had caught up a frying-pan that was on a bench at the side of the house, and had struck savagely at the hired girl, preventing, at the same time, the complete closing of the door. He began pushing hard at the door, and as the two women saw that he was half-helpless on account of the liquor he had drunk, they suddenly threw the door open, seized the Indian, who had fallen prostrate, dragged him into the room, and closed and barred the door just as several others threw themselves against it. The Indian in the room began kicking and thrashing around, whereupon the two women got some loose ropes and tied him securely. By this time, the Indians on the outside were pounding loudly on the door, demanding admittance; but Mrs. Oviatt caught up a rifle, and pointing it through the window, warned them to leave or she would fire, at which they withdrew a short distance. She directed Betsy Walker to go to the loft and blow the horn for the men, which was promptly done, and soon they appeared, whereupon the Indians beat a retreat. The captive Indian was kept until dark, when his squaw appeared, and asked for the person of her recreant lord, but this was denied until he was completely sober, when he was allowed to depart with the ropes still about his arms. The last seen of the couple was the tumble they took together over a rail fence.* This event is narrated to illustrate a common occurrence, differing only in minor particulars. Sometimes the difficulties resulted in severe fights, but usually all the transactions between the two races were amicable. When the Indians ex-

*This circumstance is narrated on the authority of Mrs. Elizabeth (Walker) Tappan, the hired girl who was present, and who is yet living in Boston Township, at the unusual age of ninety-three years.

pected to have a "loud" time with whisky, it was their custom to give up their weapons to their squaws, so that no lives would be lost. In 1806, their difficulty with Daniel Diver occurred, by which Nicksaw, a son-in-law of the chief, John Bigson, was shot by the Indian slayer, Jonathan Williams, an account of which will be found in another chapter of this volume. The village of Stigwanish was on the Cuyahoga, in Boston Township. Here the tribe had erected a wooden god, probably Missabiza, "the great tiger," and when they departed on their hunting expeditions, they were accustomed to hang their choicest tobacco around his neck. Some of the earliest settlers, knowing this, and being very fond of "the weed" (not altogether an unusual circumstance), often slyly appropriated it. So far as known, no judgment was ever sent against them for the sacrilegious act.

At the time of the Diver difficulty, the Indians held a council, in which some of the warriors insisted that the Indians should begin an indiscriminate slaughter of the whites before the latter had time to unite on a defense. The Indians were thoroughly incensed, but after a time better counsel prevailed. They saw that, while they might have a temporary advantage, and perhaps slay many of the whites, the tide of war was sure to turn against them with overwhelming force. The white hunters often got the Indians drunk for no other purpose than to get the better of them in trade. When their senses returned, the Indians, not recollecting anything of the affair, demanded their property, and, in case of a non-compliance with their demands, a fight was sure to ensue. As winter approached, it was the custom of the Indians to lay in an abundance of wild meat and provisions, and seek the shelter of their larger and permanent villages, there to remain during the cold months in comparative comfort; but when spring came, with her pleasant weather and green leaves and grass, the winter residences became almost deserted, and the tribe, divided into small bands, often comprising the members of but one family, traveled far and near, to spend the warm months in hunting and trapping. They pitched their wigwams on the banks of streams or by some pleasant lake where an abundance of fish could be obtained. It is asserted by the old settlers that the Indians never wantonly slaughtered the game, allowing the meat to lie in quantity on the ground. On the contrary, they killed only what they expected to use. They were often hired to hunt for the settlers. They would bring in a deer and exchange it for provisions, such as potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, melons, etc. At other times, they would agree to furnish so much game for a specified quantity of whisky, corn meal, flour or money. Stigwanish, the chief of the Ottawas, and John Bigson, his son, are said to have been fine specimens of the North American Indian. The latter was about six feet in height, straight as a reed, possessing an enormous chest; was long-armed and powerfully built, with a pair of coal-black eyes that seemed to see everything at once. In truth, he was as fine a man as was ever pictured on the page of Cooper. Stigwanish is also said to have been a fine old fellow. He possessed some noble traits of character that made him prominent among his tribe, and a model for the imitation of the whites.

Thus the years passed by, until the war of 1812. A great deal of apprehension was felt among the settlers at this time, that the Indians might unite in the war on the side of the British, as they were almost sure to do, in which case a fearful time of blood and death might be expected. They were numerous, and a short time before the war an unusual number of war and scalp dances were held, and the Indians seemed livelier than they had been for ten years before. They would brandish their weapons in a menacing manner, and the settlers were aware that something unusual was about to transpire. Some efforts were made to ward off the coming calamity, and it is said that a block-house was erected in the western part of the county, where a few settlers assembled for protection. During the early summer of 1811, the Indians became very bold and insolent; but finally they all suddenly vanished, and a few days later, news of the battle of Tippecanoe reached the whites. It was afterward ascertained that, if the British had been successful at Tippecanoe, the Indians would have swept in fury upon the borderers. As it was, they were silenced, and departed toward the setting sun. A few afterward returned to the scenes they knew so well, but some of these were killed, and the others dispersed, and the story of the red man is now told as a bright romance of the past.

CHAPTER III.*

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COUNTY SEAT QUESTION—SETTLED BY VOTE—COUNTY OFFICIALS—CONGRESSMEN AND ELECTORS—THE COUNTY INFIRMARY, ETC.

IN presenting a brief history of Summit County—its early settlement, organization, erection of public buildings, etc.—the writer will not attempt to rehearse the generally well-known early history of Ohio and the Western Reserve, nor give in detail the thrilling experiences of the hardy, enterprising and patriotic pioneers by whom the several townships composing the county were originally settled. It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that the first known settlement of whites, within the present limits of Summit County, was made in Hudson, in the year 1800, followed by Northampton in 1802; Stow in 1804; Boston, Coventry and Springfield in 1806; Northfield and Tallmadge in 1807; Green in 1809; Bath, Norton and Richfield in 1810; Portage in 1811; Copley and Franklin in 1814; and Twinsburg in 1817; and that to the indomitable energy and fortitude, superior intelligence and unswerving integrity of those early settlers, the present owners and occupiers of the finely cultivated farms, and the dwellers in the thriving villages and cities within its borders, are wholly indebted for the priceless heritage which they now enjoy.

Of the sixteen townships composing Summit County, ten—viz., Northfield, Twinsburg, Boston, Hudson, Northampton, Stow, Portage, Tallmadge, Coventry and Springfield—originally belonged to Portage County; four—viz., Richfield, Bath, Copley and Norton—to Medina County; and two—viz., Green and Franklin—to Stark County. Interesting and appropriate sketches of the several townships here enumerated, with biographical sketches of the pioneer settlers and other citizens thereof, will be found elsewhere, under their appropriate titles.

With the opening of the Ohio Canal, finished from Cleveland to Akron in 1827, and through to Portsmouth in 1830, and the greatly increased facilities for travel and transportation which it afforded, not only were the agricultural interests of the State, along its entire line, very largely stimulated, but a very marked impetus was thereby given to commercial and manufacturing interests, also. Thus, while the very considerable business operations previously existing at Middlebury, and one or two other points in the Cuyahoga Valley, were materially increased thereby, the completion of the canal was immediately followed by the utmost activity at Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, then just springing into existence as manufacturing villages, both being largely supplied with water-power—at that early day the great desideratum in all manufacturing enterprises.

So rapid was the development of these villages, and the several townships contiguous to the great "thoroughfare," that the people soon began to feel that their respective seats of justice, Ravenna, Medina and Canton, where they were compelled to go to serve as jurors and witnesses, and for the payment of their taxes, were too far from their business centers, and, as early as 1835, began to talk "new county." The proposition was not at all kindly received by the county officials, and the people of the more remote portions of Portage, Medina and Stark, out of whose fair proportions the required territory for the new county, if erected, would have to be carved, and nothing was definitely accomplished in that direction until 1840.

In the fall of 1839, by a special effort and united action of the voters—both Whigs and Democrats—of the two tiers of townships which it was proposed to detach from Portage County, Rufus P. Spalding, Esq., then practicing law in Ravenna, and Ephraim B. Hubbard, an influential farmer of Deerfield Township, were elected as Representatives to the State Legislature, both of those gentlemen being Democrats, but pledged to the new county project, thus being

*Contributed by S. A. Lane.

elected over the regular Whig nominees, Portage County at that time, particularly the western portion, being largely Whig, on strict party issues; Simon Perkins, Jr., then as now a resident of Portage Township, a member of the Whig party, being at the time a member of the State Senate.

The Legislature convened and organized on the 2d day of December, 1839, and, on the 17th day of the same month, Hon. James Hoagland, of Holmes County, as Chairman of the committee on new counties, reported to the house "a bill to erect the county of Summit," which was read the first time. The Stark County Representatives, Hons. John Smith and James Welch, the Medina County Representative, Hon. James S. Carpenter and the Lorain County Representative, Hon. Albert A. Bliss, all directly and vigorously opposed the movement; the first three because of the curtailment of their respective counties, in providing the requisite territory for the proposed new county, and the last because of the proposition to transfer the townships of Spencer and Homer from Lorain to Medina, to keep the territory of the latter up to the constitutional requirement, after being shorn of her eastern tier of townships. Representatives of several other counties in different portions of the State, in danger of being dismembered by similar new county projects, also earnestly opposed the measure, so that it had to be fought through inch by inch, passing the House by a majority of three only, on the 6th day of February, 1840.

In the Senate, also, the struggle was equally determined and severe, Senators Hostetter, of Stark, Birch, of Lorain, Nash, of Meigs, and Thomas, of Miami, actively and energetically opposing the bill. Active and influential "lobbyists," both for and against the measure, were also in attendance in full force, and the various tactics and devices resorted to in promoting the measure on the one hand, and retarding it on the other, would make a good-sized volume of "mighty interesting reading" if it could be correctly written up. The progress of the bill through the House and Senate, as briefly recorded in the proceedings of the two Houses, will give the reader a pretty fair idea of the bitterness of the fight, though by no means conveying to the mind anything like an adequate conception of the vast amount of argument, eloquence, repartee, vituperation, ridicule and fun indulged in during the four months, nearly, that it was under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, the bill was taken up for consideration, December 21, when, on motion of Mr. Welch, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until the second Thursday in January. Yeas, 42; nays, 28.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, the bill was again taken up, January 11, when Mr. Welch moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on New Counties, with instructions to report the number of petitioners and remonstrants for and against the project—which was agreed to.

The committee having made its report, on motion of Mr. Spalding, the bill was again taken up, January 17, when Mr. Welch moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday of December next, which was lost—yeas, 28; nays 32. The bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Spalding moved to take the bill from the table, January 27, which was lost—yeas, 25; nays 30.

Feb. 6.—On motion of Mr. Spalding, the bill was again taken up, and, after some delay, caused by Mr. Welch moving a call of the House, was put upon its passage and carried—yeas, 34; nays, 31.

The bill, as received from the House, was read for the first time in the Senate February 7, and February 27, Mr. Hostetter, of Stark, moved to strike out of the bill that part of the territory belonging to Stark County. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 18.

Mr. Nash, of Meigs, moved to strike out that portion of the bill exempting the people resident in the Stark County townships from taxation for the erection of the public buildings for the proposed new county. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 19.

On being read the third time, February 28, Mr. Thomas, of Miami, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on New Counties, with instructions to so amend as to strike out that part exempting Green and Franklin Townships from taxation for public buildings. Lost—yeas, 13; nays, 21.

Mr. Hostetter then moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first Monday of December next. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 27.

Mr. Birch, of Lorain, moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions

to so amend as to strike out the two Lorain townships. Lost—yeas, 9 ; nays, 25.

Mr. Hostetter moved to amend so as to leave the matter to the voters of the proposed new county, at the next October election. Lost—yeas, 10 ; nays, 24.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Hostetter demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were as follows : yeas, 19; nays, 15. The bill as passed is as follows :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That so much of the counties of Portage, Medina and Stark, as comes within the following boundaries, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Summit, to wit : Beginning at the northwest corner of the county of Portage ; thence east on the county line to the northeast corner of the township of Twinsburg, in said county of Portage ; thence south on the line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships of the Western Reserve to the southeast corner of the township of Springfield, in said county ; thence west on the line between the counties of Portage and Stark to the northeast corner of the township of Green, in said Stark County ; thence south on the east line of said township of Green, to the southeast corner of the same ; thence west on the south line of the townships of Green and Franklin, in said county of Stark, to the southwest corner of said township of Franklin ; thence north on the line between the counties of Stark and Wayne to the south line of the county of Medina ; thence west on the south line of the county of Medina to the southwest corner of the township of Norton, in said county ; thence north on the line between the twelfth and thirteenth ranges of townships of the Western Reserve to the northwest corner of the township of Richfield, in said county ; thence east on the north line of said county to the southwest corner of the township of Northfield, in Portage County ; thence north on the west line of said Portage County to the place of beginning; and for the purpose of restoring the county of Medina to its constitutional limits; the townships of Spencer and Homer, in the county of Lorain, be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made a part of, the said county of Medina.

SEC. 2. That all suits, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending within the limits of those parts of the counties of Portage, Medina and Stark, so to be set off and erected into a new county previous to the organization of said county of Summit; and all suits pending within the limits of said townships of Spencer and Homer, previous to the taking effect of this act, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties of Portage, Medina, Stark and Lorain, respectively, in the same manner they would have been if said county of Summit had not been erected, and the said townships of Spencer and Homer had not been attached to and made a part of said Medina County ; and the Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of the said counties, respectively, shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments, and the collectors of the taxes for said counties, respectively, shall collect all taxes that shall be levied and unpaid within the parts of the aforesaid counties, previous to the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 3. That all Justices of the Peace within those parts of the counties of Portage, Medina and Stark, which by this act are erected into a new county; and also within said townships of Spencer and Homer, shall continue to exercise the duties of their offices until their times of service shall expire, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for the counties of Summit and Medina, respectively.

SEC. 4. That on the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the county of Summit shall assemble within their respective townships at the usual places of holding elections, and proceed to elect their different county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. That the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of said county shall be holden at some convenient house in the town of Akron until the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be established.

SEC. 6. That Commissioners shall be appointed agreeably to the act entitled, "An act for the establishment of seats of justice," to fix upon a permanent seat of justice for said county of Summit, agreeably to the provisions of the above-recited act; and the Commissioners aforesaid shall receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of said county of Summit; and said Commissioners shall be authorized to receive propositions for the erection of suitable county buildings by the citizens of such towns and villages as may desire to have the seat of justice of said county established within their respective limits; and in no event shall any tax for the erection of county buildings for said county of Summit be imposed upon the citizens of the townships of Franklin and Green, which townships are taken from the county of Stark, for and during the term of fifty years from and after the passage of this act.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

MARCH 3, 1840.

The next thing in order was the passage of a joint resolution appointing Commissioners to locate the county seat, which was adopted by the House, February 7, and concurred in by the Senate, February 10, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that Jacob J. Williard, of Columbiana County, James McConnell, of Holmes County, and Warren Sabin, of Clinton County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to establish the seat of justice for Summit County, pursuant to an



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act entitled "An act establishing seats of justice," passed February 23, 1824.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

The next stage in the proceedings, was the passage of a bill to organize the new county, which passed the House without opposition, on the 4th day of March, 1840, and unanimously concurred in by the Senate, March 10, as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the county of Summit be, and the same is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county.

SEC. 2. All Justices of the Peace and Constables within the territory taken from Portage, Medina and Stark Counties, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their commissions or terms of office shall expire, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified; and suits commenced before the taking effect of this act, shall proceed and be prosecuted as though this act had not been passed. *Provided*, That all writs and other legal process to be issued after the first Monday of April next, shall be styled of Summit County, instead of Portage, Medina or Stark County.

SEC. 3. That on the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the limits of the County of Summit, shall assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and proceed to elect their different county officers in the same manner pointed out in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county of Summit, on or before the first day of June next, to take charge of all paupers, idiots and insane persons belonging to either of the townships included in said county of Summit, and now supported by either of the counties of Portage, Medina or Stark, and the same to maintain thereafter at the proper expense of said Summit County.

SEC. 5. The county of Summit, for judicial purposes, is hereby attached to the Third Judicial Circuit, and the first Court of Common Pleas to be holden in said county, shall commence its session in the town of Akron, on the second day of July next, and the second term of said court shall commence on the eighth day of December next.

SEC. 6. That the Auditor of State in the re-apportionment of the surplus revenue received from the General Government, according to the enumeration of the year 1839, shall apportion to the county of Summit that amount, which according to the enumeration of the several townships taken from the Counties of Portage, Medina and Stark, said county will be entitled to receive, which revenue shall be paid to the order of the Fund Commissioners of said county on the first day of January, 1841. *Provided*, If within three months from said first day of January, 1841, said Fund Commissioners do not draw for said revenue, the Auditor of State shall be governed in the disposition of the same by the first section of the act to provide for the distribution and investment of the State's proportion of the surplus revenue, passed March 28, 1837.

SEC. 7. That in all elections for members of Congress, the county of Summit shall be attached to the Fifteenth Congressional District.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

As soon as the news of the final passage of the bill erecting the new county reached Akron, by the arrival of the overland mail from Columbus, on Monday evening, March 2, 1840, (the bill having passed the Senate the previous Saturday, February 28, though not engrossed and signed by the Speakers of the two houses until March 3), there being no railroads or telegraphs in those days, an impromptu jollification took place, which is thus graphically described in one of the local journals of the day: "With the rapidity of lightning, the news was spread from house to house, and in less than half an hour the whole town was in motion. Cheers, congratulations, bonfires and illuminations were the order of the day, while the deep-toned thunder of our cannon continued to proclaim the birth of the new county to all the surrounding country. Such a spontaneous and universal burst of feeling has seldom been witnessed under any circumstances. It was a scene to be looked upon, but cannot be described; such a noise as the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest, as loud, and to as many tunes. Hats, caps and cloaks, I think, flew up, and, had their faces then been loose, this night had lost them." In fact, the recollection of the writer is to-day vivid and distinct, looking back through the dim vista of the forty-one intervening years, that through the entire night, "until broad daylight in the morning," both solid and *liquid* jollity and happiness prevailed. Nor did the citizens of Akron confine the rejoicing over the glorious result to themselves alone, but immediately took the initiatory steps for a general new county celebration on Wednesday, March 4. A committee of twelve citizens of Akron and one from each township was appointed, and measures taken to spread the "glad tidings" as widely as possible. Dr. Jedediah D. Commins was made President of the day; Col. James W. Phillips,

Col. Justus Gale and Jacob Brown, Esq., of Akron, and Col. Frederick A. Sprague and Benjamin Rouse, Esq., of Richfield, and Col. Solomon Markham, of Green, Vice Presidents; Gen. Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, was constituted Chief Marshal, with Col. Erastus Torrey and Maj. Ithiel Mills, of Akron, as assistants. A national salute was fired from the high ground between the two villages, North and South Akron (the present court house site) at sunrise. The military display was very fine, being participated in by the Summit Guards, the Akron Light Infantry and Cavalry, the Copley Light Artillery, the Akron Band, under the leadership of Mr. Henry S. Abbey, and the Military Band, under the lead of Capt. Cleveland. The procession of several thousand men and boys, after marching through several streets, was joined by a large *cortege* of ladies, dressed uniformly alike and carrying parasols, who took their position between the Committee of Arrangements and the military, and marched the balance of the route to the place of feasting, on the present court house grounds. After dinner (abundant and toothsome), the following regular toasts were announced and responded to by the firing of cannon, music and cheers: 1. *The Legislature of Ohio*—They have at length done justice to themselves and us. Better late than never! 2. *Our Senator and Representatives*—Many have done well, but these have excelled them all! 3. *The County of Summit*—An infant Hercules. Give him a wide berth, for he'll be a whopper! 4. *Our Struggle*—Almost another Trojan siege. The pangs and throes it has cost our parents to bring us forth are a certain presage of future greatness. 5. *Akron*—Look at her as she *was*, as she *is*, and as she *will be!* 6. *Our Young County*—The pride of our affections; unsurpassed in the elements of future greatness; already populous and wealthy. If such is its *childhood*, what will it be when it becomes a *man?* 7. *Portage, Stark and Medina*—Among them they have hatched a young eagle, full-fledged and on the wing. She will soar above them all! 8. *The Buckeye State*—A germ of future empire, marching right ahead in the road of prosperity. She will not be turned aside from the high destiny that awaits her. 9. *Our Canals and Public Improvements*—If such things be done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? 10. *The Late Meeting at Ravenna*—Malignity feeding on envy; daws pecking at eagles; a striking instance of folly re-acting on itself! 11. *The Memory of Gregory Powers*—We mourn the untimely fate of this patriot, statesman and jurist. His memory will long be cherished in the county of Summit, his native and resting place. 12. *The memory of George Washington*—The greatest and best man ever produced in the tide of time. When nature had formed him, she broke the mold, that he might stand peerless and alone! 13. *The Ladies of Summit*—It is the summit of our ambition to stand in the summit of their affections! At the conclusion of the regular toasts, volunteer toasts were offered by Benjamin Rouse, Esq., of Richfield; Gen. Samuel D. Harris, of Ravenna; Hiram Bowen, Esq., editor of the *Beacon*, Akron; Dr. Joseph Cole, Akron; Col. Justus Gale, Akron; Maj. Ithiel Mills, Akron; Col. Erastus Torrey, Akron; Capt. Philo Chamberlin, Akron; John Hunsberger, Esq., of Green; Dr. Jedediah D. Commins, Akron; Julius A. Sumner, of Springfield; Robert K. Dubois, Akron; Col. James W. Phillips, Akron; Dr. Asa Field, Akron, and others. These "sentiments" would, no doubt, be interesting to the readers of these pages, but are altogether too voluminous for the space at our disposal in this chapter. In the evening, a convivial party partook of a very fine supper at the Ohio Exchange (present site of Woods' Block, corner of Main and Market streets), and, says the local reporter, "the day was closed without accident or other untoward circumstance to mar the festivities, amid bonfires and every demonstration of joy. The 4th of March, 1840, will long be remembered in Akron!"

In accordance with the provisions of the bill to organize the new county, an election for county officers was held on the first Monday of April, 1840, both Whigs and Democrats placing tickets in the field, the Whigs securing the ascendency, and electing their entire ticket as follows:

Commissioners—John Hoy, of Franklin; Jonathan Starr, of Copley, and Augustus E. Foote, of Twinsburg.

Auditor—Birdsey Booth, of Cuyahoga Falls.

Treasurer—William O'Brien, of Hudson.

Recorder—Alexander Johnston, of Green.

Sheriff—Thomas Wilson, of Northfield.

Prosecuting Attorney—George Kirkum, of Akron.

Coroner—Elisha Hinsdale, of Norton.

Real Estate Appraiser—Frederick A. Sprague, of Richfield.

Assistant Appraisers—Milo Stone, of Tallmadge, and Thomas E. Jones, of Franklin.

The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was at that time appointed by the Judges of the Court; the Judges, in turn, being appointees of the Legislature. The offices of Probate Judge and County Surveyors were then unknown among the County officials of Ohio.

Having given the requisite notice, the Commissioners elect, Messrs Hoy, Starr and Foote, met, according to the record, at "McDonald's Tavern," northeast corner of Main and Exchange streets (a portion of the same building still remains standing in the same site), on the 9th day of April, 1840, for the organization of the county offices. The Commissioners having had the usual oath of office administered to them by the one of Justices of the Peace of Portage Township, one of their number administered a similar oath to the other officers elect, and the organization of the county was complete.

At this meeting, proposals for the rent of rooms for county offices and court purposes, pending the permanent location of the seat of justice, and the erection of county buildings, were received from Jacob Brown, Esq., for May's Block, corner of Main and Exchange streets, now the Clarendon Hotel, owned by F. Schumacher, Esq.; Benjamin W. Stephens, Esq., for his three-story brick block on South Main street, now part of Merrill's Pottery, and from Hiram Payne, Esq., for the upper part of the large three-story stone block, corner of Howard and Market streets, on the site now occupied by the fine brick stores of M. W. Henry, Esq., and Major E. Steinbacher.

At a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, held on the 11th day of May, the proposition of Mr. Payne was accepted, the large room in the third story, afterward for several years known as "Military Hall," being used as a court-room, with entrance from Market street, the southeast corner of the hall being partitioned off for a jail, the county offices being located in other portions of the second and third stories of the building.

The Locating Commissioners, Messrs. Williard, McConnell and Sabin, assembled in Akron and entered upon the task assigned to them about the middle of May, 1840. In the meantime, not only had a sharp rivalry sprung up between North and South Akron for the prize, but Cuyahoga Falls also put forth a vigorous effort to wrest it from both, claiming, with a good degree of plausibility and justice, not only superior water-power for manufacturing purposes, but also to be considerably nearer to the geographical center of the county than Akron was; and also claiming for that village superior healthfulness, and a more advantageous location for the building-up of a large manufacturing town or city, while the completion of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, then about to be opened through from Akron to the Ohio River, would give them transportation facilities fully equal to those of Akron.

At that time, too, "The Portage Canal and Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of $500,000, was in the full tide of "prospective" prosperity. The managers of that corporation claimed that on the consummation of their project of bringing the entire waters of the Big Cuyahoga River, through the race they were then constructing, to "Summit City," now known under the chaste and classical name of the "Chuckery," just north of the present limits of the city of Akron, and one of its most pleasant suburbs, a great manufacturing town—a second Lowell—would immediately spring into existence. As a compromise, therefore, between Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, as well as in its own behalf, and in the interests of the people of the county at large, the "Chuckery" put in its claim for the location of the seat of justice of the new county within its borders, and, through its officers, urged the advantages of the location upon the attention of the Commissioners.

After visiting and fully examining the several localities named, and patiently listening to the arguments of the several claimants, pro and con, the Commissioners decided unanimously in favor of Akron, and accordingly proceeded, in the presence of a large concourse of interested and jubilant spectators, to stick the stakes for the county buildings upon the "gore" (where they still stand), then a wedge-shaped piece of unplatted land between North and South Akron, belonging to Gen. Simon Perkins, of Warren, the father of our present venerable fellow-citizen, Col. Simon Perkins, of Akron.

The people of Akron were, of course, greatly elated over the decision of the Commissioners

in their favor, and as the buildings had been located upon neutral ground, about as *in*convenient to the one as to the other, local jealousies were for the time being subordinated to the common weal, and the people of the two rival villages, cordially "shaking hands across the *gore*-y chasm," set themselves vigorously and unanimously at work to raise the necessary amount of money and materials to construct the public buildings, which, together with the grounds, were to be provided free of expense to the tax-payers of the county. The land was donated by Gen. Perkins, by deed received by the Commissioners, July 14, 1840, and the building fund was raised by voluntary contributions; the contract for the erection of the court house and jail being entered into between the County Commissioners and Simon Perkins, Jr., and others, as Trustees, on the 24th day of September, 1840. The sub-contractors, Maj. Ithiel Mills, of Akron, upon the court house, and Sebbens Saxton, of Norton, upon the jail, commenced work at once, the foundations of both structures being completed before the closing in of winter the same year.

The term of Mr. Perkins, as State Senator, having expired, Elisha N. Sill, Esq., of Cuyahoga Falls, was chosen as his successor in October, 1840. Though Mr. Sill, in behalf of the people of Cuyahoga Falls, had made a valiant fight for the location of the seat of justice within the limits of that enterprising village, there was very little if any opposition made to his nomination and election by the people of Akron, for the reason that it was supposed that, the location having been legally and fairly made, and the public buildings commenced, a finality had been reached, and that the arrangement could not be disturbed. Through the influence of Senator Sill, however, aided largely by the same interests, if not the same men, that had opposed the erection of the new county the year before, the question of location was reopened, during the winter of 1840–41, Summit County's Representative in the House, Hon. Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield, making a vigorous but unsuccessful opposition against the scheme. The following is the new act in relation to the matter:

AN ACT TO REVIEW AND ESTABLISH THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF SUMMIT COUNTY:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That Jacob C. Hoagland, of Highland County, Valentine Winters, of Montgomery County, and William Kendall, of Scioto County, be, and they are, hereby appointed Commissioners to review the seat of justice of Summit County; and if, in their opinion, the public interest requires it, to relocate said seat of justice at such point in said county of Summit as they may deem most in accordance with the public interest and convenience; and said Commissioners shall be governed, in all their doings, by an act passed February 3, 1824, establishing seats of justice.

SEC. 2. That if the above-named Commissioners shall, upon review, change the location of said county seat, all subscriptions of money and land, and all bonds shall be void which have been made to the County Commissioners of said Summit County, and which were conditioned upon the location of the county seat at its present location; and all sums of money or other property, if any, which may have been paid on account of said subscriptions to the Commissioners of said Summit County, shall be repaid by the Commissioners to the said subscribers having so paid the same; or if said money or other property has been expended by said Commissioners according to law, the same shall be repaid, as above, out of the subscriptions provided for in the third section of this act; and the property for which said expenditures may have been made shall be appropriated by said Commissioners toward erecting the county buildings of said county where the county seat shall be relocated.

SEC. 3. That the above-named Commissioners shall be authorized to receive subscriptions, payable to the County Commissioners, for the purpose of erecting county buildings for said Summit County, and said Committee of review, hereby appointed, shall relocate said county seat only upon condition that said county buildings shall be erected by such subscriptions at the place where said committee shall so relocate.

SEC. 4. That each of said Commissioners shall receive the sum of $3 for each day he may be employed in the discharge of his duties under this act, and $3 for each twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the seat of justice of said county, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

SEABURY FORD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM M. MCLAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

MARCH 25, 1841.

The reviewing Commissioners, Messrs. Hoagland, Winters and Kendall, came upon the ground early in the summer of 1841. After examining the several localities named, they resolved themselves into a high court of inquiry, at the stone church—then Universalist, now Baptist—on North High street, when the claims of the different points were exhaustively argued before them by the following gentlemen, viz.: Hon. R. P. Spalding, for Akron; Hon. E. N. Sill, for Cuyahoga Falls, and Dr. E. W. Crittenden, for Summit City: the church,

throughout, being crowded to its utmost capacity by the anxious, and, at times, demonstrative, backers of the respective speakers. After listening to the able and eloquent addresses from the gentlemen named, and "sleeping over it" during an intervening night, the committee proceeded the next morning to the "chuckery," and, upon the first narrow bench of level land north of the Little Cuyahoga River, at a point about where the house of Mr. R. A. Grimwood now stands, commenced measuring off the ground and formally sticking the stakes for the county buildings, in the presence of a large crowd of interested, as well as indignant spectators. While thus engaged, Dr. Daniel Upson, of Tallmadge, who, though living and having large property interests somewhat nearer to Cuyahoga Falls than Akron, rather favored the latter place, rode up from the direction of Bettes' Corners. After watching the proceedings for a few minutes, the old Doctor, with the emphatic tone of voice and the peculiar curl of lip, so characteristic of him when aroused, exclaimed: "Nobody but fools or knaves would think of locating county buildings in such a place as that!"

The bluff old Doctor's indignant remark so aroused the ire of the majority of the Commissioners, already probably somewhat prejudiced against Akron, that they forthwith gathered up their locating paraphernalia and drove straight to Cuyahoga Falls, where they struck the stakes for the county buildings, on the very handsome site now occupied by the Congregational Church, on the south side of Broad street, and between Broad and Second streets east and west.

The relocating committee were not unanimous, however, as will be seen by the following extract from the journal of the Court of Common Pleas of July 23, 1841:

In the matter of the *review* and *relocation* of the seat of justice for Summit County, Jacob C. Hoagland and Valentine Winters, two of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to review and locate the seat of justice of Summit County, having returned to the office of the Clerk of this Court their joint report, and William Kendall, the other Commissioner, having returned to the Clerk of this Court his separate report, this day George Kirkum, Esq., a citizen and Prosecuting Attorney for said county, presented the same reports to the Court, and moved that the report of said Hoagland and Winters be filed and entered of record. Whereupon, the Commissioners of said county of Summit appear by their attorney and object to the filing and entering of said reports of record, for various reasons by them set forth, and the parties were heard by counsel, and the Court, being equally divided in opinion: It is ordered that the said George Kirkum, Esq,, take nothing by his said motion.

The Court being thus divided as to the legality of the proceedings, and the County Commissioners also being divided in opinion on the same subject, Commissioner Foote favoring the majority report, and Messrs. Starr and Hoy the minority report, the county officers also assuming the prerogative of deciding, each for himself, where his office should be kept, Auditor Booth establishing his headquarters at Cuyahoga Falls, and Treasurer O'Brien having his main office at the Falls, though maintaining a branch office in Akron, no further action was had in regard to the public buildings, the work already commenced in Akron remaining *in statu quo* until the following year.

At the October election, in 1841, the county-seat question being the issue, Rufus P. Spalding and Simon Perkins, Jr., were elected to the Legislature, Summit County that year being entitled to two members of the House, Representatives, under the old constitution, being elected annually, instead of biennially, as now. Senators, then, as now, being elected for two years. Mr. Sill of course held his position during the session of 1841–42. Through the exertions of Messrs. Spalding and Perkins, the following bill, submitting the question to popular vote, was enacted, the filibustering tactics to retard and defeat it being much less determined and persistent in the House than upon the original bill for the erection of the new county, but vigorously opposed in the Senate, the vote standing, in the House, yeas, 45; nays, 19; and in the Senate, yeas, 20; nays, 16, on the final passage of the bill, as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PERMANENTLY THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF SUMMIT COUNTY:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the qualified electors of Summit County shall be authorized to express their preference for either Akron, or Cuyahoga Falls, as the seat of justice for said county, by placing on their tickets, at the township elections, to be held on the first Monday of April next, the words: "Seat of Justice at Akron," or, "Seat of Justice at Cuyahoga Falls," as their choice may be; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees or Judges of the Election, in the several townships in said county, to make return of the said votes in regard to the seat of justice within three days thereafter to the Clerk of the

Court of Common Pleas of said county, whose duty it shall be to canvass said votes, in the same manner that by law he is required to canvass votes for State and county officers.

SEC. 2. If either one of said towns shall receive a majority of all the votes given, the same shall be thenceforward the permanent seat of justice for said county of Summit; but if neither shall receive such majority, then, and in that case, the subject shall remain open for the future action of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Clerk to return to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, next to be held after the said election, an abstract of said votes, duly certified, that the same may be entered upon the journal of said court.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to release, or in any way discharge any subscription of land, money, or materials heretofore made, for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail at the place that may be selected by the people as the permanent seat of justice for said county.

SEC. 5. The electors of Summit County shall be notified of the passage of this act, by publication of the same in some newspaper printed in said county, at least two weeks previous to said election.

RUFUS P. SPALDING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES J. FARAN,
MARCH 2, 1842. *Speaker of the Senate.*

On the passage of this bill, a lively electioneering campaign immediately commenced, the different parties in interest holding meetings, making speeches, circulating documents, etc., in every portion of the county, the activity and bitterness of a modern political campaign being moderation and mildness itself compared with it.

The result of the active measures thus taken, was a very full vote, almost two-thirds declaring in favor of Akron, as will be seen by the following abstract taken from the journal of the Court of Common Pleas, May term, 1842, as certified to by Lucian Swift, Esq., Clerk of said court.

To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Summit, next to be holden in and for said county: I do hereby certify that the following is the abstract of votes given for the seat of justice of said county, at the election held on the first Monday of April, 1842, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish permanently the seat of Justice for Summit County," passed March 2, 1842, as the same were returned to me by the township authorities, respectively, and as the same were canvassed; as witness my hand and seal of office, this sixth day of April A. D. 1842.

LUCIAN SWIFT, *Clerk* [Seal].

STATE OF OHIO, SUMMIT COUNTY, ss.:

We do hereby certify that at an election held on the 4th day of April, inst., in pursuance of a law passed by the Fortieth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to establish permanently the seat of justice of Summit County" there were two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight votes given for the "seat of justice at Akron;" one thousand, three hundred and eighty-four votes given for the "seat of justice at Cuyahoga Falls;" one hundred and one votes given for the "seat of justice at Summit," two votes "North Akron" and twenty-two blanks.

H. H. JOHNSON, *Justice of the Peace.*
L. L. HOWARD, *Justice of the Peace.*
LUCIAN SWIFT, *Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Summit County.*

APRIL 6, A. D. 1842.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

	Akron.	Cuyahoga Falls.	Summit City.	North Akron.	Scattering.
Bath	191	41	2	1	....
Boston	66	54	60	....	2
Copley	271	1	.....	.....	1
Coventry	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	250	4	.....	.....	12
Green	289	1	.....	.....	2
Hudson	16	235	.....	.....	.....
Northampton	29	132	7	....	2
Northfield	30	143	9	.....	.....
Norton	295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	621	5	15	1	....
Richfield	153	16	1	.....	.....
Springfield	348	15	.....	.....	1
Stow	6	361	.....	.....	1
Tallmadge	181	177	7	....	1
Twinsburg	.....	199	.....	.....	.....
Total	2978	1384	101	2	22

For Akron..... 2978
Total Opposition..... 1509

Majority for Akron..... 1469

The "vexed question" of location being now definitely settled, the public buildings were again proceeded with; though, building operations not being conducted as rapidly then as now, they were not completed until late in the following year, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the County Commissioners, under date December 5, 1843:

Dec. 5, 1843. Simon Perkins, Jr., Jedediah D. Commins and Richard Howe, the trustees for building the court house and jail, and Ithiel Mills, the court house contractor, submitted the court house for inspection of the board for their acceptance.

Dec. 6. Having examined the court house, the board proposed, as an offset to the general bad character of the work, which the building trustees

fully admitted, to accept it, if the windows were made to work freely up and down, the doors better hung or fastened, and provided with more suitable latches and locks, and the windows in the Auditor's, Clerk's and Recorder's offices secured by iron blinds or shutters, made and fitted into them.

The contractor on the jail, Mr. Sebbens Saxton, having died in August, 1841, on the final settlement of the question of location the contract was assumed by his younger brother, Mr. Harvey Saxton, and the structure completed by him. Though the jail was accepted by the Commissioners, and though, at the time, it was regarded as well built, and as really a model institution of its kind, it did not prove to be remarkably safe, as the very first batch of prisoners, some eight or nine in number, confined therein, made their escape the very first night, by pushing from the wall one of the blocks of stone of which it was composed. This defect was subsequently remedied by the insertion of iron dowels, and no escapes from that cause have since been made, though often attempted. The jail building remains the same as when constructed, with the exception of the small brick wing upon the north side, added some thirty years ago, and some slight interior improvements. Though the doweling of the walls has prevented the prisoners from pushing out the blocks of stone, as in the instance named, at least a score of escapes have since been effected through other weak spots, and, from the experience which the writer has had therewith, he unhesitatingly affirms that both in a sanitary point of view, as well as in the matter of safety and convenience, a new jail structure is an immediate and pressing public necessity.

The court house, however, has been very materially changed. The two wings, with the porch and sustaining columns in front, have been added upon the west end, and the smaller porch upon the east end, while the court-room and public offices have been correspondingly enlarged, the additions and improvements being authorized by a special act of the Legislature, passed March 29, 1867. The entire space upon the north side of the hall, upon the ground floor, is now occupied by the County Treasurer, greatly to the convenience of that officer, as well of the tax-paying public, the same space having originally been divided up into a grand jury room upon the west, the Sheriff's office upon the east, with the Treasurer's office in the center, only one-third its present dimensions. On the south side of the hall the Probate Judge formerly occupied the room upon the east end, now occupied by the Sheriff, the entire space now occupied by the Auditor's and Commissioner's offices having been originally about equally divided between the Auditor, Clerk and Recorder. On the upper floor, a stairway, ante-room and jury-room, occupying about twelve feet of the east end of the building, have been thrown into the court-room, greatly to the convenience of the court and bar and all persons having business therein. The upper floor of the north wing is devoted to a jury-room and a consultation-room, and the lower floor to the joint use of the Recorder and Surveyor, while the upper floor of the south wing is occupied by the County Clerk, and the lower floor by the Probate Judge. Notwithstanding these improvements, taking increase of population and a corresponding increase of the public business, the present structure—to say nothing of its yearly increasing condition of dilapidation—is wholly inadequate to the public requirements, and Summit County cannot do itself a more important service than by immediately inaugurating a movement for the erection of a new court house—one that will not only be commensurate with the public necessities, but a credit, also, to the proverbial good taste and public spirit of its people.

On the 5th day of March, 1851, Hosea Paul and others presented to the County Commissioners a numerously signed petition for the creation of the township of Cuyahoga Falls, and the board, being satisfied that the proper preliminary steps had been taken, unanimously granted the petition, the necessary territory, an average of about two miles square, being taken from the northeast corner of Portage, the northwest corner of Tallmadge, the southwest corner of Stow and the southeast corner of Northampton Townships, the incorporated village of Cuyahoga Falls also occupying a portion of said territory.

The township of Middlebury was also, in like manner, erected in March, 1857, the necessary territory being taken from Portage, Tallmadge, Springfield and Coventry. Subsequently, the township of Middlebury became, by legal annexation, the Sixth Ward of the city of Akron, though still retaining a distinctive township organization, to the extent of electing

for itself a Justice of the Peace and one Constable.

Under the old constitution of Ohio, the local judiciary consisted of a Circuit or President Judge, having jurisdiction over from four to twelve counties, with three Associate Judges for each county, all of whom were appointed by the Legislature, their respective terms of office being seven years, "*if so long they behave well.*" All Probate business was at that time transacted by Common Pleas Courts, one or more of the Associate Judges officiating for that purpose, as occasion required, during vacation.

Summit County on its organization became a part of the Third Judicial Circuit, embracing, as reconstructed under the act of April 11, 1840, the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage and Summit. Hon. Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, was the Presiding Judge of the Circuit on the accession of Summit thereto. Hon. Eben Newton, of Canfield, then in Trumbull County, now Mahoning, succeeded Judge Humphrey at the expiration of his term in 1844. Judge Newton resigned his position on the bench in the winter of 1846–47, and was succeeded by Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, who in turn resigned on being elected to the United States Senate March 15, 1851, Gov. Reuben Wood filling the vacancy by the appointment of Hon. George Bliss, of Akron, who held the position only until the taking effect of the new constitution in February, 1852, Common Pleas Judges thereafter being elected by the people, one Judge only sitting in place of the three or four under the old rule.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas for the new county of Summit, convened in Akron on the 2d day of July, 1840, presided over by Hon. Van R. Humphrey, with Hon. Robert K. Dubois, of Akron, Hon. Charles Sumner, of Middlebury, and Hon. Hugh R. Caldwell, of Franklin, as Associate Judges; though considerable probate and other business, proper to be transacted in vacation, had previously been done by one or the other of the Associate Judges.

In 1845, Judges Sumner and Dubois deceased, the former June 19 and the latter October 14. They were succeeded by Hon. John B. Clark, of Hudson, and Hon. James R. Ford, of Akron; Hon. Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, in turn succeeding Judge Clark, on the resignation of the latter in 1846.

Judge Caldwell was succeeded by Hon. John Hoy, of Franklin, in April, 1847. Hon. Samuel A. Wheeler, of Akron, also succeeding Judge Ford on the death of the latter gentleman, at the April term in 1849.

Judge Wheeler resigning his position on leaving for California in the spring of 1850, Hon. Peter Voris, of Bath, was appointed his successor; Judges Thompson, Hoy and Voris serving thenceforth until the taking effect of the new constitution in February, 1852. Though none of the Associate Judges named were bred lawyers, their duties, often delicate and intricate, were discharged to the general satisfaction of the people of the county during their respective terms of service.

On the taking effect of the new constitution, in 1852, Summit County was attached to the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of the State, this subdivision embracing Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties. Hon. Samuel Humphreville, of Medina, was elected Common Pleas Judge, in October, 1851, for five years, serving his full term. Hon. James S. Carpenter, of Akron, was elected Judge in October, 1856, also serving his full term of five years.

There appearing to be an excess of business upon the dockets of the several counties of the subdistrict, on petition of the members of the bar of said counties, an extra judgeship was created for said subdistrict, by an act passed by the Legislature in April, 1858. Hon. William H. Canfield, of Medina, was elected to said extra Judgeship in October, 1858, for five years. Legal business becoming largely diminished, in the earlier years of the war, the extra judgeship was abolished, at the close of Judge Canfield's term, by an act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1862. Hon. Stephenson Burke, of Elyria, was elected as Judge Carpenter's successor in October, 1861, and re-elected in 1866, but resigned the position and retired from the bench, about two years before the expiration of his second term. Hon. Washington W. Boynton, of Elyria, was appointed by Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, in the spring of 1869, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Burke, and at the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, in October, 1871, was elected for five years, from May, 1872, serving, besides the fraction of Judge Burke's term, a single full term only, because

of his election to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, in October, 1876.

After the close of the war, legal business again began to accumulate, and, at length, became altogether too great for a single Judge to properly perform. An extra judgeship, for the Second Subdivision, was accordingly created by act of the Legislature, in the spring of 1870. Hon. Samuel W. McClure, of Akron, was elected to this new Judgeship, in October, 1870, serving to the end of his term, and declining to be a candidate for a second term. Hon. Newell D. Tibbals, of Akron, as Judge McClure's successor, was elected in October, 1875, for five years, from May, 1876, and re-elected for a second term in October, 1880. Hon. John C. Hale, of Elyria, as Judge Boynton's successor, on the latter's accession to the Supreme Bench, was elected in October, 1876, taking his seat upon the bench in May, 1877, for the term of five years.

It is, perhaps, proper to remark that, while the present judicial system of Ohio has been, generally, and particularly, a very great improvement over the old system, though still very far from perfect, the manner in which its functions have been performed by the several successive Judges of the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District, will take and hold a commanding rank in the judicial proceedings of Ohio, or any sister State.

As heretofore mentioned, up to the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, the probate business of the State had been done by the Common Pleas Courts. Charles G. Ladd, of Akron, was elected Probate Judge of Summit County, in October 1851, for the term of three years. Judge Ladd's health failing soon after his election to the office, Alvin C. Voris, Esq., was appointed as his Deputy Clerk, and, for the most part, performed the functions of the office until the death of Judge Ladd, in August, 1852. Roland O. Hammond, of Akron, was appointed by Gov. Reuben Wood, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Ladd, to serve until the next annual election, and until his successor was elected and qualified. Constant Bryan, of Akron, was elected in October, 1852, for the balance of Judge Ladd's term, two years. Noah M. Humphrey, of Richfield, was elected in 1854, and re-elected in 1857, holding the position two full terms, of three years each. William M. Dodge, of Akron, was elected in October, 1860, for three years, but died in July, 1861. Samuel A. Lane, of Akron, without solicitation on the part of either himself or his friends, was, on the 24th day of July, 1861, appointed and commissioned as Judge Dodge's successor, by Gov. William Dennison, but declined to accept the honor. Asahel H. Lewis, of Akron, on petition of himself and friends, was then appointed to fill the vacancy until the next general election. Stephen H. Pitkin, of Hudson, was elected in October, 1861, for the balance of Judge Dodge's term, two years; re-elected in 1863, and again in 1866, holding the office eight years. Ulysses L. Marvin, of Akron, elected in October, 1869, and re-elected in 1872, serving two full terms of three years each. Samuel C. Williamson, of Akron, elected in October, 1875, and re-elected in 1878.

On the first organization of the Court of Common Pleas, under the old constitution, in 1840, at a special term, held April 9, Rufus P. Spalding, Esq., was appointed Clerk pro tem., and was re-appointed at the first regular session of said court, July 2, 1840; Clerks at that time being appointed by the Judges of the courts in which they were to serve, instead of being elected by the people, as now. Mr. Spalding held the office, his brother-in-law, Mr. Lucian Swift, acting as his deputy, until December 14, 1840, when, tendering his resignation as Clerk pro tem., Mr. Swift was appointed Clerk for the term of seven years, resigning his office ten days before the expiration of his term, on the 3d day of December, 1847. Lucius S. Peck, of Akron, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Swift, December 3, 1847, and also for the full term of seven years. The adoption of the new constitution in 1851 brought Mr. Peck's term of office to a close after a service of about four years. Nelson B. Stone, of Akron, was elected first Clerk under the new Constitution, in October, 1851, for three years, serving one term only. Edwin P. Green, of Akron, elected in October, 1854, and re-elected in 1857, serving two full terms. John A. Means, of Northfield, was elected in October, 1860, for three years. In 1861, Clerk Means entered the army, the duties of the office being performed by his son, Mr. Nathan A. Means, during the remainder of the term. Charles Rinehart, of Franklin, elected in October, 1863, and re-elected in 1866, serving two full terms of three years each. Capt. John A. Means was again

elected in October, 1864, serving a single term only. George W. Weeks, of Copley, was elected in October, 1872, and re-elected in 1875, serving two full terms. Sumner Nash, of Akron, elected in October, 1878, for three years from February, 1879.

William M. Dodge, of Akron, was elected Prosecuting Attorney at the first election for county officers held in the new county, in April, 1840, and re-elected in October of the same year for two years. George Kirkum, of Akron, was elected in October, 1842, serving a single term of two years only. William S. C. Otis, of Akron, was elected in October, 1844, also serving but one term. Samuel W. McClure, of Cuyahoga Falls, was elected in October, 1846, serving but a single term. William H. Upson, of Akron, was elected in October, 1848, holding the position but two years. Harvey Wheedon, of Hudson, was elected in October, 1850, also retiring at the end of two years. Sidney Edgerton, of Akron, was elected in October, 1852, and re-elected in 1854, holding the office four years. Henry McKinney, of Cuyahoga Falls, was elected in October, 1856, and re-elected in 1858. N. D. Tibbals, of Akron, was elected in October, 1860, and re-elected in 1862. Mr. Tibbals going into the 100-days service in 1864, E. P. Green was appointed, and served as Prosecuting Attorney ad interim. Edward Oviatt, of Akron, was elected in October, 1864, and re-elected in 1866. Jacob A. Kohler, of Akron, was elected in October, 1868, and re-elected in 1870. Henry C. Sanford, of Akron, was elected in October, 1872, retaining the office but a single term. James M. Poulson, of Akron, was elected in October, 1874, holding the position but a single term. Edward W. Stuart, of Akron, was elected in October, 1876, and re-elected in 1878, serving two full terms. Charles Baird, of Akron, was elected in October, 1880.

Thomas Wilson, of Northfield, was elected Sheriff in April, 1840, to serve until the next annual election; was re-elected in October, 1840, and again in 1842, serving, in all, four years and seven months, notwithstanding the constitutional provision that no Sheriff shall serve more than four years, in any consecutive six years—a provision for which no reason can be assigned that would not equally apply to any other county or State official. Lewis M. Janes, of Boston, elected in October, 1844; re-elected in 1846. William L. Clarke, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1848; re-elected in 1850. Dudley Seward, of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1852; re-elected in 1854. Samuel A. Lane, of Akron, elected in October, 1856, and re-elected in 1858. During his first term, the law was changed so as to give Sheriffs elect possession of their offices on the first Monday of January instead of the first Monday of November, after their election, so that the constitution was again "fractured" by this incumbent holding the office four years and two months, though supposed to have been mended by his filing a new bond for the extra two months. Jacob Chisnell, of Green, elected in October, 1860; re-elected in 1862. James Burlison, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1864; re-elected in 1866. Augustus Curtiss, of Portage, elected in October, 1868, and re-elected in 1870. Levi J. McMurray, of Franklin, elected in October, 1872; and re-elected in 1874. Samuel A. Lane, after an interregnum of sixteen years, then sixty-one years of age, was again elected Sheriff in October, 1876, and re-elected in 1878, holding the position, in all, eight years, a distinction accorded to no other incumbent of the office in the history of the county. William McKinney, of Twinsburg, elected in October, 1880.

Birdsey Booth, of Cuyahoga Falls, was elected County Auditor in April, 1840, to serve until the next annual election, and re-elected in October, 1840, for the term of two years. Theron A. Noble, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1842; re-elected in 1844 and again in 1846, serving in all six years. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1848; re-elected in 1850. Henry Newberry, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1852, serving but a single term. Charles B. Bernard, of Akron, elected in October, 1854; re-elected in 1856. George W. Crouse, of Akron, elected in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1860. Treasurer, Sullivan S. Wilson, having resigned his office, the County Commissioners appointed Mr. Crouse to fill the vacancy, to serve from the 16th of February, 1863, till the first Monday of the following September, Mr. Crouse resigning his position as Auditor on his accession to the treasurership. Sanford M. Burnham, of Akron, elected in October, 1862. Two weeks before the time fixed by law for taking possession, Mr. Burnham was appointed by the County Commis-

sioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Auditor Crouse to take the treasurership. Mr. Burnham was successively re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868. By act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1870, the time for taking possession of the office was changed from the first of March to the second Monday of November, the then incumbents holding over until that time. Before the expiration of his term, as thus extended, Mr. Burnham was chosen to represent the people of Summit County in the State Legislature, and resigned his position as Auditor October 9, 1871, having served in all nearly eight years and eight months. Hosea Paul, of Cuyahoga Falls, was appointed by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Auditor Burnham, from October 9 until the second Tuesday in November, 1871; Mr. Burnham, however, continuing to perform the duties of the office as Mr. Paul's clerk, until the close of the term. Edward Buckingham, of Middlebury, was elected in October, 1871, and successively re-elected in 1873, 1875 and 1877, the last time for three years, an act changing the term of service from two to three years, having been passed March 28, 1877, being in continuous service nine years; Aaron Wagoner, of Akron, elected in October, 1880.

William O'Brien, of Hudson, was elected County Treasurer, April, 1840, to serve until the next annual election, and re-elected for two years in October, 1840, dying before the expiration of his term, in February, 1842; George Y. Wallace, of Northfield, was appointed by the County Commissioners, February 15, 1842, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Treasurer O'Brien; Milton Arthur, of Northfield, elected in October, 1842, re-elected in 1844, and again in 1846; William H. Dewey, of Akron, elected in October, 1848, holding the office for one term only; Frederick Wadsworth, of Akron, elected in October, 1850, also serving but a single term; Chester W. Rice, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1852, one term only; Houston Sisler, of Franklin, elected in October, 1854, and re-elected in 1856; Sullivan S. Wilson, of Northampton, elected in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1860, resigning his office in February, 1863; Treasurers under the law, not taking possession of their offices until the first Monday in September (nearly a year) after their election; George W. Crouse, of Akron, appointed by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Treasurer Wilson, to serve from February 16, 1863, till the first Monday of the following September, a little over seven months; Israel E. Carter, of Akron, elected in October, 1862, and re-elected in 1864; Arthur L. Conger, of Boston, elected in October, 1866, and re-elected in 1868; Schuyler R. Oviatt, of Richfield, elected in October, 1870, and re-elected in 1872; David R. Paige, of Akron, elected in October, 1874, and re-elected in 1876; Henry C. Viele, of Akron, elected in October, 1878, and re-elected in 1880.

[NOTE.—Under the present State Constitution, County Treasurers, like Sheriffs, are prohibited from serving more than four years in any consecutive six years, a provision for which it is difficult to find a good and valid reason.]

Alexander Johnston, of Green, was elected County Recorder in April, 1840, and again for a full term of three years in October, of the same year; Nahum Fay, of Akron, was elected in October, 1843, and re-elected in 1846; Jared Jennings, of New Portage, was elected in October, 1849, serving one term only; Henry Purdy, of Springfield, was elected in October, 1852, and re-elected in 1855; Philip P. Bock, of Akron, elected in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1861; James A. Lantz, of Akron, elected in October, 1864, and re-elected in 1867; Grenville Thorp, of Bath, elected in October, 1870, and died before the expiration of his first term in February, 1872; Henry C. Viele, of Akron, appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Recorder Thorp, to serve until the next annual election; George H. Payne, of Akron, elected in October, 1872, and re-elected in 1875; Albert A. Bartlett, of Akron, elected in October, 1878.

Russell H. Ashmun, of Tallmadge, was elected County Surveyor, in April, 1840, and again elected for a full term of three years, the following October; Peter Voris, of Bath, elected in October, 1843, serving one term only; Frederick Seward, of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1846, also holding the office but one term; Dwight Newton, of Akron, elected in October, 1849, for one term only; Schuyler R. Oviatt, of Richfield, elected in October, 1852, for a single term only; Hosea Paul, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1855, and re-elected successively in

1858, 1861, 1864 and 1867, dying in June, 1870, after continuously holding the office for nearly fifteen years; Robert S. Paul, of Akron, appointed by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, Hosea Paul, in June, 1870, and elected to the office in October of the same year; Jacob Mishler, of Springfield, elected in October, 1873, after qualifying, resigned without entering upon the duties of the office; Robert S. Paul, appointed by the Commissioners, February 3, 1874, to fill the vacancy, until the next annual election; John W. Seward, of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1874, serving a single term of three years only; Robert S. Paul, of Akron, elected in October, 1877, and re-elected in 1880.

Elisha Hinsdale, of Norton, was elected County Coroner in April, 1840, and again in the following October for a full term of two years, and re-elected in 1842; Ithiel Mills, of Akron, elected in October 1844, and re-elected in 1846; Joseph T. Holloway, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1848, holding a single term only; John Nash, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1850, re-elected in 1852, died September 7, 1853; Oliver E. Gross of Stow, elected in October 1853, serving a single term only; William L. Clarke, of Akron, elected in October, 1855, serving but one term; Noah Ingersoll, of Coventry, elected in October, 1857, and re-elected in 1859; Joseph T. Holloway, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1861, holding as before, but a single term; Porter G. Somers, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1863, re-elected in 1865, and by reason of a lapse in the election of that officer, in 1867, holding over until the election of his successor in 1868; Oliver E. Gross, of Stow, elected in October, 1868, and re-elected in 1870; Almon Brown, of Middlebury, elected in October, 1872, and successively re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880.

The following gentlemen have served as County Commissioners—Augustus E. Foote, of Twinsburg, from April, 1840, to December, 1843; Jonathan Starr, of Copley, from April, 1840, to December, 1844; John Hoy, of Franklin, from April, 1840, to December, 1845; Mills Thompson, of Hudson, from December, 1843, to December, 1849; James W. Weld, of Richfield, from December, 1844, to December, 1853; Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield, from December, 1845, to December, 1851; Edwin Wetmore, of Stow, from December, 1849, to December, 1858; Hiram Weston, of Middlebury, from December, 1851, to December, 1854; James A. Metlin, of Norton, from December, 1853, to December, 1856; Ambrose W. Bliss, of Northfield, from December, 1854, to December, 1860; John S. Gilcrest, of Springfield, from December, 1856, to December, 1862; John McFarlin, of Bath, from December, 1858, to December, 1861; Nelson Upson, of Twinsburg, from December, 1860, to March, 1866, when he resigned; George Buel, of Akron, from December, 1861, to May, 1864, when he resigned; David E. Hill, of Middlebury, from December, 1862, to December, 1868; George D. Bates, of Akron, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Buel, from May, 1864, to December, 1864; Sidney P. Conger, of Boston, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nelson Upson, from May, 1866, to December, 1866; John McFarlin, of Bath, from December, 1864, to December, 1867; John C. Johnston, of Northampton, from December, 1866, to December, 1872; George Sackett, of Cuyahoga Falls, from December, 1867, to December, 1870; Orson M. Oviatt, of Richfield, from December, 1868, to December, 1874; John Hill, of Norton, from December, 1870, to December, 1879; George W. Crouse, of Akron, from December, 1872, to December, 1875; Giles L'Hommedieu, of Cuyahoga Falls, from December, 1874, to December, 1877; William Sisler, of Akron, elected in October, 1875, re-elected in October, 1878; Moses D. Call, of Stow, elected in October, 1877, and re-elected in October, 1880; Hiram Hart, of Richfield, elected in October, 1879.

Summit County has been represented in the State Legislature by the following gentlemen: Rufus P. Spalding and Ephraim B. Hubbard, in office at time of erection of Summit County, winter of 1839–40; Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield, elected October, 1840, term, one year; Rufus P. Spalding and Simon Perkins, of Akron, elected in October, 1841, for one year; Amos Seward, of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1842, for one year; John H. McMillen, of Middlebury, and Augustus E. Foote, of Twinsburg, elected in October, 1843, for one year; George Kirkum, of Akron, elected in October, 1844, for one year; Hiram Bowen, of Akron, elected in October, 1845, for one year; Alex-

ander Johnston, of Green, elected in October, 1846, for one year; Peter Voris, of Bath, and Amos Seward of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1847, for one year, Mr. Seward being elected as a "float," jointly by Summit and Portage Counties; Samuel W. McClure, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1848, for one year; Harvey B. Spelman, of Akron, elected in October, 1849, for one year; Nathaniel Finch, of Akron, elected in October, 1850, for one year. The new Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1851, made the term of office for Representative two years instead of one year, as under the old Constitution. Noah M. Humphrey, of Richfield, elected in October, 1851, for two years; Porter G. Somers, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1853, for two years; Mendall Jewett, of Mogadore, elected in October, 1855, for two years; Ira P. Sperry, of Tallmadge, elected in October, 1857, for two years; Sylvester H. Thompson, of Hudson, and Alvin C. Voris, of Akron, elected in 1859, for two years; John Johnston of Middlebury, elected in October, 1861, and re-elected in 1863, four years; John Encell, of Copley, elected in October, 1865, for two years; William Sisler, of Franklin, elected in October, 1867, for two years; Alfred Wolcott, of Boston, elected in October, 1869, for two years; Sanford M. Burnham, of Akron, elected in October, 1871, for two years; Hiram H. Mack, of Bath, elected in October, 1873, for two years; Orrin P. Nichols, of Twinsburg, elected in October, 1875, but died before the expiration of his term, in 1877; Hiram H. Mack, of Bath, again elected in October, 1877, for two years; John Hill, of Norton, and Leonidas S. Ebright, of Akron, elected in October, 1879, for two years.

The following have been State Senators from Summit and Portage Counties: Simon Perkins, Jr., in office at time of erection of Summit County, in the winter of 1839–40; Elisha N. Sill, of Cuyahoga Falls, elected in October, 1840, for two years; John E. Jackson, of Portage County, elected in October, 1842, for two years; William Wetmore, of Stow, elected in October, 1844, for two years; Asahel H. Lewis, of Portage County, elected in October, 1846, for two years; Lucian Swift, of Akron, elected in October, 1848, for two years; Darius Lyman, of Portage County, elected in October, 1850, for two years, but cut off at the end of one year by new constitution; Ransom A. Gillette, of Portage County, elected in October, 1851, for two years; William H. Upson, of Akron, elected in October, 1853, for two years; Oliver P. Brown, of Portage County, elected in October, 1855, for two years; George P. Ashmun, of Hudson, elected in October, 1857, for two years; James A. Garfield, of Portage County, elected in October, 1859, for two years; Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, elected in October, 1861, for two years; Luther Day, of Portage County, elected in October, 1863, but, being placed in nomination as a Judge of the Supreme Court, in 1864, resigned his position as State Senator; Alphonso Hart, of Portage County, elected in October, 1864, for one year, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Day; Newell D. Tibbals, of Akron, elected in October, 1865, for two years; Philo B. Conant, of Portage County, elected in October, 1867, for two years, but resigned after serving one year; William Stedman, of Portage County, elected in October, 1868, for one year, to fill vacancy; Henry McKinney, of Akron, elected in October, 1869, for two years; Alphonso Hart, of Portage County, elected in October, 1871, for two years; Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Akron, elected in October, 1873, for two years; Marvin Kent, of Portage County, elected in October, 1875, for two years; David Duncan Beebe, of Hudson, elected in October, 1877, and re-elected in October, 1879—the first successive re-election of an incumbent of that office in the district.

Following the county officers and Representatives, it is not inappropriate to mention the names of those who have been called to represent our county in still higher stations of the public service. Of these higher dignitaries, we will notice, first, our Representatives in Congress.

Summit County has been represented in the Lower House of the National Legislature, in common with other counties associated with her in Congressional Districts, as follows: In 1840, Fifteenth District, composed of Cuyahoga, Portage, Summit, Medina and Lorain—Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews, of Cuyahoga, Whig, one term. In 1842–44, Nineteenth District, composed of Trumbull, part of Mahoning, Portage and Summit—Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, of Portage, Whig, two terms. In 1846–48, Nineteenth District, same counties as above—Hon. John Crowell, of Trumbull, Whig, two terms. In 1850, Nineteenth District, same as above—Hon. Eben Newton, of Mahoning, Whig, one term. In

1852, Eighteenth District, composed of Portage, Summit and Stark—Hon. George Bliss, of Summit, Democrat, one term. In 1854–56, Eighteenth District, same as above—Hon. Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark, Republican, two terms. In 1858–60, Eighteenth District, same as above—Hon. Sidney Edgerton, of Summit, Republican, two terms. In 1862–64–66, Eighteenth District, composed of Lake, Cuyahoga and Summit—Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga, Republican, three terms. In 1868–70, Eighteenth District, same as above—Hon. William H. Upson, of Summit, Republican, two terms. In 1872–74–76–78, Eighteenth District, composed of Lorain, Medina, Wayne and Summit—Hon. James Monroe, of Lorain, Republican, four terms. In 1880, Eighteenth District, same as above—Hon. Addison S. McClure, of Wayne, Republican.

Since the organization, in April, 1840, Summit County has been associated, Congressionally, in various combinations, with Cuyahoga, Lake, Portage, Trumbull, part of Mahoning, Stark, Wayne, Medina and Lorain Counties, and in Districts Fifteen, Eighteen and Nineteen. In each of the twelve Presidential elections which have been held, the district to which Summit County was for the time being attached, was represented in the Electoral College by the following-named gentlemen, the political party by which they were elected, and the candidates for President and Vice President for whom they severally voted, also being designated: In 1840, Fifteenth District, composed of Cuyahoga, Portage, Summit, Medina and Lorain, Hon. David King, of Medina, Whig—voted for William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President. In 1844, Nineteenth District, composed of Trumbull, part of Mahoning, Portage and Summit Counties, Hon. Jacob H. Baldwin, of Trumbull, Whig—voted for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, forPresident, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York, for Vice President. In 1848, Nineteenth District, same counties as above, Hon. John Caldwell, of Trumbull, Democrat—voted for Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President. In 1852, Eighteenth District, composed of Portage, Summit and Stark Counties, Hon. Samuel D. Harris, of Portage, Democrat—voted for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President. In 1856, Eighteenth District, same as above, Hon. John S. Herrick, of Portage, Republican—voted for John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President. In 1860, Eighteenth District, same as above, Hon. William K. Upham, of Stark, Republican—voted for Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. In 1864, Eighteenth District, composed of Cuyahoga, Lake and Summit Counties, Hon. Seth Marshall, of Lake, Republican—voted for Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. In 1868, Eighteenth District, same as above, Hon. Stephen H. Pitkin, of Summit, Republican—voted for Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice President. In 1872, Eighteenth District, composed of Summit, Wayne, Medina and Lorain Counties, Hon. John R. Buchtel, of Summit, Republican—voted for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. In 1876, Eighteenth District, same as above, Hon. Samuel G. Barnard, of Medina, Republican—voted for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President. In 1880, Eighteenth District, same as above, Hon. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Summit, Republican—voted for James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice President.

William S. C. Otis, Esq., of Akron, was Summit County's representative to the State Constitutional Convention of 1850. The convention met on the 6th day of May, 1850, in Columbus. July 9, adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the first Monday in December. The convention completed its labors and adjourned *sine die* March 10, 1851. The constitution was adopted for twenty years at a special election held on the 21st day of June, 1851, the vote of Summit County standing 2,025 "for" and 2,013 "against," being a majority of twelve only in its favor. Gen. Alvin C. Voris, of Akron, was the Summit County member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873. The convention met in the House of Representatives, in Columbus, May 13, 1873. On the 8th day of August, the convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the 2d day of December. On concluding its

business, the convention adjourned on the 3d day of February, 1874. The new constitution, as presented by the convention, though regarded by many of the most intelligent people of the State as a great improvement upon the constitution of 1850, was rejected by the people of Ohio at a special election held August 18, 1874, the vote of Summit County standing 2,112 "for" and 2,774 "against," being a negative majority of 662.

In this chapter, devoted as it is to matters pertaining to the county at large, we should not omit an extended mention of the Summit County Infirmary. Up to 1849, the poor of the county had been provided for in the temporary quarters leased for the purpose, but altogether inadequate for the proper accommodation and care of that unfortunate portion of our population. On the 12th day of January, 1849, the County Commissioners, Messrs. Mills Thompson, of Hudson, James W. Weld, of Richfield, and Henry G. Weaver, of Springfield, purchased the McCune farm, one mile west of the corporate limits of Akron, consisting of 147 49-100 acres of land, for the sum of $3,953.33, payments to be made as follows: $400 April 1, 1849; $800 February 1, 1850; $1,000 February 1, 1851; $1,000 February 1, 1852; $753.33 February 1, 1853; interest at the rate of 6 per cent to be paid annually.

On the 21st day of January, 1849, the County Commissioners contracted with Mr. Leander Starr, of Hudson, for the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the poor of the county for the sum of $1,958, the work to be completed by the 1st day of July of the same year, the dwelling-house already upon the premises being devoted to the use of the Superintendent of the Infirmary and his assistants. Mr. Starr's job was finished on time, and formally accepted July 10, 1849, with an allowance, in addition to the contract price, of $8 for extra labor.

On the 11th day of July, 1849, the Commissioners appointed Messrs. Roswell Kent, of Middlebury, Avery Spicer, of Coventry, and Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, as the first regularly constituted Board of Directors for the management of the farm and the care of the poor of the county, to hold their offices until the next ensuing October election. The board organized by electing Roswell Kent, President, and L. V. Bierce, Clerk, and by the appointment of Abraham Sichley as Superintendent. Under the fostering care of these four gentlemen, aided by the County Commissioners, the foundation was laid firm and broad for the systematic and liberal care of our poor, which, steadily growing and improving from year to year, has made the Summit County Infirmary one of the very best local charitable institutions in the State.

The buildings originally provided, as above stated, with sundry additions which had been made from time to time as necessity required, becoming considerably dilapidated and, as our population increased, altogether too straitened for the accommodation of the inmates, the County Commissioners and Infirmary Directors, in 1863, determined on the erection of a more commodious and substantial structure. To this end, legislative authority was invoked, resulting in the passage, on the 23d day of March, 1864, of

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE COUNTY OF SUMMIT TO BUILD A COUNTY INFIRMARY, MAKE CONTRACTS AND INCREASE THE TAX LEVY UPON THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF SAID COUNTY:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the County Commissioners of Summit County be, and they are hereby, authorized to build a County Infirmary for the use of said county, at a cost not exceeding $16,000, upon such plan and in such manner as, in their opinion, will be conducive to the best interests of the county, and make all contracts necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. To anticipate the receipts which may come into the County Treasury by virtue of the tax levied under the authority of this act, said Commissioners are hereby authorized to temporarily transfer from moneys in the treasury of said county belonging to the railroad fund, not exceeding $5,000, and may also use, in the construction of said building, any unexpended money heretofore levied for building purposes in said county.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of providing money to defray the expenses of building said infirmary, and to re-imburse the money transferred from the railroad fund, so provided in Section 2 of this act, said Commissioners are hereby authorized to increase the tax levy upon the taxable property of said county one half mill on the dollar in each of the years 1864 and 1865.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The making of the brick was done upon the infirmary farm—most excellent clay for the purpose being found thereon—under the superintendence of Mr. Elijah C. Briggs, of Akron. The farm help, and, so far as practicable, pauper

labor, was employed in the manufacture of brick, not only for the buildings in question, but to a considerable extent for market, several hundred thousand having been sold in and hauled to the city during the progress of the work, thus bringing the material for the work within comparatively low figures. The stone for the foundations, of a most durable quality, were quarried in the neighborhood, and bought by the perch, delivered upon the ground. The mechanical labor upon the foundation and walls was done by the day, under the superintendence of Mr. George Allison, of Tallmadge, a practical brick-mason.

The wood-work was done on contract by Mr. George Thomas, of Akron, the architect being Col. S. C. Porter, of Cleveland, the entire job being completed under the direct supervision of Infirmary Director, Avery Spicer, and County Commissioner David E. Hill, the latter gentleman being constituted general superintendent of the work by a vote of the board, January 4, 1865. The building, being constructed upon the economical plan indicated, was nominally brought within the provisions of the act authorizing its construction, though, by the application of home labor and material, the actual cost was in reality several thousand dollars more. It is of the following general description and dimensions: The main or central building, two stories high, exclusive of basement and attic, is 26x40 feet in size, fronting end to the north; two wings on either side, same height as main building, are each 25x32 feet, with a rear wing 30x32 feet, and a still further rear extension 30x36 feet, for the use of insane patients, and connected with the main rear wing by a covered hall, or archway, eight feet in width. The style of architecture is of a mixed order, approximating to Gothic, with brackets and five large dormer windows in the roof to light the capacious garret. The main building is entered from the north by a flight of cut stone steps, surmounted by a handsome porch. The front hall is seven feet in width, with stairs leading to the second story and basement. On the right of the hall, on the ground floor, is the parlor, 15x20 feet, with bed-room, 10x12 feet, and store-room, 8x12 feet. On the left of the hall is the sitting-room, 15x20 feet, with bed-room, 12x12 feet, and two closets, each about six feet square. Each side wing has its separate entrance, east and west, with seven foot hall and stairs, similar to the front hall. Each wing (first floor), contains two bed-rooms, each 9x12 feet, on the north side of hall, and each a sitting-room, 12x24 feet, for the use of the inmates on the south side of halls. The rear wing has, on the main floor, a dining-room, 14x16 feet, two bed-rooms, 8x9 feet; pantry, 6x9 feet, and kitchen, 15x18 feet, besides a stairway extending from the basement to garret. In the basement of the entire structure, besides several commodious cellars for the storage of vegetables, fruits and other supplies, there are two dining-rooms, 12x36 feet each, kitchen, including pantry, 16x28 feet, and wash-room, 15x18 feet. In the second story, on either side of the hall, in main part, are sick-rooms, each 15x20 feet; and in rear, extending into rear wing, two wards, each 13x29 feet, back of which are two 7x9-bed-rooms, with a 6x9 feet linen closet, hall, stairway, etc. On the second floor of each side wing, there are five 9x12 feet bed-rooms, besides halls, stairways, etc. The attic is mainly devoted to storage, drying clothes, etc., though within a few years past, an apartment has been partitioned off and fitted up therein for the use of "tramps" and other transient applicants for food and lodging. In the insane department, at the extreme rear, there are six cells, 5x8 feet, substantially built with heavily grated doors. The corridor, on either side, is lighted by three large windows, one opposite each cell, the whole well ventilated, and as well supplied with sanitary conveniences as the insane habits of the inmates will admit of.

The new infirmary building was not officially accepted by the County Commissioners until the 5th day of March, 1866, though it was occupied and formally opened on the evening of February 3 by a public supper, under the auspices of the Directors and Superintendent Frank T. Husong. A large number of invited guests—representative men and women—from every portion of the county were present, and all expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the building and its appointments, and the investment which had thus been made by them and their fellow-citizens, in the interest of benevolence and humanity. At the close of the supper, the guests organized by appointing George D. Bates, Esq., Chairman, when short approbatory speeches were made by Gen. A. C. Voris, William T. Allen, S. A. Lane, Dr. E. W.

Howard and others. Closing by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County Commissioners and Directors of the County Infirmary, together with those who have so faithfully aided them in the undertaking, are entitled to the thanks of the citizens of Summit County, for the able manner in which they have planned and prosecuted to completion, the erection of an infirmary edifice, which is at once an ornament and an honor to the county, and a mark of the exalted humanity and liberality of its people.

Director Spicer and Commissioner Hill, duly appreciating the advantages of having an abundance of pure water in and about the infirmary buildings and grounds, entered into negotiations with Mr. James McAllister for the use of the surplus waters from the large spring in front of his residence on the Medina road, and directly north of the infirmary farm. The Directors proposed to properly inclose and protect the spring by a substantial stone house, with conveniences for using the water both by Mr. McAllister and the public, and to convey the surplus water by iron or leaden pipes across the farm of Mr. McAllister to the infirmary grounds and into the basement of the infirmary building. On visiting Mr. McAllister for the purpose of legally perfecting the arrangement, that gentleman receded from the terms that had been named, and seemingly acceded to, and demanded a bonus of $500 before signing any papers—a larger sum of money than Messrs. Hill and Spicer felt justified in paying for the privilege in question, especially in view of the large outlay that would be required in building the spring-house, and excavating for and laying the pipes for so long a distance, and the project was abandoned. In the meantime Mr. Spicer made a thorough examination of the infirmary farm itself, and on a high knoll some thirty or forty rods southeast of the new building, by digging a few feet only, struck a large spring of pure soft water, not only of sufficient abundance for the wants of the institution, but with sufficient head to carry the water one story higher in the building, while costing far less to fit it up and put in the pipes and fixtures, than the McAllister project would have done.

The Directors have from time to time, as their resources would admit of, besides erecting commodious barns and other outbuildings, beautified the grounds, laying them out into suitable drives and walks, planting with trees, shrubbery, etc., thus rendering them both pleasant to the inmates and attractive to visitors, while the farm, from the largely wild and uncultivated condition in which it was purchased, has become one of the most tidy and productive farms in the county, and very largely profitable in the way of giving employment to that portion of its unfortunate inmates mentally and physically able to perform manual labor, and through its annual products, rendering the institution largely self-sustaining.

As commodious and as ample as the infirmary buildings erected in 1864–65–66 were supposed to be, they were found at the end of ten years inadequate to the necessities of the county. Accordingly, at the instance of the Board of Directors and the County Commissioners, Senator N. W. Goodhue and Representative Hiram H. Mack, secured the passage of a special law authorizing the building of an addition to said infirmary buildings, the bill becoming a law on the 30th day of March, 1875, and reading as follows:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF SUMMIT TO LEVY TAXES FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE COUNTY INFIRMARY, AND TO BORROW MONEY AND ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the County Commissioners of Summit County be, and they hereby are, empowered and authorized to levy a tax of any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding $10,000, upon the taxable property of said county, for the purpose of constructing and furnishing an addition to the County Infirmary of said county, to be collected by the County Treasurer upon the grand duplicate as other taxes, and to be paid out upon the order of the County Commissioners.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of anticipating the collection of taxes provided for in the first section of this act, the said County Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to borrow any sum, not exceeding $10,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, and to issue bonds therefor, payable at any time not exceeding two years from the date thereof, and to be sold for not less than their par value.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

In accordance with the provisions of this law, a contract was entered into, on the 27th day of July, 1875, with Messrs. Derhamer, Steese & Co., to erect a building upon the west side, and attached to the west wing transversely, corresponding in general appearance to the central building, for the sum of $7,294.37, with Jacob Snyder, Esq., as architect, at 3½ per cent on the contract price, for his services in fur-

nishing the plan and superintending the work. This addition was completed substantially according to contract, in a style and finish corresponding to the original structure, and is of the following dimensions: Entire size, 32x42 feet. First floor divided as follows: Hall, 6x30 feet; hall for stairs, 7 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; sitting-room, 18x30; bed-room, 9 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; bath-room, 6x14 feet 6 inches; store-room, 7x14 feet 6 inches. Second floor: Hall, 6x30; hall for stairs, 7 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; three bed-rooms respectively, 9 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; 12 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; 11x18 feet; sick-room, 18x19 feet. Attic: Hall for stairs, 7x21 feet; two sleeping-rooms, 15x22 feet 6 inches, and 18x30 feet, respectively; wardrobe, 7x22 feet. Basement: Dining-room, 17x30; sitting-room, 12 by 13 feet 6 inches; bed-room, 12x13 feet 6 inches, and hall 6x30 feet. The completion of this fine improvement has enabled the Directors and Superintendent not only to more comfortably arrange and care for the ordinary number of inmates, but to provide for such considerable additions, as, in seasons of unusual severity or distress, may need the benefits of this munificent public charity. In addition, the Directors last year (1880), caused to be erected a separate building for laundry and storage purposes, a few rods east of the rear wing. It is a substantial brick structure, 20x30 feet in size. First floor: Store-room, 10x16 feet; wash-room, 17 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, with boiler and other improved washing conveniences. Second floor: Drying and laundry room, 18 feet 6 inches by 28 feet 6 inches. The average number of inmates during the year 1880, was eighty-seven, though as usual, a large amount of outside assistance was afforded to the needy during inclement portions of the year.

After the purchase of the infirmary farm, the County Commissioners, as before stated, on the 11th day of July, 1849, appointed Roswell Kent, of Middlebury, Avery Spicer of Coventry, and Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, as Infirmary Directors, to hold their offices until the next ensuing October election. The board organized by the election of Roswell Kent as President and Lucius V. Bierce as Clerk. From among the several applicants for the situation, Abraham Sichley, of Portage, was appointed Superintendent.

In October, 1849, the people of the county elected Timothy L. Miller, of Cuyahoga Falls, Roswell Kent, of Middlebury, and Gibbons J. Ackley, of Akron, Infirmary Directors for one, two and three years, respectively. Mr. Miller declining to serve, Avery Spicer, of Coventry, was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy. President of the Board, Roswell Kent; Clerk, Gibbons J. Ackley; Abraham Sichley continued as Superintendent.

In October, 1850, Avery Spicer was elected for three years. Organization as before. Mr. Gibbons J. Ackley having died before the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Joseph E. Wesener, of Akron, was, on the 9th day of August, 1851, appointed by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy until the ensuing October election, Mr. Wesener also, by vote of the board, filling Mr. Ackley's position as Clerk of the Board. In October, 1851, Ira Hawkins, of Portage, was elected for three years, and George D. Bates, of Akron, for one year—the balance of the unexpired term of Mr. Ackley, deceased—Messrs. Kent and Wesener retiring. Spicer, President; Bates, Clerk; Sichley, Superintendent. In October, 1852, George D. Bates, of Akron, was re-elected for three years. Organization same as before. In October, 1853, George Sherbondy, of Portage, was elected for three years, Mr. Spicer, retiring. Hawkins, President; Bates, Clerk; Sichley, Superintendent. In October, 1854, Ira Hawkins, of Portage, was re-elected. Organization same as before. In March, 1855, Mr. William Chandler, of Akron, by vote of the board, succeeded Mr. Sichley as Superintendent of the Infirmary. In October, 1855, Charles Hanscom, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Bates retiring. Hawkins, President; Hanscom, Clerk; Chandler, Superintendent. In October, 1856, David A. Scott, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Sherbondy retiring. Organization as before. In October, 1857, Avery Spicer, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Hawkins retiring. Scott, President; Hanscom, Clerk; Chandler, Superintendent. In October, 1858, William Johnston, of Copley, was elected for three years, Mr. Hanscom retiring. Spicer, President; Scott, Clerk; Chandler, Superintendent. In October, 1859, Richard B. Walker, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Scott retiring. Spicer, President; Walker, Clerk; Chandler, Superintend-

ent. In October, 1860, Mr. Spicer was re-elected for three years. Organization as before. In January, 1861, Mr. Francis T. Husong, of Copley, succeeded Mr. Chandler as Superintendent of the Infirmary. In October, 1861, Alfred R. Townsend, of Akron, was elected Director for three years, Mr. Johnston retiring. Spicer, President; Walker, Clerk; Husong, Superintendent. In October, 1862, Mr. Walker was re-elected for three years. Organization as before. In October, 1863, Mr. Spicer was re-elected for three years. Organization as before. In October, 1864, Mr. Townsend was re-elected for three years. Organization as before. In October, 1865, Mr. Walker was re-elected for three years. Spicer, President; Townsend, Clerk; Husong, Superintendent. In October, 1866, Jonathan H. Brewster, of Coventry, was elected for three years, Mr. Spicer retiring. Walker, President; Townsend, Clerk; Husong, Superintendent. In October, 1867, William M. Cunningham, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Townsend retiring. Walker, President; Cunningham, Clerk; Husong, Superintendent. In April, 1868, George W. Glines, of Gates' Mills, Cuyahoga County, by appointment of the Directors, superseded Mr. Husong as Superintendent of the Infirmary. In October, 1868, Francis T. Husong, of Akron, was elected Director for three years, Mr. Walker, retiring. Brewster, President; Cunningham, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1869, Mr. Brewster was re-elected for three years. Organization same as before. In October, 1870, Mr. Cunningham was re-elected for three years. Organization same as before. In October, 1871, Webster B. Storer, of Portage, was elected for three years, Mr. Husong retiring. Organization same as before. In October, 1872, Mr. Brewster was re-elected for three years. Storer, President; Cunningham, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1873, A. R. Townsend, of Akron, was again elected for three years, Mr. Cunningham retiring. Storer, President; Townsend, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1874, Levi S. Herrold, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Storer retiring. Herrold, President; Townsend, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1875, Clement J. Kolb, of Akron, was elected for three years, Mr. Brewster retiring. Organization same as before. In October, 1876, Henry Frederick, of Portage, was elected for three years, Mr. Townsend retiring. Herrold, President; Kolb, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1877, A. R. Townsend was again elected for three years, Mr. Herrold retiring. Frederick, President; Kolb, Clerk; Glines, Superintendent. Mr. Glines, whose health had been failing for several years, dying March 4, 1878, his assistant, Mr. George Feichter, was, on the 1st day of April, 1878, temporarily appointed Superintendent by the Directors, Mrs. Glines still continuing in charge as Matron and General Manager. In October, 1878, Mr. Kolb was re-elected for three years. Organization same as before. March 1, 1879, the resignation of Mr. Feichter, as Superintendent, was accepted, and Mrs. Julia F. Glines was appointed to the position, and it is safe to say that the institution has never been more ably conducted than during the past two years' incumbency of Mrs. Glines. In 1879, by reason of his removal from the county, Mr. Townsend resigned his position as Director, and, in October of that year, William Southmayd, of Stow, was elected to fill the vacancy for one year, Mr. Frederick also being re-elected for three years. Frederick, President; Kolb, Clerk; Mrs. Glines, Superintendent. In October, 1880, Mr. Southmayd was re-elected for three years. Southmayd, President; Frederick, Clerk; Mrs. Glines, Superintendent.

Looking to the future necessities and convenience of the institution, in the latter part of 1879, the County Commissioners contracted with Mr. James McAllister for the purchase of $37\frac{54}{100}$ acres off the southwest corner of his farm, and adjoining the western portion of the Infirmary farm upon the north. The price stipulated to be paid was $112.50 per acre, and on the 9th day of March, 1880, the administrator of Mr. McAllister executed a deed therefor, the total cost of the addition being $4,223.25. Though the cost per acre was more than fourfold the original purchase, it is still regarded as a highly desirable investment, adding to the farm precisely the quality of land, and in the precise locality where an addition was needed, while if the Commissioners should desire to do so they can at any time dispose of ten or twelve acres off from the east end, the site of the original infirmary buildings, at a figure equal to, if not greater than the cost of the new purchase. Thus does "Little Summit," one of the younger

as well as one of the smaller counties of the State, occupy an exalted position, not only physically and altitudinally, but for the extent and excellence of the provision which she has made for the support and care of the indigent and unfortunate portion of her population.

At the date of its erection and organization, in 1840, Summit County had a total population of 22,469, distributed as follows: Bath, 1,425; Boston, 845; Copley, 1,439; Coventry, 1,308; Franklin, 1,436; Green, 1,536; Hudson, 1,220; Northampton, 963; Northfield, 1,031; Norton, 1,497; Portage (including Akron, then containing 1,664 inhabitants) 2,382; Richfield, 1,108; Stow (including Cuyahoga Falls), 1,533; Springfield (including part of Middlebury), 1,573; Tallmadge (including part of Middlebury), 2,134; Twinsburg, 1,039. The census of 1880 makes the total population of the county 43,788, a gain in forty years of 21,319, about two-thirds of the increase being in Akron alone.

Though one of the smallest counties in the State, territorially, Summit County is more diversified in its productions, and more nearly independent of the "outside world" than, perhaps, any other county in the State, large or small. The two southern tiers of townships are unsurpassed as grain producers, while equally well adapted to the growing of other field crops, fruits, sheep, swine, cattle horses, etc. The eight northern are particularly adapted to, and noted for, their dairy products, and, besides producing large quantities of the finest butter and cheese in the world, and many fine cattle in excess of home requirements, are nearly, if not quite, fully self-sustaining in the matter of cereals, vegetables, fruits, wool, maple sugar, sirup, etc. The middle townships are a happy combination of all the excellent qualities of the two sections named, being equally adapted to the raising of stock, grain, fruits and general farm products; and though some portions of the northern townships, bordering upon the river, are somewhat broken, and a few hundred acres in the southern townships are covered by the waters of the lakes and reservoirs which feed the Ohio Canal and supply water for milling and manufacturing purposes, there is, perhaps, as little waste land in Summit County as in the same area of contiguous territory in any other portion of the State.

But, besides these varied and excellent agricultural advantages, Summit County possesses mineral and manufacturing resources superior to those of any other county in Ohio. Nearly the entire area of at least five townships in the county are underlaid with the very best bituminous coal, large quantities of which are mined yearly, not only for home consumption, but for shipment to Cleveland and the upper lakes. The finest building-stone in the State—both coarse and fine grained sandstones—are largely quarried in the middle and northern townships of the county. Inexhaustible deposits of the very best quality of potter's clay, from which millions of gallons of common and fine stoneware are fabricated yearly, underlie the surface of several of the townships of the county, the same localities furnishing the material from which has grown that immense manufacturing interest that is supplying the vitrified sewer-pipe, from one to thirty inches in diameter, with which the cities of both the East and the West are being so largely and so rapidly honey-combed, in the shape of drains and sewers, at the present time, to say nothing of the immense quantities now being used by the farmers of the country in underdraining their lands, and in the construction of gutters and sluices upon public highways. The materials for building-brick are not only abundant, but the fire-brick and the roofing-tile manufactured here are fast attaining an extensive sale and a national reputation.

Added to the extensive water-power heretofore alluded to, these accessory aids to manufactures have justly earned for Summit County and her "tip-top" capital city, a reputation for snap and push second to no other county or city in the United States. The enumeration of the varied enterprises that go to make up this reputation and this thrift will be given in detail by other writers, in the separate histories of the city of Akron and the several villages and townships of the county elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER IV.*

WAR HISTORY—THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE—SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND—THE MEXICAN WAR—THE GREAT REBELLION—SUMMIT COUNTY TROOPS—SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS—AID SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC.

"War must be
While men are what they are; while they have
Bad passions to be rous'd up."—*Bailey.*

OVER one hundred years ago, George III and his arrogant cabinet assumed to themselves the right to tax their American colonies at will, and without representation in the home Government. This led to what is known in American history as the "Revolutionary war," a long and sanguinary struggle, which resulted in the colonies throwing off forever the galling yoke of the haughty Briton, and of achieving their liberty and independence. Liberty and Independence! Often as the wheels of time roll on the anniversary of American Independence, so often does the patriotic zeal of the sons of liberty blaze out from one end of the Union to the other, in commemoration of those brave, war-worn veterans

"————who fell
In Trenton's morning fight,
Who crossed the freezing Delaware,
That cold December night;
When, as the columns onward marched
With firm, unbroken ranks,
The blood-marked footprints thick were left
Upon the wintry banks,"

and the thousands and thousands of others who fought and bled for the liberty we, their descendants, enjoy to-day. When the war was over, and our independence acknowledged by the mother country, our patriot soldiery were paid off in valueless paper or in Western lands. The bankrupt Government had no other means of rewarding her faithful soldiers, and large tracts of land in the then Northwestern Territory (Ohio Territory) were set apart as a remuneration for the long service of her patriotic soldiers. This brought many of these old Revolutionary heroes to the Ohio Territory. How many came to what is now Summit County we are unable to say, but as settlements were made here in less than a score of years after the close of the Revolution, it is more than probable that a number of them were among the early settlers of Summit County. We have, however, an account of but four: Simeon Prior, who settled in Northampton Township in June, 1802, was a native of Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary war, in the old "Bay State Line." He died in 1837, at the age of eighty-four years, and lies buried in Northampton Cemetery. Nathaniel W. Bettis also served in the Revolution. He was one of the early settlers in the western part of Tallmadge Township, and when he died was buried with the honors of war, and the solemn rites of Freemasonry. Another of these veterans was Isaac Seward, the grandfather of Col. Seward, of Akron. And still another, David Galpin, who is buried in Akron Rural Cemetery. William Neal, Capt. John Wright, David Preston and Conrad Boosinger were likewise Revolutionary soldiers, and among the early settlers of Tallmadge Township. But it is not intended to go into a history of the Revolutionary war. It is merely mentioned by way of introduction to other wars in which the county bore an active part.

In our second war with Great Britain, or the war of 1812, although Summit County had not yet been organized, the territory of which it is now composed contained a number of inhabitants. Being near the seat of war, most of the able-bodied male citizens participated in the struggle at some time during the period of its continuation. The opening scenes of this "unpleasantness," were characterized by defeat, disaster and disgrace, but toward the close of the struggle, a series of brilliant achievements made amends for these misfortunes. Says a chronicle of the time: "Croghan's gallant defense of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory on Lake Erie; the total defeat, by Harrison, of the allied British and savages, under Proctor and Tecumseh, on the Thames; and the great closing triumph of Jackson, at New Orleans, reflected the most brilliant luster on the American arms. In every

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

vicissitude of this contest, the conduct of Ohio was eminently patriotic and honorable. When the necessities of the National Government compelled Congress to resort to a direct tax, Ohio, for successive years, cheerfully assumed and promptly paid her quota out of her State Treasury. Her sons volunteered with alacrity their services in the field; and no troops more patiently endured hardship or performed better service. Hardly a battle was fought in the Northwest in which some of these brave citizen soldiers did not seal their devotion to their country with their blood." And what is true, and to the honor of the State at large, is equally true of the soldiers from this particular section.

As a matter of some interest to our modern soldiers, we give the following abstract from the Quartermaster's Department during the war of 1812: Rations: One and a quarter pounds of beef, three-quarters of a pound of pork, thirteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of whisky. At the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one and three-quarter pounds of candles to every 100 rations. And from the Paymaster's Department: Colonel, $75 per month, five rations and $12 for forage; Major, $50 per month and three rations; Captain, $40 per month and three rations; First Lieutenant, $30 and two rations; Second Lieutenant, $20 and two rations; Ensign, $20 and two rations; Sergeant Major, $9; Quartermaster's Sergeant $9; other Sergeants, $8; Corporals, $7; Musicians, $6, and Privates, $6 per month.

It has been a matter of much difficulty to learn the particulars of this war, so far as the few settlers of this section participated in it. Most of these old veterans have met and conquered the last enemy—death. A very few of them are known to be now living. Nor could the names of all who went from what is now Summit County be obtained, but it is believed that most of the able-bodied men of requisite age took part in this war. Among those who served from this county, we have the names of the following: Col. Riall McArthur, Joseph D. Baird, John Hall, Timothy Holcomb (a Lieutenant), Alexander Hall, James Baird, Lee More, Nathaniel De Haven, Martin Willis, Hiram King (an Ensign), ——— Lusk (a Captain), William Prior, Timothy Sherwood, William Wright, Joseph Foster, Henry Wood, George Showandy, Timothy Clark, John Ellsworth, ——— McCook, ——— Buck, Alfred Parker, Benjamin Stark, John Dillamater, Andrews May, Israel Lacy and Jacob Harter. A few years ago, when these old veterans were pensioned by the Government, there were then thirty-three living in the county, but, with perhaps two or three exceptions, they are now all gone.

"Soldiers, rest, thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

After the close of the war of 1812, our peace was no more disturbed, except by an occasional Indian skirmish, until the war with Mexico. If war with "blood-red tresses deepening in the sun," and "death-shot glowing in his fiery hands," raged in countries of the old world, his thunder came to us but as the "mutterings of a distant cloud, whose lightnings could harm us not."

The Mexican war grew out of the admission of Texas, as a State, into the Federal Union. The circumstances were briefly these: Texas had been a province of Mexico, but had seceded (as she tried to do from Uncle Sam in after years, but with less success), and for years its citizens had been carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare with the mother country. This warfare had been attended with varying results, sometimes the one party, and sometimes the other, being successful. But in 1836, the famous battle of San Jacinto was fought, in which the Texans were victorious, and captured Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, while his whole army was either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement, and finally induced to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But the Republic of Mexico, in violation of every principle of honor, refused to recognize this treaty, and continued to treat Texas and the Texans just as she had previously done. From this time on, petitions were frequently presented by the Texans to the United States Government, praying admission into the Union. But Mexico, through sheer spite, endeavored to prevent this step, constantly declaring that the admission of Texas would be regarded as a sufficient cause for a declaration of war, of the opinion, doubtless, that this would serve to intimidate the United States.

In the Presidential contest of 1844, between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K. Polk,

of Tennessee, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading questions before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party (the Democrats) favored the admission of Texas, being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received the "Lone Star" into the sisterhood of States. In her indignation, Mexico at once broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, calling home her Minister immediately. This, of itself, was a declaration of war, and war soon followed. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers (which were to be raised at once), and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. In this call for 50,000 troops, Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. With her characteristic patriotism, she filled her quota in a few weeks. Upon the organization of these regiments at Cincinnati, the place of rendezvous, there were almost men enough left to form another regiment. These were furnished transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government. The regiments, as organized, were officered as follows: First Regiment, A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; T. L. Hamer, of Brown County, Major. Second Regiment, G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment, S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. S. Love, of Morgan, Major. Under a second call for men, which was known as the "Ten Regiments Bill," Ohio filled up her quota without delay. Upon this second call, made just after the fall of Monterey, and in opposition to the war generally, Hon. Thomas Corwin in the United States Senate made one of the ablest speeches of his life. In this speech it was that he used the memorable language, since grown almost into a proverb: "If I were a Mexican I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves.'"

The majority of the Whig party, as we have said, opposed the annexation of Texas upon the grounds that it would cause a war between the United States and Mexico, a war that, they held, would be unjust and uncalled for. As Summit County at that time was largely Whig in its political sentiments, like a great majority of that party it opposed the war, and declined taking any active part in it. Hence, the number of men furnished by the county in the different calls for troops was exceedingly small. We have been enabled to learn the names of only the following: George, Otis and Eliphaz Capron, Oliver P. Barney, Joseph Gouder, —— Zettle, William H. and Ezra Tryon and Adam Hart. There were, perhaps others, but diligent inquiries have failed to "materialize" any of them. Of those mentioned, Hart enlisted at Pittsburgh, Penn., and Gouder, in Tennessee. Two of the Caprons and O. P. Barney are dead; Eliphaz Capron lives at Ellis' Corners; Zettle and Gouder live in Akron, and Hart lives in Middlebury. Barney was a Sergeant in the Mexican war, and the following incident is still remembered by many, as having been told by himself: When Gen. Taylor's little army was encamped at Matamoras, Barney was on picket duty, and was lassoed by the Mexicans and pretty roughly handled. The following paragraph in regard to it, is from an old file of the Akron *Democrat*: "We are sorry to observe that Sergt. O. P. Barney of this place has had both his feet frozen during the late cold weather. The gallant Sergeant has seen service on the line between Matamoras and Buena Vista, but he has found a more formidable antagonist in Jack Frost, than in the Mexican troopers and their lassoes." Mr. Barney entered the late war, and some years ago, died at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton.

The great rebellion burst upon the country in the spring of 1861, threatening to sweep everything before it to destruction. Hitherto, we had been called to measure arms with foreign foes, or with the howling savages, but now a war among ourselves was inaugurated—a civil war without parallel in the annals of history:

> "O war! begot in pride and luxury,
> The child of malice and revengeful hate:
> Thou impious good, and good impiety!
> Thou art the foul refiner of a State,
> Unjust scourge of men's iniquity,
> Sharp easer of corruptions desperate!"

Of all the wars that have ever scourged God's

earth, a civil war, wherein "the brother betrays the brother to death, and the father the son, and children rise up against their parents, and cause them to be put to death," is the most dreadful. The rival houses of York and Lancaster, with their emblems of "White" and "Red," shook old England to her center, filling her houses with mourning, her fields with carnage, and wasting the blood of her bravest and best; but compared to our "war between the States," it is dwarfed into insignificance. A perfect history of our great civil war has never been written; it never can be written. Though the "pen of inspiration were dipped in the gloom of earthquake and eclipse," it could not write a true history of those four long dreary years as they were. All the evils of war, and all the horrors of civil war were crowded into them, and the refined cruelties known to the civilization of the enlightened age in which we live, were practiced by the opposing parties. Starvation, the prison-pen, and the tortures incident to the times, were the common doom of the unfortunate who fell into enemy's hands. But after four terrible years of strife, the Goddess of Peace once more waved the olive branch over the land, and the unnatural war was brought to a close. That which had so long been deemed a curse to the country, was developed into a blessing, and it is safe to predict that the same cause will never originate another war on American soil. Now that the trouble is over, and peace and prosperity smile upon the land from one end of the nation to the other, it is a source of congratulation that the cause for strife between the sections is forever removed. In the union of "the Roses" was found the germ of England's future greatness and resplendent glory, and in the harmonious blending of "the Blue" and "the Gray," who shall limit the greatness and the glory of America?

It is highly creditable to Summit County that she was represented in some of the first regiments organized in the spring of 1861. When the news was sent flying over the country that the flag had been insulted, the people were aroused to instant action. Who does not remember the blaze of excitement which followed the bombardment of Sumter, when martial music was heard in every town and hamlet, and tender women, no less than brave men, were wild with enthusiasm? Wives encouraged their husbands to enlist; mothers urged their sons to patriotic devotion, and sisters tenderly gave their brothers to the cause of their country. But no reminders are necessary to revive a recollection of those stirring scenes, nor to recall the names of the patriots who participated in the struggle; who "fought the good fight unto the end," or, from the prison, the hospital and the battle-field, crossed over to mingle with the grand army beyond the river. Some of them sleep in unknown graves, "in the land of cotton and cane," where the palm-trees wave over their tombs; where the birds carol their matins above them, and where the flowers sweeten the air around them with their fragrance; and it is no reproach to their valor that they fell before foes as brave as themselves. They are held *memoria in æterna*, and their patriotism is recorded in the nation's history. Those who survived and returned in safety to home and friends, have their reward in the knowledge that the old flag still floats over all the States.

A brief sketch of the regiment, containing organized bodies of men from this county, will now be given, together with all the local facts to be obtained, of the companies recruited here and mustered into the United States service. Every exertion has been made to get the list of county organizations complete. Newspaper files have been examined, ex-officers and soldiers consulted, and all publications on the subject perused with care. And while there may be slight errors and omissions in some cases, we believe, however, that in the main the record will be found substantially correct.

The first regiment in which Summit County was represented was the Nineteenth Infantry. This regiment was originally organized for three months, and drew two companies from this county, viz., G and K. Company G. was recruited as "Company A, Akron Light Infantry," but, in organizing the regiment, was changed to G. The original officers were Lewis P. Buckley, Captain; A. J. Fulkerson, First Lieutenant, and G. S. Carpenter, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Buckley was promoted to Major, and, at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. Company K was recruited as "Company B, Akron Union Light Infantry," and, upon organization, became Company K, with the following officers: Andrew J. Konkle, Captain; Paul T. Kirby, First Lieutenant, and James Nelson, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was filled up by the 15th of May, and on the 27th it left Camp Taylor—the place of rendezvous—for Columbus, and occupied Camp Jackson. Here it elected regimental officers. Companies A and B were armed and equipped and sent to Bellaire, where they were employed guarding the ferry until June 3, while the other eight companies were sent to Camp Goddard, at Zanesville, to perfect themselves in the drill. On the 20th of June, Companies A and B joined the regiment, and, with the Seventeenth and Twentieth, were sent to Parkersburg. At Parkersburg the Nineteenth, Eighth and Tenth Ohio, and Thirteenth Indiana were organized into a brigade, under Brigadier-General W. S. Rosecrans. The regiment, with its brigade, went to Clarksburg on the 25th, and to Buckhannon on the 29th, where it arrived on July 2. It participated in the battle of Rich Mountain on the 7th. The behavior of the Nineteenth in this engagement, won from Gen. Rosecrans the following: "The Nineteenth distinguished itself for the cool and handsome manner in which it held its post against a flank attack, and for the manner in which it came into line and delivered its fire near the close of the action." The term of service expired on the 23d, and it returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out of the service. Many of the officers busied themselves in recruiting for the three years' service, and with such marked success that by the 26th of September, nine full companies had reported and were mustered in.

In the re-organization of the regiment for three years, Company K was made up of Summit County men, and went into the service with the following officers: Paul T. Kirby, Captain; G. R. Lentz, First Lieutenant, and J. J. Agard, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Kirby resigned December 2, 1862. Lieutenant Lentz resigned August 1, 1862. Lieut. Agard was promoted to First Lieutenant February 9, 1862, to Captain June 19, 1863, and honorably discharged January 27, 1865. Albert Upson was promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant February 9, 1862, to First Lieutenant January 2, 1863, and to Captain July 25, 1864, and, as such, mustered out with the regiment. Wesley Upson was promoted from Third Sergeant to Second Lieutenant January 2, 1863, and to First Lieutenant July 2, 1864. J. S. Cochran was promoted from Second Sergeant to Second Lieutenant July 2, 1864. Of other promotions we could obtain no information.

The re-organization of the Nineteenth took place at Camp Dennison, and, by the 7th of November, 1861, it was fully armed and equipped and ready for the field. It left camp on the 16th and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., by way of Cincinnati, and was the first regiment to go into Camp Jenkins, five miles from Louisville. It remained here, in command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, until the 6th of December, when it moved to Lebanon, Ky., and thence to Columbia, where it arrived on the 10th, and was brigaded with the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Second and Ninth Kentucky Infantry and Haggard's Regiment of Cavalry, Gen J. T. Boyle commanding.

The following pleasant episode occurred while stationed at Columbia: A beautiful silk flag was received as a present from the ladies of Canton to the Nineteenth. It was presented to the regiment in a neat little speech by Mr. A. Kitt. Capt. Manderson received it, and, in behalf of the Nineteenth, made appropriate acknowledgment.

The Nineteenth, together with the Third Kentucky Infantry, was ordered to the mouth of Renick's Creek, near Burksville, on the Cumberland River, on the 17th of January, 1862, and soon after moved to Jamestown, where they were joined by the Sixth Ohio Battery of Artillery. The battle of Mill Springs took place soon after, resulting in the defeat of the rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer, when the troops returned to Columbia. While lying at Columbia, the men suffered severely from sickness, and a number of the Nineteenth died, among them Lieut. S. Lentz, of Company E. The regiment was finally ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 10th of March, and went into camp five miles out on the Murfreesboro Pike. On the 18th of March it left Nashville, with its brigade, for Savannah, on the Tennessee River, and on the 6th of April, when within fourteen miles of that place, the heavy booming of cannon was heard in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, and the troops started on the double-quick, hoping to get there in time to participate in the battle. But owing to a lack of transportation, it was dark before they arrived, and the dreary, rainy night was spent in line on the battle-field. In the second day's

fight, the Nineteenth took an active part. Gen. Boyle, who commanded the brigade, said of the Nineteenth: "The Colonel and Capt. Manderson (acting Major) held their men steady, and deported themselves, as did their officers and men, with coolness and courage, until the Colonel ordered them back to a position from under the fire of the enemy's battery. This position was held until the guns of the enemy were silenced by the well-directed fire of Capt. Bartlett's battery. Maj. Edwards, acting Lieutenant Colonel, was shot dead from his horse, and a number of privates were killed and wounded." Among the killed and wounded of the gallant Nineteenth, were Privates O. T. Powell and Horace H. Bailey, of Company C, and Corporal W. E. Gibson, of Company H, killed; Lieut. William A. Sutherland, of Company H, severely wounded.

The next active duty of the regiment was at the siege of Corinth. It entered that place on the 29th of May, with the army, and on the 3d of June marched in pursuit of the enemy, proceeding as far as Brownsboro, when it returned to Iuka and joined Gen. Buell's forces. It marched with his column to Florence, Ala., and to Battle Creek, where it arrived on the 14th of July. On the 21st of August, it moved to Nashville with Gen. McCook's division, where it became a portion of Gen. Buell's army, and with it made that famous march to Louisville, Ky. The Nineteenth marched out of Louisville on the 1st of October, with Gen. Crittenden's division, and reached Perryville on the 8th, in time to witness a portion of that battle, but not to participate. Upon the retreat of the rebel army from Kentucky, the Nineteenth marched through Somerset and Glasgow, to Gallatin, Tenn., where it remained two weeks on provost duty, then joined its division at the "Hermitage," and, passing through Nashville, went into camp near its old quarters on the Murfreesboro turnpike. It moved with the army on the 26th of December, in the advance on Murfreesboro. In command of Maj. Charles F. Manderson, it was thrown across Stone River on the 31st, with a view of swinging around into Murfreesboro, but the disaster of McCook's right wing compelled its withdrawal, and, recrossing the river, it passed to the right, and by a determined resistance, aided to check the advance of the rebels. Under the personal lead of Gen. Rosecrans, Beatty's brigade charged the enemy, drove him about three-fourths of a mile, and held the position until relieved by Col. M. B. Walker's brigade. On the 2d of January, 1863, the Nineteenth, with its division, crossed Stone River, and received the charge of the rebel column under Gen. Breckenridge. They were forced to retreat, but the pursuing rebels coming under the range of the masked artillery, were driven back over the river and beyond it with great slaughter. The Nineteenth Ohio and the Ninth Kentucky were the first to cross Stone River, and with the assistance of men of other regiments, captured four pieces of artillery from the famous Washington (La.) battery. The regiment suffered severely in this battle. It entered it with 449 men, rank and file, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 213, nearly one-half. Upon the fall of Murfreesboro, the regiment went into camp on the Liberty turnpike. The whole army remained at Murfreesboro until the 29th of June, during which time the Nineteenth guarded an ammunition train to Manchester, and thence proceeded to McMinnville, where it remained until the 16th of August. It then crossed the Cumberland Mountains to Pikeville, and with the division passed over Lookout Mountain to Lee & Gordon's Mills, arriving on the 13th of September. At Crawfish Springs, the regiment had a brisk skirmish with the rebels, in which several men were killed and wounded.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the Nineteenth did its part of the hard fighting. On the 18th of September, it was, together with the Seventy-ninth Indiana, supported by the Ninth and Seventeenth Kentucky, ordered to advance upon the enemy. With a cheer they advanced, drove the enemy and captured a rebel battery, with some prisoners. In the second day's battle, the Nineteenth held an important position, and performed its full share of hard fighting. As a proof of the gallantry of the regiment, a private of Company G received severe wounds during the first day's battle. Capt. Irwin received a wound from which he afterward died; Lieut. McHenry was also severely wounded. The aggregate loss was 100 men killed, wounded and missing. At Orchard Knob, on the 23d of November, the Nineteenth lost twenty men killed and wounded. On the 25th, it took part in the charge of the rebel works at the foot of Mission Ridge, where it

lost one man killed and thirteen wounded. It was next sent with Sherman toward Knoxville. This march was one of unexampled severity. The men were ragged and shoeless, and their footprints were marked with blood on the snowy ground. Finding that Gen. Longstreet had raised the siege of Nashville, the army moved to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek. Here, on the 1st of January, 1864, 400 of the Nineteenth re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and, upon reaching Chattanooga on the 4th of January, the three years' regiment was mustered out, and the veterans mustered into service for another three years. It then returned home on furlough, reaching Cleveland on the 16th of February. Upon the expiration of their furlough, they returned immediately to the front, arriving at Knoxville on the 24th of March. The first active duty of the Nineteenth was in the Atlanta campaign, which opened on the 6th of May, and the regiment was sent to Parker's Gap, to hold that pass. On the 20th, it rejoined its brigade, and, moving with the column, it participated in the fight at New Hope Church, in which it lost forty-four killed and wounded. Capt. Brewer, of Company E, was killed; Maj. Nash lost his left hand, and Capt. Smith, of Company G, was severely wounded. It was engaged at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek, and at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and was under fire daily up to the evacuation of Atlanta. The regiment participated in the action of Lovejoy Station and lost seventy men killed and wounded. Capt. Miller, of Company I, was killed; Col. Manderson was severely wounded, also Capt. Agard, of Company K. The entire loss of the Nineteenth in the Atlanta campaign was, killed, two commissioned officers and twenty-eight men; wounded, six commissioned officers and ninety-six men; missing, thirteen men; total, 145. Lieut. McHenry, of Company I, was killed in front of Atlanta on the 24th of August, and Capt. Fix, of Company B, wounded on the same day.

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, the Nineteenth, forming a part of Gen. Thomas' command, left Atlanta and marched toward Nashville to aid in opposing Hood. At the battle of Franklin, on the 29th of October, it was held in reserve. It participated in the battle of Nashville, with slight loss, and then followed in pursuit of the demoralized army of Gen. Hood to the Tennessee River. On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment was at Huntsville, Ala., where comfortable quarters were erected. Col. Manderson resigned March 17, from physical disability, and Col. Stratton having resigned some months earlier, Maj. Nash was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and remained in command of the regiment until mustered out. From Huntsville, it moved into East Tennessee, marching as far as the Virginia line, and then returned to Nashville. It formed a part of that body of troops sent to Texas, and arrived at Green Lake July 14, 1865, and at San Antonio on the 23d of September. On the 21st of October, it was mustered out of service at San Antonio, and reached Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of November, where it was paid off and discharged.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry contained a large number of men from this county, some of whom served in the old Nineteenth under its three months' organization. Of the Twenty-ninth, Companies D, G and H may be termed Summit County companies (as we learn from Capt. Nash), and were recruited almost wholly in the county. Company D was organized with the following commissioned officers: P. C. Hard, Captain; B. F. Perry, First Lieutenant, and J. H. Grinnell, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Hard did not leave camp with the regiment, but resigned early. Lieut. Perry resigned, June 20, 1862. Lieut. Grinnell was promoted to First Lieutenant May 25, 1864, and honorably discharged June 14, 1864. George W. Dice was made First Lieutenant April 13, 1862, promoted to Captain May 25, 1864, and killed June 16, 1864. Company G was organized with John S. Clemmer, Captain; James Treen, First Lieutenant, and J. J. Wright, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Clemmer was promoted to Major December 31, 1861, and resigned December 12, 1862. Lieut. Treen was promoted to Captain October 1, 1862, but, owing to age, was unable to withstand the fatigue incident to soldiering, and resigned May 22, 1863, but left two stalwart sons in the service to represent him. Second Lieut. J. J. Wright was promoted to Captain December 21, 1861, and honorably discharged October 1, 1862. C. H. Russell was promoted to Second Lieutenant April 13, 1862, to First Lieutenant January 24, 1863, and honorably discharged November 30, 1864. W. F. Chamberlain was promoted to Second

Lieutenant January 24, 1862, to First Lieutenant May 25, 1864, to Captain October 12, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment. Company H was organized with Jonas Schoonover, Captain; A. J. Fulkerson, First Lieutenant, and Henry Mack, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Schoonover was at one time transferred to Company E, Seventh Infantry, but afterward back to his own regiment, and was regularly promoted until he became its Colonel, and as such was mustered out with it. Lieut. Fulkerson was discharged August 15, 1864. Second Lieut. Mack, owing to ill health, resigned early, and Thomas F. Nash became Second Lieutenant October 27, 1862. Lieut. Nash was promoted to First Lieutenant May 25, 1864, to Captain October 12, 1864, and transferred to Company E, and was mustered out with the regiment. D. W. Thomas was promoted to First Lieutenant January 6, 1865, to Captain April 10, 1865, and mustered out with regiment. Thomas Folger was promoted to First Lieutenant January 6, 1865, was made adjutant of regiment, and, July 12, 1865, promoted to Captain, but as such was not mustered. James B. Storer, present Postmaster of Akron, was promoted to Second Lieutenant April 13, 1862, to First Lieutenant January 26, 1863, and became Adjutant of the regiment. From wounds received, disabling him for life, Lieut. Storer was honorably discharged November 30, 1864. Jacob Buck was promoted to First Lieutenant July 12, 1865, and as such mustered out.

Lewis P. Buckley, a resident of Akron, and late Major of the Nineteenth Infantry (three months' service) was appointed the first Colonel of the Twenty-ninth. The following sketch of the life of Colonel Buckley is published in a pamphlet descriptive of the Soldiers' Memorial Chapel in the Akron Rural Cemetery, and is given in this connection, as a tribute to a worthy soldier:

Lewis P. Buckley was born at Cayuga Lake, in the State of New York, and became a resident of Akron, Ohio, about the year 1834. Though—having in early life received a military education at West Point—he took considerable interest in the military affairs of Akron and vicinity, at one time holding a commission in one of the independent companies of the village, his entire life, after coming to Akron, was devoted to civil pursuits, until the breaking-out of the rebellion, about two years of the intervening time (from 1849 to 1851) being spent upon the Pacific coast at Sacramento City. On the call of President Lincoln, in April, 1861, for three months' troops, Mr. Buckley, though the disease which finally terminated his life was even then beginning to develop itself, promptly responded to the call, and raised a company in Akron, with which he reported to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, about the middle of May. With nine other companies, raised in Northeastern Ohio, one of which was also from Akron, on the 27th of May they proceeded by rail to Camp Jackson, near Columbus, where they were organized into the Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Buckley being elected Major of the regiment. Securing their arms, the regiment proceeded to Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, to perfect themselves in drill. Remaining there until the 20th of June, the Nineteenth proceeded to West Virginia, where it became incorporated in Gen. Rosecrans' Brigade, and a part of Gen. McClellan's "Provisional Army of West Virginia." In his report of the battle of Rich Mountain, Gen. Rosecrans, in one portion, says: "The Nineteenth deployed into line and delivered two splendid volleys, when the enemy broke;" and, in another portion: "The Nineteenth distinguished itself for the cool and handsome manner in which it held its post against a flank attack, and for the manner in which it came into line and delivered its fire, near the close of the action."

On the mustering-out of the three months' men, about the 1st of August, 1861, Maj. Buckley immediately set himself to work, under the auspices of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, to raise a regiment for the three years' service. So promptly was this done, that the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Giddings, near Jefferson, Ashtabula County, August 26, 1861, with Maj. Buckley as its Colonel. This regiment, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, participated in the battles of Winchester, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, June 9–12, 1862, and Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, the gallantry of its Colonel being conspicuous throughout. Following, with his regiment, the varied fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, during the balance of the year 1862, the rapidly declining health of Col. Buckley compelled him to reluctantly resign his command and return home, his resignation taking effect January 26, 1863. * * * * * * On returning to Akron, though a constant sufferer from the disease that was preying upon him, he rendered valuable aid during the remainder of the war, at the close of which, on the recommendation of Hon. R. P. Spalding, Col. Buckley received the appointment of Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. He served faithfully in that capacity through the Thirty-ninth Congress, and again entered upon his duties at the beginning of the Fortieth Congress, but soon became so feeble that he was compelled to accept the leave of absence tendered him, and return home to die, struggling bravely and hopefully to the last, his death, from consumption, occurring Thursday, June 25, 1868, at the age of sixty-four years. The funeral of Col. Buckley was the largest and most imposing ever held in Akron. It was attended by the entire Masonic fraternity of Summit and adjoining counties; by the surviving members

of the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth regiments, and by the representatives of a large number of other regiments, both of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and by almost the entire population of the city and surrounding towns, the immense procession being commanded by Lieut. Col. Edward Hayes, of Warren, one of the original officers of the Twenty-ninth regiment.

Lewis P. Buckley was a faithful friend, a true patriot, a brave soldier. Let us cherish his virtues, by naming after him the Post of which we, as soldiers, are members, and by erecting in his honor, properly inscribed and adorned, a beautiful window in the magnificent memorial chapel which we, as soldiers and citizens, this day dedicate.

The Twenty-ninth* was organized at Camp Giddings, near Jefferson, Ashtabula County, August 26, 1861, and was among the first to answer the President's call for three years' service. Owing to the many difficulties by which it was surrounded, it was the 25th of December before it was ready for the field. It then proceeded to Camp Chase, where it remained until the 17th of January, 1862, when it was ordered to Cumberland, Md. While at Cumberland, it was brigaded with the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments, commanded by Col. E. B. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio. The division to which the brigade belonged was commanded by Gen. Lander until his decease, about the 1st of March, 1862, when the command passed to Gen. Shields. The troops, including the Twenty-ninth, remained but a few weeks at Cumberland, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, and with it participated in the battle of Winchester on the 23d of March, in which the rebels, under "Stonewall" Jackson, were defeated. The brigade to which the Twenty-ninth belonged pursued the enemy all the next day, halting near Cedar Creek, and again on the next day (the 25th) beyond Strasburg some two miles (Nash's notes), when the pursuit was abandoned and the troops returned. On the 9th of June, the regimennt participated in the battle of Port Republic, in which a number of prisoners were taken, including Capt. Nash (then Lieutenant in Company H), and taken to Salisbury, North Carolina. Capt. Nash remained a prisoner of war nearly two months, and was then released. He proceeded to Washington, where he arrived August 20, and, after a short visit home, returned to his regiment. In the battles of Cedar Mountain and the Second Bull Run the Twenty-ninth took part, and acquitted itself with honor. From the latter battle until that of Chancellorsville, the regiment was inactive, except camp routine and an occasional scout or foraging expedition. In May, 1863, occurred the battle of Chancellorsville. The following extracts are from Mr. Caskey's notes:

At this moment the battle of Chancellorsville opened in our front in dead earnest. * * * * * The battle lasted four days—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of May. On the 2d, both armies seemed to be planning the best mode of attack and defense. A spy gave reliable information concerning the rebels and their plan of attack. Our artillery opened fire in the direction indicated by the spy, and made openings in the woods at every discharge. Limbs and small trees were falling; sharpshooters who had climbed into the trees were seen tumbling to the ground. The "rebel yell" and the shrieks of the wounded were mingled together. About sunset, Lee came up on our center three lines deep, but was repulsed with heavy loss. * * * * * * * On the 3d, Lee massed on our right center, in front of the Eleventh Corps, took it by surprise, when it broke and fell back on ours (the Twelfth), and, under a cross-fire from the rebels we suffered severely. But the reserves were brought up and the enemy were checked. * * * * * That night at dark we were in close action. It was very pretty, but rather dangerous fire-works. On Monday night our army commenced to retreat, and fell back to our old camp.

An incident, partaking somewhat of the humorous, is thus related by Mr. Caskey in his "reminiscences" of the Twenty-ninth:

About the last of May we had a grand review of the Potomac Army. Gen. Green was reviewing-officer, and we were marched four miles from camp in the sand on the banks of the Potomac. The weather was hot and dry and the roads dusty. Gen. Green had brought his wife and daughters down from Washington to see us. They were nicely ensconced in their carriage, and we were "hoofing" it back and forth through the sand, almost choked for water—for it was a part of the red-tape of the occasion that we were not allowed to leave rank to get water or fill our canteens. Finally, we were ready to pass the reviewing-officer, the line was nearly by, when one of the General's daughters called to him, saying: "Trot 'em round again, papa; I like to see them." I don't know whether it was wicked to swear about that time or not. If it was, the boys were very wicked. We didn't trot round again, all the same.

The Twenty-ninth participated in the battle of Gettysburg, where it did its full duty. This

*We are indebted to Capt. Thomas W. Nash and J. G. Caskey, Esq., members of this gallant old regiment, for the principal facts from which this sketch is compiled. They have both preserved notes and memoranda of the regiment's movements and operations, which they kindly placed at our disposal, and for which they have our thanks.

was one of the severest battles of the entire war. The cannonading commenced early on the morning of July 2, 1863, and for two whole days the fighting continued almost constantly, when, on the morning of the 4th, it was ascertained that the rebels had retreated. This was the last service of the Twenty-ninth in the Army of the Potomac. On the 25th of September, it proceeded via Washington, Columbus, Indianapolis and Louisville, to Chattanooga, Tenn. Its first service in this department was with the army of Gen. Hooker, and on the 24th of November it participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, the famous "fight above the clouds," where, in the language of Prentice,

> "* * * * * they burst
> Like spirits of destruction through the clouds,
> And mid a thousand hurtling missiles swept
> Their foes before them as the whirlwind sweeps
> The strong oaks of the forest."

The regiment re-enlisted the latter part of December, 1863, and came home on a forlough of thirty days. At the expiration of that time, it returned to the front, and on the 4th of May, 1864, it joined the Atlanta campaign, and during those days of arduous service, it bore its part with its accustomed bravery. During the entire campaign, until the fall of Atlanta, the regiment was almost constantly under arms, and engaged much of the time in fighting and skirmishing. On the 15th of November, the Twenty-ninth left Atlanta with Sherman on his march to the sea, and bearing its part in all the marches and skirmishes. It remained in North and South Carolina until the close of the war, when, on the 29th of April, 1865, it proceeded to Washington City, via Richmond. In Washington it took part in the grand review, and on the 10th of June started for Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until the 13th of July; then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and, on its arrival at Camp Taylor, was paid off and discharged, on the 22d and 23d of July, from the United States service.

The Sixty-fourth Infantry was a regiment in which Summit County was represented, but to what extent we have been unable to learn definitely. Company G was made up wholly or in part in this county, but of its commissioned officers, we could learn but little beyond the fact that R. S. Chamberlain, Dudley C. Carr, Alonzo Hancock, Wilbur F. Sanders and A. M. Bloom, served as such, the first three named rising to the rank of Captain. Chamberlain was honorably discharged on the 23d of September, 1864; Carr declined to accept a captaincy, and Hancock was mustered out as Captain with the regiment.

This regiment formed part of the brigade raised by Senator Sherman, and was organized at Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, in November, 1861. The Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, and the Sixth Independent Battery, comprised the Sherman Brigade. The Sixty-fourth served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It witnessed the battle of Perryville, Ky., without being permitted to participate in it. It was at Stone River where it lost heavily. In the Tullahoma campaign, in which it took an active part, it lost over one hundred men. The siege of Knoxville was another service in which it was engaged. The 1st of January, 1864, about three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted for another three years' service. At the expiration of its veteran furlough, it reported at Chattanooga, and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles of that stirring period. The Sixty-fourth also took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville—the closing battles of the war. After the war ended, it was sent to Texas, where it remained on duty until the 3d of December, 1865, and it was then mustered out, sent home, and paid off and discharged.

The One Hundred and Fourth Infantry drew a large number of men from Summit County. Company H, entire, and several other parts of companies were recruited here. Company H entered the field officered as followed: Walter B. Scott, Captain; Hobart Ford, First Lieutenant, and Samuel F. Shaw, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Scott died March 25, 1863, and Lieut. Ford was promoted to Captain in his place, but afterward placed on detached duty on Gen. Cox's staff. Second Lieut. Shaw was promoted to First Lieutenant May 29, 1863, and detached at his own request. First Sergt. B. L. Robertson was promoted to Second Lieutenant February 26, 1863, to First Lieutenant May 9, 1864, and to Captain May 11, 1865, but mustered out as a First Lieutenant. Second Sergeant Abram Paulus was promoted to Second Lieutenent August 19, 1864, and to

First Lieutenant May 11, 1865, but mustered out as Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was organized at Camp Massillon in 1862. It was mostly recruited in the counties of Summit, Stark, Portage and Columbiana, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Massillon, its place of rendezvous, on the 30th of August, 1862, and on the 1st of September left for the seat of war. The first active duty of the regiment was at Covington, Ky., where, upon its arrival, it went into camp on the Alexandria Turnpike, near that city. The rebel General, Kirby Smith, was then menacing Cincinnati, and the One Hundred and Fourth acted as the outpost of the national forces. In a few days it was sent to Fort Mitchell, near by, where the advanced pickets of the rebel army were met. A slight skirmish followed, in which the regiment lost one man killed and five wounded—the first and only blood spilled in defense of Cincinnati. On the 12th of September, the One Hundred and Fourth marched in pursuit of the rebel army toward Lexington, and being its first march, was very severe on the men. It reached Lexington on the morning of the 15th of October, just after the rear guard of the rebels had evacuated the city. It remained here until the 6th of December, perfecting itself in drill and discipline, and with such success as to carry off the palm in a competitive drill of the forces at that place. On the 6th of December, the regiment, with its brigade, resumed its march, and on the evening of the 7th, arrived at Richmund, Ky., where the command, comprising the One Hundredth, Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth, Ohio, and the Nineteenth Ohio Battery, built quite formidable earthworks. The march was resumed on the 27th of December, and on the 28th the regiment reached Danville. This movement was made for the purpose of intercepting the rebel Gen. Morgan, then maneuvering in that vicinity, but, beyond light skirmishing, nothing occurred. From Danville it went to Frankfort, the State capital, where it performed provost duty, until the 21st of February, 1863. While the brigade was in Frankfort, the Forty-fourth Ohio was mounted. The regiment started for Danville on the 21st of February, and continued to operate in that portion of Kentucky until the first of September, when it joined Gen. Burnside's army in East Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville about the 5th. Before leaving Kentucky, the One Hundred and Fourth had been placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Hartsuff. The regiment, with its brigade, after a short rest at Knoxville, was sent to Cumberland Gap, where it arrived on the 7th of September. Gen. Burnside demanded the surrender of the place, which was complied with by Gen. Frazier, the commandant, who surrendered his entire force as prisoners of war. The One Hundred and Fourth was the first regiment to enter the works, and received the surrender of the rebel force and stores. The regiment, after this, returned to Knoxville, where for a time it was engaged on provost duty. Its next active duty was in the siege of Knoxville by Gen. Longstreet, where it was held in reserve, but being ordered to the south side of Holston River, it had an engagement in which the enemy was repulsed. During the siege it bore its part of active duty, and suffered severely from exposure and privation. Its rations were limited and inferior in quality; the weather was cold, drizzly and disagreeable, and the men, without tents, were compelled to take their rest upon the muddy ground. Says a war chronicle: "The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, with the national army, joined in the pursuit of Longstreet, and followed him up to Blain's Cross Roads, participating in the various skirmishes of that pursuit. It wintered in this inhospitable region during the whole of that inclement season, and endured hardships and privations like those suffered by our Revolutionary forefathers at Valley Forge. Half-starved, half-clad, those brave boys and self-sacrificing men maintained their integrity to the old flag, and in the midst of these terrible sufferings declared a willingness to enter on another three years' term of service, but their enlistment not expiring within the time specified, they were not allowed to veteranize."

The One Hundred and Fourth took part in the Atlanta Campaign in 1864, and participated in all the general engagements of that stirring period. In the desperate assault at Utoy Creek on the 6th of August, the loss of the brigade was 600 killed and wounded; the One Hundred and Fourth lost twenty-six officers and men killed and wounded. In the latter part of August it proceeded to Jonesboro, and took part in that engagement, and remained in the vicinity

until the fall of Atlanta, when it marched for Decatur. During the month of October it operated against Hood's forces, and on the 6th of November took the cars for Nashville. Until the 26th almost daily skirmishing was had, in which it lost several men. It participated in the battle of Franklin on the 30th, in which it lost sixty men killed and wounded. Lieut. Kimball, of Company C, and Capt. Bard, of Company I, were killed in this battle. After the battle, the regiment marched with the national forces to Nashville, bearing with it eleven battle-flags captured from the enemy. It reached Nashville on the morning of December 1, and took position in the front near Fort Negley. Nothing of note occurred until the 15th, except the intense suffering of the men from cold weather. It moved with the corps to which it belonged, on the 15th, to the right to support the cavalry, and had a brisk skirmish in which several men were killed. After the rebel works were taken, the regiment moved in pursuit of the enemy and did not stop, except a short halt at Columbia, until it reached Clifton, Tenn., on the 6th of January, 1865. It remained in camp here until the 16th, when it embarked on a steamer for Cincinnati, and, on the 22d, took the cars for Washington City, and thence was transferred to North Carolina, arriving at Federal Point on the 9th of February. During the remainder of the month it was actively engaged, skirmishing with the enemy much of the time, and on the 4th of March it made a forced march to Kingston to the relief of Gen. Cox, who was threatened by overpowering numbers.

The regiment proceeded to Goldsboro from Kingston, where it arrived on the 21st of March, and where it remained until the 11th of April, when it went to Raleigh. At the grand review in Raleigh on the 21st of April, the regiment received some high compliments from Gen. Sherman and others for their efficiency in drill and soldierly bearing. It remained in Raleigh until May 2, when it was selected by Gen. Cox, commanding the corps, to repair to Greensboro and receive the arms and stores of Gen. Johnston's army. It remained in Greensboro as provost guard until the 17th of June, 1865, when it was mustered out and ordered to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for final pay and discharge. It arrived in Cleveland on the 24th, and, on the 27th of June, was paid off and mustered out.

The One Hundred and Seventh Infantry contained nearly half a company from Summit County. This was a German regiment, and was made up under special authority from Governor Tod, to serve under Gen. Sigel. Company I was made up in this and Tuscarawas County, and of the first commissioned officers the First Lieutenant was from the latter county, while the Captain and Second Lieutenant were from Summit. The company was organized with Richard Frederle, Captain; Hamilton Starkweather, First Lieutenant, and W. F. Bechtel, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Frederle and Lieut. Starkweather both resigned early; Lieut. Bechtel resigned December 8, 1862. George Billow, of Akron, was promoted to Second Lieutenant November 30, 1862, to First Lieutenant December 1, 1863, and to Captain November 3, 1864, and as such was mustered out at the close of the war. Capt. Billow served but little with his company after his promotion to Captain, but was detached as Brigade Commissary, Post Commissary and as Provost Marshal.

This regiment, as we have said, was composed wholly of Germans, and was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, in the latter part of August, 1862. It was ordered to Covington, Ky., to repel an expected attack of the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith. In November it was ordered to Virginia, where it was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Sigel. It served in Virginia until the 1st of August, 1863, taking part in all the principal battles of that period, including Chancellorsville. It was in this battle that the Eleventh Corps was flanked by Stonewall Jackson, in which disastrous affair the One Hundred and Seventh suffered severely, losing 220 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. It also participated in the battle of Gettysburg, where it covered itself with honor. Its total loss in killed, wounded and missing in this battle amounted to over 400, out of 550, rank and file engaged. August 1, 1863, the One Hundred and Seventh was sent to South Carolina, where it performed picket duty until January, 1864. It served in this department, scouting, foraging and skirmishing with the enemy, until the close of the war. While on a scout near Georgetown, S. C., it received the news of the surrender of Lee and Johnston's armies. A few weeks later, it proceeded to Charleston, where



I. Sumner

it performed provost duty, until the 10th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out, sent home to Cleveland, where it was paid off and discharged.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry was well represented by Summit County men. Companies C and G were raised in this county, with perhaps some twenty men in Company I. The commissioned officers of Company C were John A. Means, Captain; John Eadie, First Lieutenant; and George L. Waterman, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Means was mustered out with regiment at the close of its service. Lieut. Eadie was promoted to Captain, but commission was returned; Lieut. Waterman died of wounds September 19, 1863; John C. Ely was promoted from Third Sergeant to Second Lieutenant February 8, 1865, and was lost on the steamer Sultana. The first commissioned officers of Company G were A. W. Fitch, Captain; D. A. Lowry, First Lieutenant; and A. L. Conger, Second Lieutenant. In the organization of the regiment, Capt. Fitch was promoted to Major. This led to a promotion of the Lieutenants of Company G—Lowry to Captain, and Conger to First Lieutenant. Sumner Nash was made Second Lieutenant. Maj. Fitch was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel July 20, 1864, and resigned January 5, 1865; Capt. Lowry was lost on steamer Sultana April 27, 1865; Lieutenant Conger was mustered out with regiment; Lieut. Nash was promoted to First Lieutenant August 11, 1864, and as such mustered out with the regiment. M. S. Hurd was promoted from First Sergeant, to Second Lieutenant August 11, 1864. Of the men in Company I from this county, Capt. Edward Buckingham, late County Auditor, is the only commissioned officer among them, so far as we can learn. He went out as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain February 8, 1863, and in that position was mustered out at the close of the war.

This regiment was mostly engaged during its term of service on guard and provost duty. It was organized at Camp Massillon in August, 1862, and mustered into the United States service on the 18th of September. October 4, it received orders to report to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, where, on the 9th, it was divided —five companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Boone, was sent to Columbus (Camp Chase) to perform guard duty. The remaining five companies, under command of Col. Lucy, remained in Cincinnati, acting as provost guard. The remainder of its history, during its service, is thus given:

In November, 1862, the battalion at Columbus was ordered to Maysville, Ky., under command of Col. Lucy, leaving Lieut. Col. Boone in command of the battalion at Cincinnati. In December, the battalion at Maysville was ordered to Covington, where it performed provost duty until October, 1863. It was then relieved, and ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Reaching Murfreesboro, it was ordered to report to the Post Commander for duty. Part of the regiment was at once mounted and sent out against the guerrillas, then infesting the country between Nashville and Tullahoma. In June, 1864, that part of the regiment not mounted was stationed on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, in block-houses, to prevent the guerrillas from destroying it. August, 1864, Block-House No. 4, in command of Sergt. Flohr, of Company B, was captured by the forces of the rebel Gen. Wheeler. Block-House No. 5, commanded by Lieut. Orr, of Company B, was attacked at the same time, and three men were killed and seven wounded out of the detachment of forty men. In this attack the rebels were handsomely repulsed, and failed in their desperate attempt to capture the garrison. Shortly after this affair, Company K (mounted), surprised and captured a squad of guerrillas, and lost Sergt. Richmond killed, and three men wounded. During Hood's advance on Nashville, in December, 1864, Block-Houses Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were assaulted by a large force of rebels under Forrest, and their garrisons, consisting of parts of Companies C, F and G, captured. The garrisons of Block-Houses Nos. 5 and 6 were, by order of Gen. Thomas, withdrawn to Murfreesboro. Block-House No. 7 was assaulted and surrounded by the rebels, and for fifteen days the garrison dared not venture outside. The garrison of Block-House No 2, under command of Lieut. Harter, was assaulted December 9, 1864, by the enemy, with three pieces of rifled artillery, and a continuous fire kept up from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark. Two of the garrison were killed and five wounded. Under cover of the night, the garrison withdrew and reached Nashville in safety. Shortly after this affair, the rebel Gen. Buford made a desperate charge on Murfreesboro, but after five hours of hard fighting was driven back with heavy loss. On the national side there was one killed and three wounded. The garrison of Murfreesboro, at this time, consisted of a battalion of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, and the Fourth and Twenty-ninth Michigan Regiments, under command of Gen. Rousseau.

On April 25, 1865, the battalion of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, captured by the rebels at Block-Houses 1, 3 and 4, in December, 1864, was on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which exploded on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., and Capts. D. N. Lowry and John Eadie, Lieut. J. C. Ely and eighty men were lost. They

belonged to Companies B, C, F and G. These unfortunate men were on their way to Columbus, Ohio, having been paroled for that purpose. The regiment performed garrison duty at Murfreesboro, and guard duty on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, from Nashville to Tullahoma, until the 23d of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service, and received its final discharge and pay at Cleveland July 7, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry contained a fractional part of a company from this county, in which Capt. J. J. Wright, formerly of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, was Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized in the latter part of the summer of 1863, at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, and mustered into the service for six months. Its service, during the term of its enlistment, was principally in Southeastern Kentucky and East Tennessee. Although but a six months' regiment, it saw hard service. It was mustered out at Cleveland in March, 1864.

The Fifty-fourth Battalion of the National Guard was made up wholly in Summit County. The three companies forming the battalion, were A, B and C, and were mustered into the service (one hundred days) with the following commissioned officers: Company A—N. L. Everett, Captain; D. W. Storer, First Lieutenant, and C. R. Howe, Second Lieutenant. Company B—D. F. Hunsberger, Captain; N. J. Schroop, First Lieutenant, and D. J. Mettinger, Second Lieutenant. Company C—N. S. Keller, Captain; F. H. Wright, First Lieutenant, and Thomas E. Strong, Second Lieutenant.

Upon the organization at Camp Taylor, the Fifty-fourth Battalion was consolidated with the Forty-ninth Regiment of National Guard from Seneca County. The consolidation was effected on the 6th of May, 1864, and the regiment became the One Hundredth and Sixty-fourth Volunteer Infantry National Guard. It was mustered into the United States service on the 11th of May; was armed and equipped, and on the 14th, left Cleveland for Washington City, where it arrived on the 17th. It was commanded by Col. John Calvin Lee, who was brevetted Brigadier General at the close of the war for meritorious services, and, later, was Lieutenant Governor (two terms) with Gov. (now ex-President) Hayes. Upon the arrival of the regiment in Washington, it took position in the defenses on the south side of the Potomac, and during its one hundred days' service, garrisoned Forts Smith, Strong, Bennett, Haggarty and other forts. It was very thoroughly drilled, both in infantry and heavy artillery tactics. During Gen. Early's invasion, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth was kept on duty almost constantly, and every night was spent either on the advance or beside the guns. At the expiration of its term of enlistment, the regiment received the thanks of President Lincoln for the service it had performed, and returned to Cleveland via Baltimore, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, where, on the 27th of August, it was mustered out of the service and discharged.

The Second Cavalry drew on Summit County for a large number of men. Company A was made up in this county, while several other companies were more or less represented by Summit County recruits. The commissioned officers of Company A were George A. Purington, Captain; Dudley Seward, First Lieutenant, and M. J. Collier, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Purington was promoted to Major September 24, 1861, to Lieutenant Colonel June 25, 1863, and to Colonel, but as such was not mustered, and retired from the service at the end of three years. First Lieut. Seward was promoted to Captain September 30, 1861, to Major September 18, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel May 9, 1864, and to Colonel June 20, 1865, and as such mustered out with the regiment. Second Lieut. Collier was promoted to First Lieutenant May 10, 1861, and mustered out by the consolidation, and afterward commissioned Major of the Twelfth Cavalry. Henry O. Hampson, Orderly Sergeant, was promoted to Second Lieutenant July 22, 1862, and resigned July 23, 1863. Sergt. A. N. Bernhard was promoted to Second Lieutenant December 20, 1861, to First Lieutenant July 15, 1862, to Captain February 17, 1863, transferred to Company K, and honorably discharged November 29, 1864. Sergt. L. J. McMurray was promoted to Second Lieutenant May 9, 1863, and honorably discharged September 6, 1864. Capt. Purington was in the Nineteenth (three months) Infantry, as Orderly Sergeant, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant; and Seward was in the same regiment as Third Sergeant.

The Second Cavalry saw hard service and a great deal of it. From its organization as a regiment to its muster-out at the close of the war,

its duties were varied, and extended over a vast range of country. Says Whitelaw Reid in his "Ohio in the War:" "The Second fought under the following general officers: Buell, Wright, Hunter, Denver, Sturgis, Blunt, Salomon, Curtis, Schofield, Burnside, Carter, Gilmore, Shackelford, Foster, Kautz, Sedgwick, Wilson, McIntosh, Torbett, Sheridan, Custer, Meade and Grant. Its horses have drank from, and its troopers have bathed in, the waters of the Arkansas, Osage, Cygnes, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Scioto, Miami, Cumberland, Tennessee, Holston, Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Rapidan, Bull Run, Mattapony, Pamunkey, Chickahominy, James, Appomattox, Blackwater, Nottaway and Chesapeake. It has campaigned through thirteen States and a Territory: Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and Indian Territory. It has traveled as a regiment on foot, horseback, by railroad and steamboat, on land, river, bay and ocean. It has marched an aggregate distance of twenty-seven thousand miles; has fought in ninety-seven battles and engagements. It has served in five different armies: The Army of the Frontier, of the Missouri, of the Potomac, of the Ohio, and of the Shenandoah—forming a continuous line of armies from the head-waters of the Arkansas to the mouth of the James; and its dead, sleeping where they fell, form a vidette-line half across the continent, a chain of prostrate sentinals two thousands miles long. Even in their graves, may not these patriotic dead still guard the glory and the integrity of the Republic for which they fell?" No regiment could desire a more glorious record or prouder name.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, under special authority from the Secretary of War. It rendezvoused at Camp Wade, near Cleveland, where, on the 10th day of October, the last company was mustered in, and the regiment was ready for duty. It was recruited wholly in what is known as the "Western Reserve," and, being the second regiment of cavalry raised in the State, and the first in the northern part of the State, it contained "a large proportion of wealth, intelligence, capacity and culture." In the last of November, the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it received sabers and continued in the drill and discipline which had been begun before leaving Cleveland. Early in January, 1862, it received orders from the War Department to report to Gen. Hunter at Platte City, Mo., and at once proceeded to that place. Upon its arrival there, it spent several weeks in scouting the Missouri border. On the 22d of February, a scouting party from the Second, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, had a skirmish with a detachment under the notorious Quantrell, in which the latter was defeated. Doubleday's Brigade, to which the Second belonged, proceeded to Fort Scott, Kan., where it arrived on the 1st of March. The regiment was armed, at this time, with sabers, navy pistols and Austrian carbines. The army was concentrated at Fort Scott in the latter part of May, and early in June it moved into the Indian Territory by various roads, concentrating again at Spring River. The entire command soon moved to Baxter Springs, Indian Territory, where three regiments of loyal Indians, mounted on ponies and armed with squirrel rifles, joined the command. Later, the column moved from Baxter's Springs southward, and on the 8th of July went into camp at Flat Creek, Indian Territory, and, shortly after, the Second formed part of the force which captured Fort Gibson. In the early part of August, the command moved to Fort Scott, where it arrived on the 15th and went into camp. At this time, it was found "that there were less than two hundred and fifty serviceable horses in the Second, many of the men were sick, and a number had died on the march of a peculiar brain fever, probably produced by the excessive heat to which they were exposed."* The regiment, in the latter part of August, shared in a forced march of ten days and nights in pursuit of a party of rebel raiders, continually skirmishing, but without loss. About this time, one hundred and fifty men and two officers were detailed from the Second to man, temporarily, a light battery. Six months later, the detail was made a transfer by the War Department, and constituted the Twenty fifth Ohio Battery. The mounted portion of the Second, early in September, with the Twenty-fifth Battery, moved, with the army of Gen. Blunt, into Missouri and Arkansas, and took an active part in the campaign that ended in the capture of Prairie Grove December 3, 1862. During this campaign, the Second fought at Carthage and New-

*Reid.

tonia, Mo., camped at Pea Ridge, and fought at Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove. Efforts had been made to have the Second transferred to an Eastern army, which was successful, and the dismounted portion of the regiment, in November, moved by rail to Camp Chase, to remount and refit for the field, and the mounted portion followed in December, after the capture of Prairie Grove. While at Camp Chase, the Second received new arms and equipments, fresh horses and sixty recruits, and, during the winter, made great progress in drill and discipline. In 1863, the original twelve companies were consolidated into eight, and a battalion of four companies raised for the Eighth Cavalry was added to the Second. This battalion was then serving in Kentucky, and Maj. Purington was sent to assume command until it should join the regiment.

The Second left Camp Chase early in April, and proceeded to Somerset, Ky., and, when near Lexington, was joined by the new battalion. With but an occasional reconnaissance, the Second remained quietly in camp at Somerset until the 27th of June. In the early part of June, four companies of the Second formed part of a raiding force, under Gen. Saunders, into East Tennessee, where a large amount of stores were destroyed, and several railroad bridges. "Kautz's brigade, of which the Second was a part, joined in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Morgan on the 1st of July, followed the great raider twelve hundred miles, through three States, marching twenty-four hours out of twenty-four, living wholly upon the gifts of the people for twenty-seven days, and finally sharing in the capture at Buffington's Island. After the raid, the Second re-assembled at Cincinnati, from which point nearly the whole regiment was furloughed by Gen. Burnside, in recognition of its endurance and gallantry." The Second re-assembled and re-fitted at Stanford, Ky., and, in August, moved with the army to East Tennessee. It was here brigaded with the Second East Tennessee, Ninth Michigan, and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Col. Carter, Second East Tennessee, commanding. On the 5th and 6th of September, the regiment made a forced march to Cumberland Gap, and, after the surrender of the place, returned to Knoxville, whence it was ordered up the valley. It joined the army at Henderson's Station about the 25th, and, soon after, it received orders to report to Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland. It marched thirty miles toward Knoxville, when it was suddenly ordered back to the front, and, on its return, found an engagement in progress, in which it at once took part, but without any serious results. A little later, it participated in the battle of Blue Springs. Late in October, as Longstreet advanced, the Second fell back, with other cavalry, to Russellville, and then to the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, and engaged Wheeler's cavalry. During the siege of Knoxville, it operated on the enemy's flank, and, when the siege was raised, joined in the pursuit of the rebels. On the 2d of December, it engaged Longstreet's cavalry at Morristown, and, on the 4th, it formed the advance of a brigade which attacked and fought eighteen regiments for two hours, at Russellville, losing forty men killed and wounded. On the 6th, it was at the front five hours in the battle of Bean Station, and, for the next five days, was almost constantly under fire. After a few days' rest, the cavalry crossed the Holston River and moved to Mossy Creek, where the time was spent in skirmishing and maneuvering until January 1, 1864, when, of 470 men then composing the regiment, 420 re-enlisted, and were sent home on veteran furlough.

The Second re-assembled at Cleveland on the 20th of March, and, with 130 recruits, was again ready for the front. The first objective point was Mount Sterling, Ky., but, soon after, it was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where it arrived on the 29th of March. On the 13th of April, it was reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Grant, Gens. Burnside, Washburn and Meigs. On the 22d, the regiment moved to Camp Stoneman, D. C., and, by the 30th, was mounted, armed and equipped. It moved out of camp on the 1st of May, and on the 3d arrived at Warrenton Junction, where it reported to Gen. Burnside. With the Ninth Corps it moved to Brandy Station, crossed the Rapidan, went into line on the extreme right, and on the 7th engaged Rosser's cavalry with slight loss. During the campaign of the Wilderness, it was employed covering the right flank of the infantry almost constantly, either on picket or skirmishing. By order of Gen. Grant, the Second was transferred from the Ninth Army Corps, and attached permanently to Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Army

of the Potomac, and on the 29th it reported to Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Third Cavalry Division, and was by him assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. B. McIntosh. On the 31st, the division crossed the Pamunkey, and the First Brigade advanced on Hanover Court House, where a severe engagement took place, in which the Second bore a prominent part. The next day, a portion of the First Brigade, including the Second Ohio, proceeded to Ashland, where the entire force was soon surrounded by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, and a heavy engagement took place, which lasted till sundown, when, under the cover of night, the national forces withdrew, the Second covering the retreat. From this time to the crossing of the James, it was engaged in picketing and fighting on the right of the army from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor. It crossed the James on the 17th of June, and the next day encamped with the division on the Blackwater. It took an active part in the fights of Nottaway Court House, Stony Creek and Ream Station, losing one hundred men and five officers killed, wounded and missing, and returning to the lines on the 1st of July. Early in August, the division to which the Second belonged went to Washington City, and on the 13th moved to Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it arrived on the 17th. The division was ordered to act as rear guard, and to hold the town until dark. Gen. Early made an attack at 3 o'clock, P. M., and at sundown, the division fell back; the Second Battalion and two companies of the Third Battalion of the Second Ohio, acting as the rear guard for the whole command, fighting an hour in dense darkness in the streets of Winchester, then joining the main column, and falling back to Summit Point. Gen. Early again attacked on the 19th, and, after a sharp fight, the regiment retired to Charlestown, when it was again attacked by Early, on the 22d, and the Second was closely engaged. From Charlestown, the army retreated to Harper's Ferry. The Second, with its division, went to the right, and was twice engaged with the enemy. The division was, on the 26th of August, ordered to Boonesboro, and the Second encamped twenty-four hours on the South Mountain battle-field, marched over Antietam, and re-crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown. It was in the skirmish at Berryville, Va., on the 30th, and in the early part of September was engaged with its division in picket duty on the left of Sheridan's army. On the 13th, Gen. McIntosh's Brigade (including the Second) was ordered toward Winchester. With the Second in front, the brigade charged Early's cavalry, driving it back, and the Second Ohio, with the aid of the Third New Jersey, captured an entire regiment of infantry. The Secretary of War made especial mention of the gallantry of the two regiments in this exploit. McIntosh's brigade at the battle of Opequon, was ordered to capture a line of hills between the Opequon and Winchester, which was accomplished after four hours' hard fighting. In the retreat of Early's army, the Second was the last regiment to leave the pursuit on the Valley Pike. For several weeks it was almost continually engaged fighting and skirmishing. Gen. Custer assumed command of the division to which the Second belonged at Bridgewater. It shared in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, and was present on the Valley Pike, when Sheridan came to the front on his "famous ride from Winchester." After the battle, the regiment performed picket duty until the 1st of November, when it fell back to Kernstown. It was engaged in active duty until the 28th of December, when it went into winter quarters on the Romney Pike, one and a half miles from Winchester, where it remained until the 27th of February, 1865.

On the 27th, it started with Sheridan's cavalry on the last raid of the war. Near the town of Waynesboro, Custer's division captured the remainder of Early's army. In this engagement, the Second Ohio captured five pieces of artillery, with a large amount of military stores, together with 650 prisoners, for which it received the thanks of Gen. Custer on the field. It continued to do its share of duty until the 20th of March, when, after resting a few days, Sheridan's cavalry joined the Army of the Potomac, and entered on the closing campaign of the war. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, the regiment, with its division, was ordered to North Carolina, but, upon receiving information of the surrender of Gen. Johnston, it returned to Petersburg. The division soon moved to Washington City, and, immediately after the grand review, the Second Ohio was ordered to report to Gen. Pope, at St. Louis, Mo., where it arrived on the 7th of June. It remained here

a month, when it was ordered to Springfield, Mo., to relieve State troops. The order was received for its muster-out about the 1st of September. It proceeded to St. Louis, where its papers were made out, and then returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, and, on the 11th of October, 1865, was paid off and discharged.

The Sixth Ohio Cavalry drew a number of men from this county, but not enough to form a company. Of the Summit County men, the present Auditor, Mr. Aaron Wagoner, was the only commissioned officer. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on the 8th of April, 1865. The Sixth was a splendid regiment, and saw much hard service. Reid closes his sketch of it in the following words: "During the last six months of its campaigning, it was under command of a Captain, as it had not a field officer with it, nor in its organization. Nearly all of its veteran officers were mustered out of service in November, 1864,* and not a sufficient number of men were on the rolls to have them replaced; but, in a regiment composed of material like this, it made little difference whether they were commanded by a Captain or a Brevet Brigadier. As a *newspaper regiment*, it has not much history. Its record shows best in the rolls of the killed and wounded, and the long list of its honorable engagements." But our space will not allow of a more extended mention of this gallant regiment.

The Sixth Ohio Independent Battery was made up principally in Summit County, and formed a part of the "Sherman Brigade." The commissioned officers were C. Bradley, Captain; O. H. P. Ayres and J. P. McElroy, First Lieutenants; A. C. Baldwin and E. S. Ferguson, Second Lieutenants. Capt. Bradley was mustered out January 17, 1865; Lieut. Ayres died July 8, 1864, from wounds received in the Atlanta campaign; Lieut. McElroy resigned March 10, 1864; Lieut. Baldwin was promoted to Captain, and as such mustered out with the battery; Lieut. Ferguson resigned November 7, 1862.

This battery was organized at Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, and mustered into the service on the 20th of November, 1861. It comprised four ten-pound Parrot guns, and two six-pound bronze Rodmans. Capt. Bradley is mentioned as an experienced artillery officer, and had his battery in good trim for active service before leaving Camp Buckingham. The battery and the brigade to which it belonged moved, on the 15th of December, to Louisville, Ky., and thence by steamer to Nashville, where they reported to Gen. Buell on the 20th. The brigade was here scattered to different localities, and the battery found its way into Camp Gilbert, near the city, where, for some twenty days, it was occupied in perfecting its drill and getting ready for the field. It received orders, on the 12th of January, 1862, to report to Gen. Boyle, at Columbia, Ky., and arrived there on the 15th, where it took a position blockading the Cumberland River. The battery was divided, Lieut. McElroy's section remaining at Columbia, while the other was taken to Jamestown, Ky., there reporting to Col. Thomas E. Bramlette. The battery remained on duty here until the fall of Nashville, when, with the Third Kentucky, Nineteenth Ohio, and Col. Woolford's cavalry, it proceeded to Nashville, where it arrived on the 19th of March. At Nashville, it was placed in the artillery reserve, commanded by Col. Barnet, First Ohio Light Artillery, and marched with the army to Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 15th of April, and going into camp on the battle-field. It was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Wood on the 29th of April, with whom it served until the close of the war. It moved with the army on Corinth, and entered that place on the 31st of May, after its evacuation by the rebels. June 1, it moved across Northern Alabama, arriving at Mooresville on the 3d of July. On the 18th, it marched to Stevenson, Ala., where it went into camp on the 21st of August, when it joined Buell's forces in their great race after Bragg to Louisville, Ky. They arrived at Louisville on the 28th of September, and, after a rest of three days, the line of march was again resumed. It proceeded out the Bardstown turnpike and reached Rolling Fork on the 8th of October, where it was saluted with the roar of battle at Perryville, only seven miles distant. Later in the day, it marched with its division to the battle-field, but was compelled to be mere spectators of the battle. After an unsuccessful pursuit of the enemy, the national forces returned to Nashville, arriving on the 26th of November.

At Nashville the army was re-organized by Gen. Rosecrans, and the battery was engaged much of the time in foraging, which several

*At expiration of three years' service.

times brought it in contact with Gen. Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry. It participated in the battle of Stone River, and other battles incident to the capture of Murfreesboro, which was entered on the 4th of January, 1863. In the battle of the 31st of December, the battery lost two of its guns, but had the good fortune to re-capture them. It lost severely in the several days' fighting. After the battle, the following members of the Sixth Battery were specially mentioned for gallantry: First Sergt. G. W. Smelts; Sergts. Hust, Miller, Howard, Casey and Hartman; Corporals Collins, Tool, Kimberk and Scott; Privates Evans, Kirby and Robbinett. In the battle of Chickamauga, which was fought on the 19th of September, the battery participated and again lost heavily. Among the wounded was Lieut. Smelts. During the two days' battle, it expended 383 rounds of ammunition, lost two caissons, a battery-wagon, and had two horses killed. It was dismounted while in Chattanooga (to which the army had fallen back, after the battle of Chickamauga), owing to the want of forage and horses, and thus remained for some time inactive. On the 12th of December two-thirds of the battery re-enlisted as veterans, and started home January 1, 1864, on furlough—the non-veterans being transferred to the Twentieth Ohio Battery. While the veterans were at home on furlough, they added one hundred men to their ranks. Upon the return of the battery to the front, its first active duty was in the Atlanta campaign, in which it operated with Gen. Wood's (Third) Division, Fourth Army Corps, and during the 120 days of that brilliant march, was almost constantly engaged. Corporal William Matthews was mortally wounded at Dallas, and the next day Bugler Whitney was killed by sharpshooters. At Kenesaw Mountain, on the 19th of June, private Alfred Hersh was killed, and three others were wounded. It maintained its position before Kenesaw, and was highly complimented by Gen. O. O. Howard for accurate firing. The battery expended 250 rounds of ammunition in a charge made on the 27th. On the 6th of July, Lieut. Ayres was wounded by a rebel sharp-shooter, from the effects of which he died on the 8th. From the 13th to the 25th, the battery was busily engaged in bombarding the city of Atlanta. August 25, it formed part of the flanking movement to Jonesboro, and took part in all the subsequent operations, and on the 9th of September it entered Atlanta, and while here was re-equipped for the field. It moved with the Fourth Corps on the 3d of October after Gen. Hood, who had commenced his march to the rear of Atlanta. Capt. Bradley being away on leave of absence, the command of the battery devolved on First Lieut. A. C. Baldwin. It participated in the battle of Franklin on the 15th of December, of which action, says Whitelaw Reid, "Eighteen stands of colors were taken on the battery-front during the battle, and the rebels so crowded the embrasure that Private Jacob Stinebaugh resorted to the use of axes and picks with success. In this battle the battery lost William B. Welch, mortally wounded, and four others slightly. Welch fell into the hands of a Mrs. Bentley, of Franklin, who kindly nursed him, regardless of rebel opposition, and when he died saw him properly buried, with head-board and inscription, and a representation of the flag he so nobly fought under cut upon the board." In the second day's battle before Nashville, the battery went into position in front of Overton's Hill, eight miles from the city, and engaged Sandford's Mississippi rebel Battery, completely silencing it. It joined in the pursuit of the retreating rebels to the banks of the Tennessee River, and then marched for Huntsville, Ala., where it arrived on the 15th of January, 1865. It made a severe march to Eastport, Miss., in February, but before reaching that place, it was ordered back to Huntsville, where it remained in quarters until the close of the war. It returned to Ohio in the latter part of August, and, on the 1st of September, 1865, was mustered out of the service. It lost by death from wounds, sixteen; by disease, twenty-six; discharged by reason of disease, thirty; of wounds, four; by expiration of service, twenty-one; re-enlisted as veterans, sixty-six.

The First Light Artillery (Col. James Barnet, of Cleveland), was represented by a battery or company from this county. Battery D was recruited by Capt. Andrew J. Konkle, and was made up in Summit County. The original commissioned officers of Battery D were Andrew J. Konkle, Captain; Paul F. Rhoerbacher, L. P. Porter, Senior and Junior First Lieutenants; and W. H. Pease, Henry C. Lloyd, Senior and Junior Second Lieutenants. Capt. Konkle was promoted to Major of the First Artillery on the 8th of September, 1863,

and was honorably discharged August 8, 1864. Lieut. Rhoerbacher resigned January 1, 1862; Lieut. Porter resigned August 28, 1863; Lieut. Pease was promoted to First Lieutenant January 1, 1862, to Captain July 30, 1864, and mustered out with battery; Lieut. Lloyd was mustered out October 23, 1863; Sergt. N. M. Newell was promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1862, to First Lieutenant July 13, 1863, and mustered with battery; Sergt. M. G. Ransom, promoted to Second Lieutenant July 13, 1863, and resigned April 15, 1864; Henry C. Grant was promoted to Second Lieutenant March 30, 1863, and transferred to Battery A, to First Lieutenant May 2, 1865, and mustered out with battery; Sergt. Josiah Brown was promoted to Second Lieutenant May 9, 1864, and transferred to Battery E. At the general muster-out, the commissioned officers were Giles J. Cockerill, Captain; J. H. Rees, William Edwards, Senior and Junior First Lieutenants; W. M. Welcher, Cornelius Linehan, Senior and Junior Second Lieutenants.*

The First Artillery was originally organized under the old militia law of 1860. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, it was ordered to Columbus, and thence to Marietta. It was afterward ordered to Virginia, where it served until its expiration of three month's service, when it was ordered to Columbus for muster-out. It was at once re-enlisted for three years, and for this organization it was that Capt. Konkle's Battery D was recruited, and mustered into the service in September, 1861. It left Camp Dennison on the 1st of November, and on the 10th, reported to Gen. Nelson at Mount Sterling, Ky. It was with Nelson until the 29th, when it reported to Gen. A. M. McCook, at Munfordville, Ky. In February, 1862, it was again ordered to report to Gen. Nelson, at Elizabethtown, but soon returned to its old quarters at Munfordville, and thence proceeded with Gen. McCook to Nashville. With the Fourth Division it moved to Pittsburg Landing, thence to Corinth, and on the 30th of June it was at Athens, Ala. July 30, the battery moved from Columbia, Tenn., with Gen. Nelson's command, to Lebanon, Ky., and in September, at Munfordville, it was overwhelmed by the enemy, and its entire force and material captured. The men were paroled and sent home to Ohio, remaining at Camp Chase until January, 1863, when they were exchanged. The battery was re-organized and equipped at Columbus, and joined the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., in March. It served in Eastern Kentucky until July, when it marched with Gen. Burnside's army to Cumberland Gap, and took part in the capture of that rebel stronghold. It participated in the siege of Knoxville, and, immediately after the siege was raised, re-enlisted as veterans, and the men were sent home on the usual thirty days' furlough. The ranks were filled up at Cleveland, and early in 1864, it proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn. It was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the fighting of that eventful period. It took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, the closing struggles of the war. It was finally mustered out of the service at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th of July, 1865.

The Ninth Independent Battery was made up principally in this county. The first commissioned officers were H. S. Wetmore, Captain; L. P. Barrows, First Lieutenant, and John M. Hinde, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Wetmore resigned December 12, 1862, and Second Lieut. H. B. York was promoted to Captain, and in that position, mustered out with the battery. This battery was organized at Camp Wood Cleveland, on the 11th of October, 1861. It was first fitted out as a four-gun battery, with two ten-pounders and two twelve-pound howitzers, but afterward became a full six-gun battery. It served in Kentucky until the 1st of January, 1863, and participated in several hard fights. It was at Cumberland Gap and at Mill Springs. For its gallantry at the latter place, it was presented with two six-pound guns, by Gen. Thomas, which had been captured from the enemy at Cumberland Gap. During the retreat of the national forces from the Gap across the State to the Ohio River, in September and October, 1862, the Ninth Battery performed the most arduous duty. Placed in charge of a train, on the safety of which the whole retreat depended, the battery felt like sacrificing themselves to a man rather than permit it to be captured, and on this determination it acted during the whole of that retreat. On the 26th of January, 1863, the battery received orders to report to the Army of the Cumber-

*The local facts pertaining to this battery were furnished us by Capt. H. C. Grant.

land at Nashville, where it arrived on the 1st of February, and where it remained until the 6th of March, when it moved out to Franklin and took position with the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 21st of November, the battery was assigned to the First Division, Twelfth Corps, Department of the Army of the Cumberland. Four men of the battery were captured by guerrillas on the 23d of December, who treated them inhumanly —tying their hands behind them, shot them and threw their bodies into the Elk River. Two of them, however escaped, by getting their hands loose and swimming to the shore —one died the next day. The other, James W. Foley, of Hudson, was permanently disabled in the right leg.* Under a general order of the Army of the Cumberland, an assessment of $30,000 on the neighborhood, was made for the benefit of the families of the three murdered men. In February, 1864, about three-fourths of the battery re-enlisted, and returned home on furlough. On the 9th of April it reported at Tullahoma, with an aggregate of 151 men, having received a number of recruits while at home. In May, it acted with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. It went also with him in his march to the sea. On the 29th of July, 1865, it was mustered out and discharged.

This comprises a sketch of the regiments which were represented by full companies from Summit County, so far as we have been able to learn them. In compiling these sketches of different regiments, we have drawn freely on "Ohio in the War," by Whitelaw Reid. But as it is said to be not wholly free from errors, we have endeavored so far as possible to have members of the regiments noticed look over and correct any errors recognizable, in order that injustice may be done to none.

The number of soldiers contributed by Summit County during the war to the armies of the Union may not be definitely given, but probably exceeded 3,000 men. The different arms of the service, viz., infantry, cavalry and artillery, were each well represented. The *Beacon* of July 24, 1862, published the following list of soldiers, in the army at that time, from the different townships: Bath, 27 men; Boston, 89; Copley, 34; Coventry, 26; Cuyahoga Falls, 55; Franklin, 43; Green, 62; Hudson, 58; Middlebury, 26; Northfield, 42; Norton, 15; Northampton, 28; Portage, 203; Richfield, 42; Springfield, 51; Stow, 22; Tallmadge, 44, and Twinsburg, 48—a total of 910 men. The regiments recruited after that date, including drafts and enlistments in old regiments, comprised at least twice as many more. From the *Beacon* we find that the county was twice subjected to a draft, but each time the number selected through the means of "fortune's wheel" was small. The first draft occurred in October, 1862, and resulted as follows, by townships: Bath, 7; Copley, 27; Coventry, 49; Franklin, 59; Green, 26; Hudson, 8; Northampton, 7; Norton, 40; Northfield, 7; Portage, 49; Richfield, 29; Stow, 1; Springfield, 42, and Twinsburg, 7 men. Townships not mentioned made up their respective quotas by voluntary enlistments. The next draft took place on the 7th of May, 1864, as follows: Bath, 2; Cuyahoga Falls, 5; Boston, 3; Copley, 14; Coventry, 1; Franklin, 11; Hudson, 4; Middlebury, 4; Northampton, 13; Norton, 13; Springfield, 2; Stow, 6, and Tallmadge, 4 men. It is no reproach to the valor of Summit County that it was twice drafted. Many loyal and brave counties were drafted more than twice. Calls were made so often for soldiers that it was impossible to fill them as fast as made, and often before one quota was complete, another call was before the people. The great wonder is that men volunteered as freely as they did, notwithstanding the justness of the cause in which they were engaged. When we view the war in its full magnitude, it seems an event well calculated to discourage the most valorous. A war that in four years called for the following troops: April 15, 1861, 75,000 men; July 22, 1861, 500,000; July 2, 1862, 300,000; August 4, 1862 (for nine months), 300,000; June 15, 1863, the militia; October 17, 1863, 500,000; March 14, 1864, 200,000; April 22, 1864, 100 days' militia; July 18, 1864, 500,000; December 19, 1864, 300,000, is without parallel in modern history, and the alacrity with which these calls were responded to is as unparalleled as the gigantic proportions of the war itself. When we take all this into consideration, it is not in the least strange that a few of these calls should be filled by draft; nor is it, as we have said, any reproach or reflection upon the valor of the county.

In commemoration of the services of those

*Reid.

who laid down their lives upon the altar of their country, memorials have been erected in different parts of the county, which are intended to symbolize the affection of surviving friends. These memorials consist of monuments, chapels, etc., and are city or township affairs, and will receive appropriate mention elsewhere in this work. Not being erected by the county at large, a notice of them does not really belong in this chapter, but in the chapters devoted to the townships in which they are located.

An important element that was widely felt throughout the Northern States during the late war deserves more than a mere passing mention. We allude to the active part borne by the noble women of the country. Their deeds deserve to be written in characters of gold. Love and devotion to the unfortunate and heart-felt pity for the woes of suffering humanity, are among their strongest characteristics. Their kindly smiles of sympathy break through the clouds of misfortune, and their gentlest tones rise amid the sighs of suffering and sorrow. Hundreds and thousands of these noble, self-sacrificing women, like ministering angels, took their places in camp and hospital, where many a brave soldier had cause to thank God for their presence. They went forth, braving all the dangers incident to the times and the place, with the expressed sentiment that if they died their loss would not be felt. Noble, but mistaken souls! The world sustains its heaviest loss when such spirits fall. But not alone by those who went forward to nurse and care for the sick and wounded was all the good accomplished that is accredited to female hands. Those who remained at home performed a good work, "the half of which has not yet been told," but the results of which was felt by many a poor worn-out soldier.

The Soldiers' Aid Society, composed of ladies, was an early organization formed for the benefit of the soldiers in the field, and was productive of great good. Says Whitelaw Reid upon this subject: "Efforts of the people in behalf of their soldiers may be gathered from records of their organized action through the medium of aid societies, sanitary commissions, Christian commissions, soldiers' fairs, etc., some names of the fortunate ones whose privilege it was to work as the almoners of the people's bounty; some traces of the more public demonstrations. But the real history of the work will never be written, never can be written, perhaps never ought to be written. Who shall intrude to measure the love of the mothers, and sisters, and wives, at home for the soldiers in the field? Who shall chronicle the prayers and the labors to shield them from death and disease? Who shall speak worthily of that religious fervor which counted loss and suffering and life as nothing, so that by any means God's work might be done in the battle for liberty and right." The Cincinnati branch of the Sanitary Commission was the most extensive relief association in the State. A soldiers' aid society was a State organization, with branches in each county. It found a ready response among the ladies of Summit County. An organization, auxiliary to the State Aid Society, was formed in Akron, with branches in each township, which was instrumental in accomplishing a noble work. The following extract is from a soldier's letter, published at the time, and is illustrative of this good work: "It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when I arrived in the hospital. Soon after my entrance, I was stripped and bathed in a large tub of tepid water, shown to bed, and a nice clean white shirt and a pair of drawers were given me. I soon encased my tired limbs in my new wardrobe, and while doing so my eyes caught sight of the words 'From the Woman's Aid Society,' stamped in black ink on each garment. I lay down, pulled the blanket over my head and thought of my situation. Here I am in a hospital, prostrated with disease, worn out in body and mind, over eight hundred miles from any spot I can call home, my own mother and sister long since dead; but the noble-hearted women of the North—those angels of mercy—are supplying the place of mother and sister, not only to me, but to thousands of suffering soldiers from every State. Presently I felt two large tears coursing down my cheeks and running into my mustache, followed by myriads of others dropping on the sheet under my chin, forming innumerable little salt-water pools. When well, I am a strong man, and it requires some sudden and deep grief to bring me to tears; but tears of gratitude flowed from me that evening as freely as drops of rain from an April cloud; and, like a spoiled child, I cried myself to sleep." This is but one instance, and how many other soldiers of the armies of the Union could tell the same story!

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society was formed in Akron early in the summer of 1861, and continued in active operation until the close of the war. As we have said, the real history of its work can never be written. Funds were raised by fairs, festivals, mite societies, etc., and as soon as raised were invested in such articles as were needed most, and immediately sent to camps and hospitals. Many a blessing upon the fair ones, and many a prayer for their happiness was breathed by the recipients of these timely favors. But we will not pursue the subject. Full justice to these angels of mercy cannot be done in our limited space. We will only add, in conclusion of the chapter, a hope that their efforts may never again be called into play in a similar contest.

CHAPTER V.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY—PIONEER MINISTERS—ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—COUNTY NEWSPAPERS—THE PRESS OF TO-DAY—RAILROADS—
—THEIR INVENTION—BENEFIT TO THE COUNTY.

GO ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature—was the command given over eighteen centuries ago by the Man of Nazareth. Nor was it intended alone for the salvation of those nations who, year after year, brought tribute to Cæsar. With prophetic vision, the world's great Redeemer gazed on nations then unborn, and heard the cry of those who, in all ages, even at the "ends of the earth," groaned beneath the yoke of sin. Then, for the redemption, He gave to His disciples those commands which in later years have caused His people to widely spread God's glorious truth. When from Atlantic's coast, even from Plymouth Rock, the Star of Empire first renewed her journey westward, and the pioneers of a mighty race descended the western slopes of the Alleghanies, then in the van of the great army, the heralds of salvation bore aloft the Cross of Calvary. In the broad valley of the Mississippi, destined to become the home of a greater nation than any Cæsar ever ruled, the solitary settlers rejoiced to hear those early messengers proclaim the "glad tidings of great joy," or wept at the story of Pilate, the crown of thorns, and the agonies of Golgotha and Calvary. The dark and gloomy forests were pierced by the light that shone from the Star of Bethlehem, and the hymns of praise to God were mingled with the music of the woodman's ax, for in those early days, it could well be said that

"The groves were God's first temples."

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

The introduction of Christianity into the wilderness of Ohio was coeval with the settlement of the territory. Pioneer preachers and ministers, sent out by missionary societies of the older settled States of the East, wandered to the Ohio Territory, when few human beings, other than Indians, were to be found within its limits. And what is now Summit County was, in this respect, equally blest with other portions of the Western country. With the pioneers themselves, came missionaries, many of whom devoted years of energy and faithful labor to the Indians, teaching them "the way unto eternal life." A case of this kind is recorded of Rev. Mr. Badger, a missionary from Blanford, Mass., who is said to have been the first minister ever on the Reserve, and for years devoted his time equally to his white and red brethren. Gen. Bierce, in his history of Summit County, says: "Mr. Badger came out and examined his field of labor in 1800, and so well pleased was he with the prospect, that he returned, resigned his charge in Blanford, where he had labored fourteen years, and removed his family to the almost trackless wilderness. He divided his labors between the whites of the Reserve and the Indians of Sandusky and Maumee. He was not only a preacher of peace, but a man of war. He was in Harrison's army during the war of 1812, and at the siege of Fort Meigs. In 1835, he tired of increasing civilization, and removed to Wood County, Ohio, where he died in 1846." Rev. Mr. Badger established the first church, of which we have any record, in

Summit County, on the 4th of September, 1802, at the house of Mr. Hudson, in Hudson Township. The society consisted of thirteen persons, not one of whom but has been called to account for "the deeds done in the body." A full history of this pioneer church will be found in the chapter devoted to Hudson.

The pioneers of Summit County had been brought up under the rigid system of Puritanism, imbibed, as it were, from Plymouth Rock itself, and hence, when they came to "New Connecticut," as this region was then called, these religious principles were still held, and most scrupulously guarded. A writer upon this subject, whose ripe scholarship and vast experience entitles his opinion to some weight, says: "They brought to this new land a religious spirit that eagerly seized upon 'The Reserve,' as a means to propagate a theology that had hitherto flourished only within the rock-bound limits of New England. In their native land, hedged about by traditions that had commanded the unquestioning respect of parents and children for many generations; opposition had been thrust out, and the people began to feel, like the Jews of old, that they were especially aided of God, and that they alone had kept the faith undefiled. But, hitherto, it had not been successfully transplanted, and, when the 'Western Reserve' was placed in the control of those 'to the manor born,' a prominent thought in their minds was that now favorable circumstances were to aid in transplanting the Puritan faith to a spot peculiarly guarded, from which its influence, like the light, should dispel the the darkness, and make the Church of New England the church universal. Accepting the dogma of 'original sin,' they got beneath the denunciatory preaching of their native land, with a meekness that was satisfied, if, by the rigid rule of practice laid down, they might, peradventure, be saved. But under this quiet exterior, there was a true war-like spirit, and the mind of each member of the church, that had reached maturity of thought, was an arsenal of theological weapons. At church meetings, in the social circles, and on the street, the ponderous themes of 'election,' 'fore-ordination,' 'the perseverance of the saints,' and kindred subjects, were prominent topics, and wielded with a power and an address that vividly recalls the physical combat of mediæval times. On coming to the new country, however, these characteristics experienced a change. The standing army had been mobilized, and each member was imbued with the enthusiasm of a crusader, but they found here an enemy, to subdue whom their arsenal held no adequate weapon. Their fulminations of the decrees were met with an appeal to common-sense philosophy; dogmas were met with the demand for freedom of thought; and the result here, as in many a physical conflict, was that the light-armed forces completely demoralized those strong only in their defensive armor, and forced them to accept, and, in the end, to champion, that freedom of thought that they had early learned to denounce as heresy."

The early religious history of "The Reserve" would make an interesting volume, and one of considerable magnitude, but our space will not admit of more than a passing glance in this chapter. The early missionaries and pioneer preachers, as we have said, came to the county with the early settlers themselves. Rev. David Bacon was one of these pioneer soldiers of the Cross, and the next minister in this section, perhaps, a Mr. Badger. He established a "Church of Christ," in Tallmadge, in 1809. This early temple of God consisted of ten members, five males and five females, and, "having no meeting-house, they met in private houses and barns." Of the church, established by Mr. Bacon, Gen. Bierce says: "Imbued with the spirit of New England theology, Mr. Bacon conceived the project of transplanting it into the Western world. A religious colony was his favorite theory, in which all should believe alike and be bound to contribute to the support of the Gospel by a tax on the land, which should be tantamount to a mortgage on the property. * * * Mr. Bacon had previously purchased from Tallmadge & Starr 12,000 acres of land at $1.50 per acre. * * * This purchase gave him a controlling interest in the township. In all subsequent sales by him, he inserted a clause in the contract charging every one hundred acres of land sold, with a tax of $2 a year for the support of the Gospel—and none but believers in the Saybrook platform could have any land at any price, or on any condition except that of joining the church." Doubtless the reverend gentleman was looking forward to that good time coming, when "the lamb and the lion shall lie down together," and we shall all see alike and be alike and love

each other like one great family. But the world was not old enough nor ripe enough for so grand and glorious a scheme, and hence Mr. Bacon was doomed to a bitter disappointment. Other individuals and companies holding lands, sold them "unincumbered by restrictions as to religious beliefs," and free of any tax for church or Gospel purposes. The liberality and freedom of these titles, compared to the entailed incumbrance of the Bacon system, soon broke up the latter and the "theory of an exclusive religious community failed." Members who, of their own free-will and accord, were willing to contribute to the support of the Gospel, protested against being driven into support of it, whether they were willing or not, and, as a natural consequence, a spirit of bitterness was engendered in the church "which brought forth anything but holiness." The feeling against Mr. Bacon became so strong that he was finally forced to resign his charge. This he did in the spring of 1812; also, "gave up his land contract and abandoned his Utopian scheme." He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, who, it seems, did not continue in the high esteem of the church for any length of time. His resignation was earnestly sought, and, when tendered, was eagerly accepted. The history of this church will be given more fully in another chapter.

A log meeting house was erected in Tallmadge in 1814, and in 1817 an edifice for church purposes was built in Hudson. Elder Newcomb was an early divine of Copley Township, and preached the first sermon in that division of the county. The first society organized there, however, was by Mr. Pettitt, a Congregational minister, in 1832. Religious meetings were held in Twinsburg in 1820. A Congregational Church was formed in that township in 1828, by Rev. Samuel Bissell. Thus the Gospel spread and churches were organized as the county became peopled by the whites, until now, side by side with the schoolhouse, we find in every section, those

"Steeple towers
And spires, whose silent fingers point to Heaven."

The cause of education received the early attention of the pioneers of Summit County, and among these Connecticut Yankees it found a congenial soil in which it flourished, and has brought forth fruit a hundred fold. In the early settlement of this part of the State, there were a great many influences that worked against general education. Neighborhoods were thinly settled, money was scarce, and the people generally were poor. There were no schoolhouses, nor was there any public school fund to build schoolhouses, or even to pay teachers. All persons of either sex, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work, the labor of the females being as heavy and important as that of the men; and this strain upon their industry continued for years. Another drawback to education was a lack of teachers and of books. Taking all these facts together, it is a great source of wonder that the pioneers had any schools at all. But the early settlers, who came principally from New England, the seat of learning and the birth-place of liberal education, deserve the highest honors for their prompt and energetic efforts in the establishment of schools. Just as soon as the settlements would at all justify, schools were opened at each one, and any vacant cabin, stable, barn or other outhouse was used as a temple of learning. The schools were paid for by subscription, at the rate of about 50 or 75 cents a month per scholar. Although the people of Ohio and of Summit County displayed this early interest in the cause of education, yet, when the State Legislature passed a law in 1825, making education compulsory, it raised quite a tempest for a time. The taxpayers of the country at large very heartily indorsed the Legislature in passing the Canal Law, which voted away millions of money, but as heartily condemned it for passing a law compelling them to support "pauper schools," and the poorer classes were loud in their condemnation, because the law made "pauper scholars" of their children.

Those who remember the early school-laws of Ohio will remember the frequent changes made in them, and how crude and imperfect they were as compared to the present law. The early laws were changed every session of the Legislature, until they became a perfect chaos of amendments, provisions, etc., which none were wholly able to explain or understand. One district would act under one law, and an adjoining district under altogether a different one. But the adoption of a new Constitution gave the State a revised school law, said, at

the time of its adoption, to be the best and most perfect within the bounds of the Union. And from that day to the present, it has kept its place as the best and most liberal school law of any of the States.

The early schoolhouses, as a general thing, were of the poorest kind. In towns, they were dilapidated buildings, either frame or logs, and in the country they were invariably of logs. Usually but one style of architecture was used in building them. They were erected, not from a regular fund or by subscription, but by labor given. The neighbors would gather together at some place previously agreed upon, and with ax in hand the work was soon done. Logs were cut from sixteen to eighteen feet in length, and of these the walls were raised. Broad boards composed the roof, and a rude fire-place and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and these daubed over with mud completed the schoolhouse, with the exception of the windows and the furniture. These were as rude and as primitive as the house itself. The window was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening, in winter, paper, saturated with grease, served to admit the light. Just under this window, two or three stout pins were driven in the log in a slanting direction, on which a log puncheon was fastened, and this was the "writing desk" of the whole school. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and in the round side two large holes were bored at each end, and in each a stout pin, fifteen inches, was driven. These pins formed the legs, and on rough and uneven floors, hardly ever more than three of these legs "touched bottom" at one and the same time. And the books! They were as promiscuous as the house and furniture were rude. The New Testament was the most popular reader. "Introduction to the English Reader," "Sequel to the English Reader," and finally the reader itself, were in the collection of school-books of the time. The New England Primer was one of the primary books. The higher spellers were Dilworth's and then Webster's. Grammar was scarcely ever taught; when it was, the text-books used were Murray's and Kirkham's Grammars. But it is unnecessary to follow the description further. Those who have known only the perfect system of schools of the present can scarcely form an idea of the limited capacity of educational facilities in this favored region fifty to seventy years ago. There are doubtless, however, many still living in Summit County who, from personal experience, know something of pioneer schools and schoolhouses.

The first school taught in Summit County was by George Pease, in the fall and winter of 1801. The house in which it was taught stood on the southwest corner of Lot 56, of Hudson Township, and "near the center of what was then the public square." The next school in this settlement was taught in the same house by Miss Patty Filer. The first school was taught in Norton Township by Sarah Wyatt, in a little log cabin near Johnson's Corners. In 1809, a school was taught in Northampton by Justus Remington, and in Richfield a Mr. Farnum was the pioneer pedagogue. In the winter of 1812, Reuben Upson wielded the birch and ferule in Springfield Township in a little house that stood near Cass' Camp-ground; Miss Lucy Foster performed the same office in Tallmadge Township in 1810, in a small log shanty that stood south of the center. Rachel Hammond, in 1811, taught the first school in Bath Township, in a house belonging to Aaron Miller, and Lois Ann Gear taught the first in Boston Township, in the summer of the same year; in 1817, Joseph Mishler taught the first school in Franklin Township, in a log house that had been built for a church.

From these facts it will be seen that the pioneers of Summit County lost no time in establishing schools in the new country to which they had come. As we have said, there were no free schools then, but all schools were paid for by general subscription.

The county, in addition to its excellent system of common schools, has, at the present time, several colleges, academies and high schools in successful operation. These will be written up fully in the respective townships in which they are located. The educational history of each township will also be given, from the small beginnings already noticed, through its various changes and improvements, to its present perfect state.

The following statistics, from the report of the State Board of Education, will be found of general interest:

MONEY RECEIVED WITHIN THE YEAR.

Balance on hand September 1, 1878....		$67,558 30
State Tax.....		22,405 26
Irreducible School Fund.....		1,688 58
Local Tax for School and Schoolhouse Purposes.....		84,371 49
Amount received on sale of bonds.....		1,040 20
From fines, licenses and other sources..		3,130 77
Total receipts.....		$180,194 60
Amount paid teachers.....	$70,226 10	
Managing and superinten'g	2,005 00	
Sites and buildings.....	19,477 50	
Interest on redemption of bonds.....	6,683 49	
Fuel and other contingent expenses.....	18,610 53	
Total expenditures.....		$117,002 62
Balance on hand September 1, '79,		$63,191 98
Payment to Summit County.....		$19,362 00
Received from Summit County.....		22,003 28
Excess of Receipts from county..		$2,641 28
Section 16 Fund.....	$ 588 70	
Western Reserve Fund.....	1,115 52	
Total.....		$1,704 22
Youths between six and twenty-one years—		
White, males, 6,601; females, 6,241....		12,842
Colored, males, 51; females, 55.....		106
Total.....		12,948
Number of Schoolhouses in County—		
Townships, primary, 144; high, 1.....		145
Separate districts, primary, 17; high, 7,		24
Total.....		169
Total value of School Property—		
Townships, primary, $141,792; high, $6,000.....		$147,792
Separate district, primary, $157,500; high, $38,800.....		$196,300
Total.....		$344,092
Number of different teachers employed—		
Townships, primary, males, 125; females, 124; high, males, 2.....		251
Separate districts, primary, males, 3; females, 68; high, males, 7; females, 13.....		91
Total.....		342
Average wages paid teachers—		
Townships, primary, males, per month,		$35
primary, females, per month,		26
high, males.....		62
high, females.....		00
Separate districts, primary, males....		113
primary, females..		40
high, males.....		90
high, females.....		70
No. of different pupils enrolled within the year—		
Townships, primary, males, 3,092; females, 2,552; high, males, 28; female, 23.....		5,665
Separate districts, primary, males, 1,742; females, 1,743; high, males, 346; females, 430.....		4,261
Total.....		9,926
Average daily attendance—		
Townships, primary, males, 1,536; females, 1,231; high, males, 13; females, 11.....		2,791
Separate districts, primary, males, 1,326; females, 1,313; high, males, 210; females, 309.....		3,158
Total.....		5,949
Per cent of average daily attendance of monthly enrollment—Townships, .75; separate districts, .92.		
Teachers employed in private schools—		
In townships, 5; separate districts 40		45
Pupils enrolled in private schools—		
Separate districts, males, 205; females, 250.....		455
No. of students in attendance at Buchtel College—		
Males, 104; females, 52.....		156
No. of students in attendance at Western Reserve College—		
Males, 93; females, 6.....		99

The following is from David Ellet, County Examiner, to the State Board of Education: "The schools of this county are slowly and steadily improving in efficiency and usefulness. They will compare favorably with those of the adjoining counties. Many of our teachers desire to know more of teaching as a profession, and, as a result of this, avail themselves largely of the opportunities furnished in this direction by our county institutes. Our schools need more good teachers—teachers better qualified by education, by experience, and by devotion to their work. They want more good school officers, and more earnestness, more enthusiasm, a greater sense of responsibility in all who are connected with the schools. In some localities an improved state of opinion is needed among those who patronize the schools, a more intelligent acquaintance with their present condition, and a more enlarged appreciation of their capabilities." The above is sound doctrine, and should be well considered by those who are concerned in the cause of education.

A few extracts from the annual report of Hon. J. J. Burns, State Commissioner of Schools, appear to us so appropriate in this connection that we give place to them. He

says: "How shall we cause our pupils to make the largest possible attainments in these foundation branches, and also have them, when they leave school, thirsting for more knowledge, and possessing trained mental faculties so that they may acquire it; the organ of these faculties to be contained in a healthy body, while mind and body are under the guidance of correct moral principles? To avoid waste of time and labor is to be able to better do the work in hand, and to apply the savings to something beyond. A search for wastage is a highly practical thing, and economy here, a moral duty. I have often asserted that there is a wastage in having pupils spend time in learning to spell hundreds—yes, thousands—of words which they never have occasion to use outside of the spelling-class, while probably the dictionary, which should be in constant use, rests in pensive quietness on the teacher's desk, if, indeed, there is one in the room. The meaning of words and their pronunciation are of far more moment than their spelling. The best text-books from which to learn these are the reader and dictionary; and the best proofs of progress are correct oral reading and written compositions. Is there anything better than a common spelling-book exercise to cause pupils to think that we learn words for the sake of knowing how to spell them? that we are seeking not kernels but shells? In penmanship, we want more drill in writing from dictation, in having the pupils put their thoughts or recollections upon paper rapidly and neatly. Copying that beautiful line at the top of the page with care and patience is a good exercise, but some better gymnastic is required to fit the writer for hours of real work. In one way and another, language rightly claims a large share of the attention of the teacher. It is the grand characteristic which distinguishes man from the other animals, the most direct product of his inner consciousness.

"The child has begun the study of language before his school life commences. Learning to talk seems as natural as learning to laugh, or cry, or play. But so much of knowledge and of the world is hidden in books, that a key must be found to unlock these treasures, and that key is reading—the power to translate the written word; to recognize it as the graphic symbol of an idea before in possession, so that the ability to reverse the process will follow, and printed words become the source of ideas. As the pupil masters words and their meaning, he is getting into his possession the tools with which he may dig in books for further knowledge, make his own knowledge more useful to him as a social being, and secure a body for his thoughts, without which incarnation they are as little subject to control as the weird fancies of a dream. The art of silent reading deserves more attention in school—practice in grasping the meaning of a passage in the shortest possible time, and reproducing it with pen or tongue. But along with this, in its earlier stages, and a short time preceding it, is the oral reading exercise, wherein the reader must serve as eyes to the listeners, so that they may, through his voice, *see* the printed page. How much inspiration is there in this work when each listener has the page before his own eyes? The translation of a written sentence into a spoken sentence is much more than the mere translation, in their right order, of the *words* of the written sentence; and to do this well requires, besides the names of the written characters, culture of voice, training of eye, quickening of emotion. To serve as a medium through which others may know the printed page, catching its syllables upon the ear, is not low art. To breathe life into dead words, and send them into the depths of the moral and intellectual nature of the hearer, and that with power to convince, to arouse, to subdue, greater than if the hearer had been his own interpreter, is high art indeed. We cannot, however, afford the time, even if that were the only obstacle, to train all our school children to be readers in this artistic sense. We must content ourselves with the more modest aim, and remember that, after all, the prime object of the reading exercise in school is not to train the youth to shine as elocutionists, or serve as a mirror for others, but to impart to them the ability to get knowledge from books, and to keep alive a hunger for it, thus 'determinating the pupil to self-activity,' which Hamilton calls the 'primary principle of education.'

"Another language of great value is committing to memory—learning by *heart* well, phrases—choice selections, gems of thought and expression, culled from the best writings of the best writers. These should be judiciously selected, so as not to be too much beyond the easy comprehension of the pupil. They should,

above all other requisites, be pure, healthful, inspiring. The teacher should add interest to the work by relating incidents in the life of the authors. We know with what tenacity the memory clings to the simple rhymes learned in childhood. If this work be continued as it should be, who can deny its lasting effects upon life? A refined taste and quickened intellect may be hoped for as the result of drinking in and assimilating beautiful thoughts in chaste, musical language—words of warning or of approval, flashed by the memory upon the judgment in the time of temptation, of resistance thereto. * * * * * * * * *

"One very good result of increased attention to literature in the schools is the marked increase in the amount of wholesome reading—history, biography, travels, poetry, popular science and the lessened demand for dime novels and other low fiction. Few questions are, in their bearing upon the future of our country, more important than this: *What are the boys and girls reading?* I would not, then, have less time spent in our schools upon language, but teachers may well look into the subject, and see whether that time is spent to the best advantage. The puplic regard arithmetic, par excellence, as *the* practical study. It is the practical educator's strong tower, and we have it taught in season and out. The nine digits seem to have taken the place of the heathen gods, and their demand for offerings knows no cessation. Measured by any definition of the practical, as a means either to fit one directly for bread-getting in the common business of life, or as a means of mental culture and discipline, a large part of arithmetic, as found in our books and taught from them, falls short. Instead of introducing, at an early stage, the science of geometry, we fritter away valuable time upon annuities and alligation, and progression; and, as for interest, one would think that mankind in general made a living by shaving each other's notes. Children begin early to develop the idea of numbers. It concerns matters of their daily life. The elemental steps of writing and reading numbers, or the symbols of numbers, naturally follow, and, usually, are not difficult of acquirement. But there is such a gap between the conditions needed for the ready learning of these things, and the more mature judgment and that knowledge of business and the world, demanded in the intelligent solution of ordinarily difficult problems in discount and certain other branches of applied arithmetic. Back and forth across this stretch the boy's mind must swing like a pendulum, repelled by what it cannot comprehend, and by what it has grown tired of. He marks time, when he could so readily oblique into some other study and march forward. Then, by and by, if these advanced parts of arithmetical science are needed, their acquisition would be easy. Meanwhile, the child may give increased attention to literature and be learning interesting and profitable lessons about this world into which he has come, and in what he came, and how to take care of it. While these priceless practical lessons are in progress, one can fancy that the arithmetic itself would enjoy the rest.

"In the time which can be saved, also a few short steps could be taken in some other branches now much neglected. The reason for, and the practical mode of, doing many things which are to be done in real life by the citizen, the man of business, thé manager of a household, might be taught in the schools. Something of the nature of the materials which we eat, drink and wear, and economy in the buying and using, would be excellent lessons. If He is a benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, the language does not furnish a name for him or her who shall cause the laboring man to know how to make $1 produce the good results for which he must now expend two. No matter whether we regard the school as established primarily for the good of the children, or for the preservation of the State, we must admit that the most valuable result of all education, is the building of good characters. This, to speak definitely, is to instill correct principles, and train in right habits. Citizens with these 'constitute a State.' Men and women with these are in possession of what best assures rational happiness, the end and aim of human life."

In his report of 1878, upon the subject of Compulsory Education—a subject which is now receiving considerable attention in many of the States—the State Commissioner says: "Concerning the right of State or Government to pass and carry into effect what is known as Compulsory Laws, and require parents and guardians, even against their will, to send their children to school, there does not appear to be

much diversity of opinion. Concerning the policy thereof, dependent upon so many known and unknown conditions, there is the widest diversity. I can write no history of the results of the act of March 20, 1877, for it does not seem to have any. A great good would be wrought if the wisdom of the General Assembly could devise some means which shall strengthen and supplement the powers of Boards of Education, and enable them to prevent truancy, even if only in cases where parents desire their children to attend school regularly, but parental authority is too weak to secure that end. The instances are not few in which parents would welcome aid in this matter, knowing that truancy is often the first step in a path leading through the dark mazes of idleness, vagabondage and crime.

"Whatever may be said of young children working in mills and factories, youthful idlers upon the streets of towns and cities should be gathered up by somebody and compelled to do something. If they learn nothing else, there will at least be this salutary lesson, that society is stronger than they, and without injuring them, will use its strength to protect itself. While we are establishing reform schools for those who have started in the way to their own ruin, and have donned the uniform of the enemies of civil society, it would be a heavenly importation to provide some way to rescue those who are yet lingering around the camp."

*The Press of Summit County.**—We have been fortunate in finding the very "fountain head" of the copious flow of local literature—polite, political, miscellaneous and otherwise—with which the people of the territory now embraced in Summit County, have been blessed during the past sixty years. In August, 1825, Mr. Laurin Dewey, a young printer from Ravenna, afterward well-known as a prominent Whig politician in Northern Ohio, issued a prospectus for a paper to be published in the village of Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron, to be called the *Ohio Canal Advocate.* To aid him in this enterprise, a subscription paper was circulated among the people of Middlebury, of which the following is a copy:

"We, the subscribers, being anxious for the prosperity of this section of the country, and the dissemination of useful information generally, do severally agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of purchasing a printing press, types, etc., and for erecting a printing establishment in the village of Middlebury, under the direction of Mr. Laurin Dewey, who will edit and publish a weekly paper, devoted to the general interests of the country, advertising, etc., the columns to be enriched by foreign and domestic news, religious intelligence, poetry, etc.; the sums so by us paid to be considered in the nature of a loan, to be repaid whenever the editor shall consider himself able to do so."

The names of the signers of this document, with their several contributions to the purchasing fund, are as follows: Charles Sumner, $10; Erastus Torrey, $10; Henry Chittenden, $5; Nathan Gillett, Jr., $5; Rufus Hart, $3; Edward Sumner, $10; Samuel Newton, $10; Charles W. Brown, $5; Benajah A. Allen, $3; Phineas Pettis, $5; Elijah Mason, $5; John McMillan, Jr., $10; Spencer & Morgan, $15; Alexander C. Lawson, $2; William McGallard, $2; D. W. Williams, $5; Thomas C. Viall, $2; Jacob Kaufman, $5; Jesse Allen, $4; Ithiel Mills, $3; Amos Spicer, $4; William Bell, $3; Roswell Kent & Co., $5; Henry Squires, $5; Elisha Farnam, $5; Joseph W. Brown; $5; Horatio Howard, $5; Ambrose S. Cotter, $5; Henry Rhodes, $3; William Phelps, $2; William J. Hart, $3; R. & S. McClure, $5; Theophilus Potter, $2; Joshua Richards, $2; Bagley & Humphrey, $10; Leonard Chatfield, $2; David Jones, $2; Titus Chapman, $2; Julius A. Sumner, $3; Miner Spicer, $4; Alpheus Hart, $1; Paul Williams, $2; Guerdon Geer, $5. Total amount subscribed, $204, a sum scarcely adequate to the purchase of a first-class printer's outfit in these latter days. Ozias Bowen, Esq., then a resident of Middlebury (afterward a prominent citizen of Marion, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county), associated himself with Mr. Dewey in the enterprise, but before the paper was started, Mr. Dewey transferred his interest to Elijah Mason, Esq.

The Portage Journal.—The Ohio Canal question, meantime, having been substantially settled, and needing no further advocacy, Messrs. Bowen and Mason, before the first issue, changed the name of their paper to the *Portage Journal.* The first number was issued on the 28th day of September, 1825. Printing materials were not as readily obtainable then as now,

* Written by Samuel A. Lane.

and, as the utmost economy had to be exercised in making the "plant," the Cleveland *Herald* having just procured a new dress, the old types, rules, chases, stands, cases, etc., purchased from that establishment, together with an old "Ramage" press—the press of Benjamin Franklin—constituted the entire outfit of the Portage *Journal*, the whole concern being transported overland, from Cleveland to Middlebury, in a couple of two-horse wagons. The size of the paper was 19x24 inches, with four columns to the page, the terms of publication being "Two dollars per annum (exclusive of postage), if payment be made within the year, or two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed until the year expires. *No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.*" In politics, the *Journal* appears to have been nearly neutral, with a very decided leaning toward the anti-Jackson, or Adams, party. The connection of Mr. Bowen ceased with No. 57. October 27, 1826. Mr. John McMillan, Jr. (father of Mr. George W. McMillan, of Northampton Township, to whom the writer is indebted for a portion of the material for this chapter), purchasing Mr. Bowen's interest, the new firm being McMillan & Mason, who changed the name of the paper to the *Portage Journal and Weekly Advertiser*—a pretty long name for so small a paper. This arrangement continued just one year, Mr. Mason retiring with No. 109, his place being taken by Alvah Hand, Esq., then practicing law in Middlebury, the new firm of McMillan & Hand, with Mr. Hand as editor, continuing its publication until January or February, 1829, when it was discontinued for want of adequate support, the materials of the office being sold to parties in Massillon. Mr. George W. McMillan, at present living among us, vigorous and hearty, and Hon. Hiram Bowen, afterward founder of the *Beacon*, and one term Summit County's Representative in the State Legislature, and still an active business man in the State of Kansas, were both employes in the pioneer printing office of Summit County—the *Portage Journal*.

The Ohio Observer.—The second place in which the newspaper found a "local habitation and a name" within the present limits of Summit County was Hudson. January 20, 1827, a religious paper called the *Western Intelligencer*, was started in Cleveland, edited by Harmon Kingsbury, J. G. and D. B. McLain, and Kingsbury, being the publishers. August 31, 1827, Rev. Randolph Stone became associate editor, and March 19, 1828, sole editor of the paper, with John G. McLain as publisher, which arrangement continued until the close of 1829, when the publication of the paper was suspended. In March, 1830, a new series was commenced in Hudson, with Warren Isham as editor and proprietor, who at that time changed the name to the *Observer and Telegraph*. December 30, 1830, Lewis Berry, a practical printer, became a partner with Mr. Isham in the concern, but in April, 1832, Mr. Isham again became sole proprietor of the paper. May 10, 1832, the name of Rev. James B. Walker appears joined with Mr. Isham, but was soon afterward dropped, the paper, about this time, taking the name of the *Ohio Observer*. February 26, 1834, R. M. Walker and S. J. Bradstreet became the editors and proprietors of the paper. December 11, 1834, Rev. James B. Walker, afterward Pastor of the Congregational Church in Akron, became sole editor and proprietor. At the close of 1835—about which time the paper was temporarily crippled through the breaking of its press, by a few sturdy blows from a blacksmith's sledge, wielded by a prominent citizen of Hudson, whose moral character the paper had or was about to call in question—Rev. A. R. Clarke became its editor and proprietor, and transferred the paper to Cleveland, uniting it with the Cleveland *Journal*, Rev. O. P. Hoyt being associated with Mr. Clarke as editor. November 1, 1838, the paper was discontinued, but its publication resumed January 9, 1839. April 16, 1840, the paper was returned to Hudson, with Prof. E. P. Barrows as editor, the pecuniary responsibility for its publication being assumed by an association of gentlemen in Hudson and other portions of the Western Reserve. October 2, 1842, Prof. Henry N. Day became associated with Prof. Barrows as one of the editors. February 14, 1844, the office, press, types, fixtures, etc., were destroyed by fire, and, for a short time, the paper was printed at Cuyahoga Falls.

After the fire, the association having charge of the publication of the paper, paid up the balance of its indebtedness and withdrew from the concern. The paper then went into the hands of A. Upson & Co., who published it till January, 1848, at which date it was transferred to W. Skinner & Co., who, in turn, transferred

it to Sawyer, Ingersoll & Co., in January, 1851, Messrs. Barrows and Day continuing to edit the paper until 1852, their services being performed gratuitously, being purely a "labor of love" for mankind in general, and the readers of the *Observer* in particular. J. S. Sawyer was the editor in 1852, and Rev. John C. Hart in 1853. January 11, 1854, the subscription-list of the *Family Visitor* was transferred to the *Observer*, which was continued one year longer, under the name of the *Ohio Observer and Register*, when, upon the failure of the publishers, the paper ceased to exist. The *Observer*, during its many vicissitudes, was always very ably edited. It was a religious, literary and political (non-partisan) family newspaper, specially representing the interests of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, under the old plan of union, and, during the nearly thirty years of its existence, its influence for good among the people of the Western Reserve cannot well be over-estimated.

The Family Visitor.—Hudson's second newspaper venture was the *Family Visitor*, commenced January 3, 1850, also in Cleveland, the names of Prof. J. P. Kirtland and O. H. Knapp, appearing as editors. On May 2, 1850, Mr. Knapp's name was dropped, the paper at that time being published simultaneously in Cleveland and Hudson. In January, 1852, the paper was wholly transferred to Hudson, and, in the spring of that year, Prof. Matthew C. Read became its sole editor, continuing to act in that capacity with great acceptance of the patrons and readers of the ever-welcome *Visitor* until January 11, 1854, when its subscription list was transferred to the *Observer and Register*, as before stated. The plan of the publishers and editors of the *Visitor* was to furnish a family paper—scientific, literary, religious and agricultural—of a high moral tone, excluding everything in any respect objectionable. It had subscribers in every State in the Union, who deeply regretted its discontinuance. It was the first of quite a large class of high-toned papers, which have since become successful; but, being in advance of the times, had to be given up, because under the disaster-inviting credit system then prevailing among newspaper publishers, and their so-called "patrons," the proprietors could not afford "to labor and to wait" for the future harvest which was surely coming.

The Hudson Enterprise.—This paper was established as an amateur sheet, in connection with a small job office, in May, 1875, by H. M. McDonald. It was a five-column folio, using "patent" outsides, the inside of the paper, only, filled with local and general news, advertising, etc., being printed in the office of publication. The *Enterprise*, which by this time had come to be an indispensable necessity in many of the households of the village and surrounding townships, was bought by Mr. J. H. Meek, in July, 1876, who in turn sold it to Col. Sullivan D. Harris, the former able editor of the *Ohio Cultivator*, in April, 1877. Col. Harris dying a few weeks after his purchase of the paper, it was bought by its present proprietor, Mr. C. G. Guilford, who changed it into a five-column quarto, the entire paper now being "set up" and printed at home. The *Enterprise*, for a purely local journal, is all that its name implies, and is eminently worthy of the increasing prosperity it now enjoys.

College City Venture.—In July, 1856, Mr. E. F. Chittenden, an old compositor on the *Visitor*, established a small weekly paper at Hudson, under this title, calling to his assistance as editor, M. C. Read, Esq., but only a few numbers were issued, though while it did live, it was very ably conducted, indeed.

Hudson Gazette.—In November, 1857, Rev. Alexander Clark, afterward becoming a D. D. and man of note in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pennsylvania, now deceased, started a small paper at Hudson under the above title. It was devoted to "Commerce, Education, Agriculture, Arts and News," and was quite ably edited but continued in existence on a few weeks.

The Ohio Review.—The next point, in chronological order, to be illumined by the effulgence supposed to emanate from the printing press, was Cuyahoga Falls. Largely through the influence of Judge Joshua Stow—then the owner of a large proportion of the lands of the village—Horace Canfield and Timothy P. Spencer, a couple of enterprising young printers of Hartford, Conn., were induced to remove to Cuyahoga Falls and open a newspaper and job printing office in 1833. After many delays in getting together the necessary materials, the first number of the *Ohio Review* was issued by Messrs. Canfield & Spencer November 30, 1833. The paper was neatly printed and quite ably conducted, and, being neutral in politics, was well-

liked by the people; but its circulation being necessarily very limited, and the income of the establishment not proving sufficient to meet its current expenses, the *Review*, after an existence of something over one year, was temporarily discontinued December 12, 1834, Messrs. Canfield & Spencer removing to Cleveland, and from there, soon afterward, to Medina. The printing office, however, remaining at the Falls, the publication of the *Review* was soon afterward resumed by "An Association of Gentlemen"—names not given—with Mr. James Lowrey as printer. The exact date of its discontinuance we have been unable to ascertain; but as Mr. Henry Wetmore has a number of the fourth volume, dated April 13, 1837, in his possession, and as an Akron contemporary of May 5, 1838, says: "There are four papers now published at Cuyahoga Falls, three of which are castigators, viz., the *Renovator*, the *Young Buzzard* and the *Telescope*," the three papers mentioned being ephemeral affairs, it is probable that the *Review* was still in existence at that date, and very likely continued for some years thereafter.

The Cuyahoga Falls Reporter.—In the year 1870, Mr. E. O. Knox, a practical printer, but with very little money and absolutely no journalistic experience, commenced the publication of a handsome nine-column weekly paper, under the title of the Cuyahoga Falls *Reporter*. Its outside pages are replete with choice literature, interesting miscellany, and carefully collated foreign and domestic news, its inside columns being devoted to local intelligence, advertising, etc. The *Reporter* is edited with ability, and, in point of newsy sprightliness, is far above the average weekly papers of the State. The *Reporter*, now well into the eleventh year of its existence, is steadily growing in public favor and circulation, and is exerting a powerful influence in promoting the industrial interests of the village, and in maintaining the proverbial reputation of Cuyahoga Falls for intelligence, morality and thrift.

The Akron Post was the first paper ever published in Akron proper. It was a five-column weekly sheet, Democratic in politics, and edited and published by Madison H. White, the materials having been imported from Medina. The press was of the "Ramage" persuasion—a wooden-framed affair, with stone bed, wooden platen and screw power, each form requiring two separate "pulls," the distinctness of the impression depending altogether upon the muscle and avoirdupois of the pressman, the forms being inked with huge sheep-skin balls, stuffed with cotton, even the glue-and-molasses hand-rollers not being used in this far-off country at that time. The first number of the *Post* was issued on the 23d day of March, 1836, and the last number on the 15th day of November of the same year, the duration of its life being a short two-thirds of a year only.

The Akron Journal, also Democratic, was the next candidate for the public favor of the good people of Akron. It was of about the same size and general character as the *Post*, but far more ably conducted, its editor and proprietor being our present venerable, well-preserved fellow-citizen, Judge Constant Bryan. The first number of the *Journal*—printed with the same press and types as its predecessor—was issued on the 1st day of December, 1836, and continued until the 15th day of June, 1837, the period of its existence being six months and two weeks only.

The American Balance, devoted to the interests of the people of Akron, the State of Ohio and the United States in general, and of the Whig party in particular, was started by Horace K. Smith and Gideon G. Galloway on the 19th day of August, 1837. The materials were second-hand, mostly procured in Cleveland, the press being the same on which the *Ohio Observer* had formerly been printed, and which had been broken by an irate citizen of Hudson a year or so before, as previously related, a new bed having been made for it at the foundry and machine-shop of Benjamin R. Manchester, then located on the east side of the Ohio Canal, at Lock 7, in North Akron. Mr. Smith, a man of education and a vigorous writer, was the editor of the *Balance*, while Mr. Galloway, being a practical printer, conducted the mechanical branch of the business. Early in 1838, Hiram Bowen, also a practical printer, as well as a sharp writer, purchased Mr. Galloway's interest in the *Balance*, and, with the care, labor and talent bestowed upon it, Messrs. Smith & Bowen ought to have made the *American Balance* a pecuniary success. But, as with its two Democratic predecessors, the fates were against them, the conspiring causes being, first, in the general stringency of the times, making it next to impossible for publishers anywhere in Ohio to get in

money enough from subscriptions, advertising, etc., to pay running expenses; and second, because Akron, being a mere dependency of Portage County—though then of more commercial importance than its county seat—no official patronage could be brought to the support of any paper outside of Ravenna, while, at the same time, for the same reason, the circulation of the local paper was confined almost exclusively to the immediate vicinity of its publication. The *Balance*, therefore, after a precarious existence of just one year, was discontinued on the 9th day of August, 1838, though the job department of the office was still kept running by Messrs. Smith & Bowen.

The Akron Buzzard was next to play its part upon the local newspaper stage. The history of this curiously-named and somewhat notorious sheet may be briefly stated thus: Its projector was a young house and sign painter by the name of Samuel A. Lane—a Connecticut Yankee—whose shop was in a room adjoining the office of the discontinued *Journal*. Akron, at that time being a rapidly growing town, and having some eighteen or twenty locks of the "great thoroughfare"—the Ohio Canal—within its corporate limits, had become a convenient stopping-place, and a favorite resort for divers and sundry vile characters, professional gamblers, counterfeiters, confidence men, etc., whose depredations upon the public peace and the public morals, the civil authorities were scarcely able to cope with. To aid the officers of the law in ridding the community of these disreputable characters, a number of the young business men of the village informally constituted themselves into a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of obtaining and imparting information in regard to the operations of the gang, and "stirring up the animals" generally, through pointed public discussions, scathing newspaper articles, anonymous circulars, etc. Mr. Lane, having obtained something of a smattering of the "Art Preservative," while acting as editor's assistant in the office of a Georgia newspaper a few months in 1834, conceived the idea that, by making it a specialty, he could more efficiently accomplish the object sought, than could be done through the other channels named alone. Accordingly, getting permission from Judge Bryan to use his types and press, Mr. Lane, in the intervals of his regular business, "unaided and alone," wrote out, set up, struck off and flung to the breeze the first number of the Akron *Buzzard*, on the 7th day of September, 1838. It was a three-column folio, of 12x17 inches, published semi-monthly at 75 cents a year, but doubled in size at the end of the first year, and the price raised to $1. From the favor with which the initial number was received, and not doubting its success, arrangements were made with Messrs. Smith & Bowen, for its regular semi-monthly issue from the office of the *American Balance*. The editorial *nom de guerre* assumed by Mr. Lane was "Jedediah Brownbread, Esq., and among his old acquaintances he is, to this day, more commonly saluted by the familiar sobriquet of "Jed" than by his own proper name. The style of composition adopted by the editor was the proverbial Yankee dialect, of which the detestable styles of poor English, bad spelling and worse grammar, more recently used by "Josh Billings," "Artemas Ward," "Parson Nasby" and other so-called humorists, are fair samples. The character of the paper and its object were fully set forth in its "salutatory," which, translated into plain English, is as follows: "The *Buzzard* will be a real jolly, nothing-to-do-with-politics, anti-blackleg paper, devoted to news, popular tales, miscellany, anecdotes, satire, poetry, humor, the correction of the public morals, etc. It will strike at the vices of mankind, with an occasional brush at its follies. It will expose crime, whether committed by the great or the small, and applaud virtuous and noble actions, whether performed by the rich or the poor. It will encourage the honest man in well-doing, and make a transparency of the breast of the hypocrite. In short, it will be to society what the common buzzard is to our Southern cities, viz.: It will pounce upon, and by its influence, endeavor to reform or remove such loafers as are nuisances in the community, by holding them up to the gaze of a virtuous public." Though literally holding his life in his hand, being often greeted with "threatenings dire," laid in wait for by the "fraternity," and several times severely assaulted, the publisher of the *Buzzard* fearlessly stood his ground—meantime conducting his regular business of house and sign painting—for a year and a half, the paper being discontinued on the 25th of February, 1839, not for want of patronage, for it had more than a local circulation, but because its conductor was

about to engage in another branch of business, and because it was believed that the paper had substantially accomplished its mission; and in closing this item, the writer—the veritable "Jedediah Brownbread" himself—desires to express his firm conviction, that though its methods were not approved by all of even the better class of our people during the period of its publication, that Akron and Summit County are better to-day, morally, socially and pecuniarily, because of the publication of the Akron *Buzzard* of 1837, 1838 and 1839, than they otherwise would have been.

The Pestalozzian.—This was a small, neatly printed monthly quarto, edited and published by Horace K. Smith and S. L. Sawtell, the initial number of which appeared on the 14th day of April, 1838. It was devoted to education, science, literature, etc., and though ably conducted —both of the editors being men of talent and culture—being in advance of the times, it was not duly appreciated, and succumbed to the inevitable on the 30th day of September, 1838, after a non-paying existence of less than half a year.

The Ohian and New Era —During a portion of the year 1838, Mr. Jonathan F. Fenn, one of Akron's earliest merchants and manufacturers, published a small folio sheet, devoted to free banking. Though conducted with considerable ability, and though a financial organ, it was not a financial success, and had an existence of a few months only.

The Glad Tidings and Ladies' Universalist Magazine.—This was a neatly printed eight-page paper, published in Akron during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840. It was edited and published by Revs. S. A. Davis, N. Doolittle and J. Whitney. It was a spirited exponent of the doctrine of universal salvation, and was very ably edited indeed. With the close of 1840, the paper was removed to Cincinnati, where, under the name of the *Star in the West*, it has for the past forty years "fought a good fight" in the interests of the denomination, by whom its pioneer file-leader, the *Glad Tidings*, was originally founded in Akron, being discontinued only a few months ago, for reasons to the writer unknown.

The Summit Beacon.—This paper, the legitimate successor of the *American Balance*, was started on the 11th day of April, 1839, by Hiram Bowen, Esq., on a pledge of adequate support from the business men of Akron, and leading members of the Whig party within the limits of the prospective new county then about to be erected. Like most of the weekly papers of that early day, the *Beacon* had a hard struggle for existence for several years, but finally, as the official organ of the new county, and through the pluck and energy of its founder, its success became assured, and though its office of publication and total contents have three times been consumed by fire, the paper, for the full forty-two years of its existence, has never missed an issue, though sometimes temporarily diminished in size while recovering from its several disasters, and now sturdily stands, where it has ever stood, in the front rank of the weekly papers of Ohio. In or about the year 1845, Mr. Bowen sold the paper to Laurin Dewey, Esq. (formerly editor of the *Ohio Star*, at Ravenna, and Sheriff of Portage County; afterward Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, and more recently a prominent politician and a member of the Legislature of Iowa, now deceased), and his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard S. Elkins, then a member of the book and drug firm of Beebe & Elkins, and afterward Postmaster of Akron for eight years, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Mr. E. now residing on a farm near Ravenna, in the adjoining county of Portage. On the 9th day of June, 1848, the office was destroyed by fire, but immediately re-established, and later in that year, Messrs. Dewey & Elkins sold the paper to John Teesdale, Esq., formerly editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, and since the State Printer for Iowa. Mr. Teesdale soon afterward formed a partnership with Messrs. Beebe & Elkins, uniting the printing with the book and drug business, under the firm name of Elkins, Teesdale & Co., Mr. Teesdale being the sole editor of the paper. He was a graceful, but incisive writer, and under his management, the *Beacon*, becoming with the change of parties in 1854–55, the organ of the Republican party, attained a high degree of popularity. Mr. Teesdale sold his interest to his copartners, Messrs. Beebe & Elkins, February 27, 1856, continuing, however, to act as editor until May 1, of that year, when James S. Carpenter, Esq., became sole editor of the paper. Under the able editorial management of Mr. Carpenter, the high reputation of the *Beacon*, as voicing the advanced sentiment of the Republican party of

the Western Reserve, was fully maintained. On his accession to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties, Judge Carpenter, on the 22d day of October, 1856, vacated the editorial chair in favor of Hon. Asahel H. Lewis, a former State Senator for Summit and Portage Counties, a thorough scholar and a pungent writer, the name of Mr. R. S. Elkins, one of the publishers, also at this time appearing as associate editor. On the 29th day of September, 1856, the office, together with the book and drug store of its proprietors, was again destroyed by fire, but, Phœnix-like, it once more speedily arose from its ashes in a far more attractive form than ever before. The editorial connection of Mr. Lewis with the *Beacon* continued until January 10, 1861, when he was superseded by Mr. Samuel A. Lane, then just retiring from four years of service as Sheriff of Summit County. Mr. Lane, during the war, did the sole editorial work of the paper, giving especial attention to army correspondence, and of both city and county local news, the weekly circulation increasing during four years of the war, from 1,300 or 1,400 to about 2,500 copies. In January, 1865, Mr. Lane, who had hitherto been working on a salary, bought of Messrs. Beebe & Elkins, a one-third interest in the *Beacon*, another third being bought by Mr. Horace G. Canfield, a practical printer and foreman of the office, the firm name being changed to Elkins, Lane & Co. Two years later, January, 1867, the remaining one-third interest of Beebe & Elkins was purchased by Albertus L. Paine and Denis J. Long, former apprentices in the office, the *Summit County Journal* (noticed elsewhere) published by them being merged in the *Beacon*, the firm name adopted being Lane, Canfield & Co. Mr. Lane continued to act as sole editor of the paper until the winter of 1868–69, when Mr. Thomas C. Raynolds, an Akron boy, freshly graduated from Michigan University, but with decided journalistic proclivities, was employed as assistant editor and local reporter. In 1867, the strictly advance pay system was adopted and rigidly enforced, a feat that but few of the weekly papers of the country had at that time dared to attempt, a feature highly advantageous to both the publishers of the paper and its subscribers.

The Akron Daily Beacon.—In the meantime, Akron had grown from a village of 3,000 inhabitants in 1860, to a city of 10,000 in 1869, with an augmented commercial and manufacturing business to match, creating a demand for something faster than a weekly paper; and on the 6th day of December, 1869, the first number of the Akron *Daily Beacon*, a seven-column folio, was issued, Mr. Lane, as chief, and Mr. Raynolds, as assistant, doing the entire editorial and reportorial work. Though quite a large advertising patronage was at once accorded to the daily by the liberal-minded business men of Akron, its average daily circulation the first year was only about six hundred. Gradually, however, the people have come to appreciate its worth as a gatherer and disseminator of local as well as fresh general news, and its average daily circulation is now (April, 1881) a little over 2,200. In June, 1870, Mr. Raynolds severed his connection with the paper, Carson Lake, then a compositor in the office, taking his place, and for several weeks during the summer and fall of that year, during the illness and absence of Mr. Lane from the office, performing the entire editorial and reportorial work upon the paper. In December, 1871, the establishment was transferred to the Beacon Publishing Company, Messrs. Canfield and Paine retiring, Messrs. Lane and Long holding their respective one-third and one-sixth shares, as stock in the new corporation, Mr. Lane being elected business manager, and Mr. Long continuing to act as superintendent of the news department, Mr Raynolds being recalled and placed in charge of the editorial department of the paper, in which capacity, with the exception of one year's interregnum, he has ever since acted, with Mr. Wilson M. Day as his able and faithful associate. In the meantime, the business of the concern had assumed such large proportions, that the four-story 22x60-foot building then occupied was found to be too straitened for the purposes of the company, and in March, 1872, the owner of the building commenced work upon a 60-foot addition in the rear. Before the walls were completed, however, the entire concern was again destroyed by fire on the 27th day of April, 1872. Temporary quarters were procured, and new material ordered by telegraph and express, so that on the fourth day after the fire its regular issue on its own new type was resumed, a smaller sheet being furnished to its subscribers during the intervening three days, through the courtesy of the publishers of the Akron *City Times*. The burned building was

re-erected on the enlarged plan, considerably improved, being 22x117 feet, three-stories high, exclusive of the basement on Howard street, and five stories on Canal street, with stone front, large plate-glass windows, with steam elevator running from the basement to the upper floor, and steam heating apparatus throughout the entire building, the enlarged structure being fitted up with strictly first-class fixtures, machinery and materials from top to bottom. By reason of the heavy loss occasioned by the the fire (fully one-half of its $25,000 capital stock) and the closely following financial and commercial revulsion of 1873, the affairs of the company became so seriously embarrassed that, in January, 1875, the entire stock was sacrificed, and the concern, with its machinery, news and job printing materials, book-binding apparatus, stationery stock, good-will, etc., was transferred to Messrs Thomas C. Raynolds, Frank J. Staral and John H. Auble, in consideration of their assuming and paying its liabilities, enough of the old stock-holders nominally retaining sufficient stock to keep the corporate organization of the company intact. About two years later, Mr. Auble withdrew, leaving Messrs. Raynolds and Staral sole proprietors, under whose auspices the *Beacon* establishment, in all its departments, is at this writing (April, 1881) enjoying a high degree of prosperity. It would be interesting to minutely trace its growth from a few fonts of second-hand type, a patched-up, medium-sized hand press, with a single journeyman printer, and the proverbial printer's "devil," as its entire operative force, to its present magnificent appointments, but space will not permit. Suffice it to say that, besides its full complement of news, job, and book-binding materials, its machinery, run by a finely-built eight-horse power steam engine, consists of one mammoth four-roller Potter cylinder job press, with 32x50-inch bed; one two-roller Potter cylinder job and news press, with 31x46-inch bed; one two-roller Potter job press, with 21x27-inch bed; one No. 1 improved Campbell jobber; one quarto Imperial jobber, and one eighth-medium Gordon card and circular press; two large paper cutters, besides a large-sized Wells hand press, proof presses, card cutters, etc.; the total operative force of the establishment at this writing being forty-six, though at some seasons of the year from fifteen to twenty more hands are needed in the job and binding departments. The *Beacon*, therefore, may well be considered one of the permanent institutions of Summit County, and taken all in all, is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the State.

The American Democrat.—On the 10th day of August, 1842, Mr. Horace Canfield issued, in Akron, the first number of the *American Democrat*. With some slight changes of name, the paper—being at one time under the editorial control of Lyman W. Hall, Esq., of Ravenna, for one year, as a Free-Soil paper—finally settling down into the *Democratic Standard*, was continued under that name until the death of Mr. Canfield, December 29, 1853, and for a short time thereafter by his two sons, Thomas and Horace G. Canfield. The office was afterward sold to Mr. H. P. Abel, and the paper re-established, Mr. Abel, in the spring of 1855, also issuing a small daily. The venture, however, was non-successful, Mr. Abel being obliged, soon after, to discontinue both daily and weekly. In the winter of 1855–56, the office was purchased by Mr. W. D. Bien, and the paper re-established under the name of the *Summit Democrat*, afterward, in the winter of 1859–60, passing into the hands of Mr. J. Hays Webb, who continued its publication here until just before the Presidential election of 1860, when the office was removed to Canton, where, under the name of the *True Democrat*, it was run until the spring of 1861. Mr. Webb, on returning to Akron, changed its name to the *Summit Union*, continuing its publication here until the close of the Vallandigham-Brough Gubernatorial campaign, in the fall of 1863, when the paper was discontinued and the office taken to Ravenna.

The Cascade Roarer.—After a peaceful slumber of five years, the *Akron Buzzard* was revived as a Temperance paper, March 15, 1844, by its former proprietor, Mr. Samuel A. Lane, and Mr. William T. Coggeshall, afterward the author of a number of finely-written and intensely interesting literary works; State Librarian under Govs. Chase and Dennison, from 1856 to 1862; and Minister to Ecuador, South America, in 1866, dying of consumption at Quito, in the summer of 1857. The name of the paper was changed to the *Cascade Roarer*—a five-column weekly—which had a successful run of about two years, when Mr. Lane disposed of his interest to Mr. James Drew, the new firm, in the in-

terest of Labor as well as Temperance reform, changing the title of the paper to the *Teetotal Mechanic*. Its publication here was continued until September 24, 1846, when it was removed to Cleveland and merged in the *Ohio Temperance Artisan*, which, after a few months' sickly existence, was finally discontinued.

The Summit County Journal.—In September, 1865, Messrs. Albertus L. Paine and Denis J. Long, two practical printers, who had learned their trade in the office of the *Summit County Beacon*, on their discharge from the army, in which they had faithfully served during the war, started a new Republican weekly paper under the above title, with Judge James S. Carpenter as its editor. The *Journal* was neatly printed, ably edited, and reasonably successful, but, on the accession of Messrs. Paine and Long to a one-third ownership in the *Beacon*, the *Journal* was discontinued, and the subscription-list, good-will, etc., merged with those of the *Beacon*, in January, 1867.

The Akron City Times.—On the 20th day of January, 1867, Mr. J. C. Loveland started a new Democratic paper in Akron, a nine-column weekly, entitled the Akron *City Times*. Mr. Loveland's administration not proving very satisfactory, to either the party upon whom he mainly depended for support or the people of Summit County, the office was transferred to Mr. George C. Crain, in August, 1867. On the 28th day of April, 1868, Mr. Crain was succeeded by R. S. Bean & Co., who in turn transferred the concern to S. L. Everett & Son, in October of the same year. On the death of the senior Mr. Everett, some two or three years later, the entire management of the paper devolved upon the son, Sebastian L. Everett—more generally known by the familiar sobriquet of "Don"—who successfully continued its publication until 1873, when it was transferred to its present genial proprietor, Mr. Richard H. Knight, under whose management, with his son, Mr. Clarence R. Knight, as editor, it is enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and has evidently become one of the fixed and permanent institutions of the city and county, being printed on a cylinder power press, run by steam, and having a well-stocked and liberally patronized job printing office attached.

The Akron Germania.—This is an independent weekly paper, published, as its name implies, in the interests of the German-speaking portion of our population. It was founded in the fall of 1868, by Mr. H. Gentz, Prof. C. F. Kolbe succeeding to the proprietorship early in the following year. September, 1872, the paper was transferred to the Akron Paper and Printing Company, and early in 1873, was transferred to the Germania Company, with Mr. Stephen Ginther as business manager, and Mr. Paul E. Werner as editor. In October, 1875, Mr. Werner bought and continued to edit the same until 1878, when other duties claiming his entire attention, Mr. Louis Seybold was employed as editor, which position he still ably and efficiently maintains. The paper is now owned by the Germania Printing Company, formed in November, 1880, with Mr. Paul E. Werner as business manager, and commanding a good healthy circulation and a liberal advertising patronage. The business and mechanical departments of the Germania Printing Company are most complete, and, besides having a full supply of the newest styles of job and fancy type and other material, it has six power-presses run by steam in constant operation, viz.: a Cottrell & Babcock cylinder, with 33x46-inch bed; a Cottrell & Babcock, air spring, with 25x38-inch bed; a Potter Pony; a quarter and an eighth medium Liberty jobbers, and a "Model" card press. There is also a book bindery connected with the establishment, which, in all its departments, is at this date (April, 1881), in a highly prosperous condition, with a regular operative force of twenty-five hands, and occasionally demands from ten to fifteen additional.

The Akron Daily Argus.—In March, 1874, the Akron *Daily Argus* was commenced by H. G. Canfield & Co., with Elder John F. Rowe as editor, a semi-weekly edition also being issued by the same firm. It was an independent paper and ably edited. The paper passing into possession of the *Argus* Printing Company, subsequently formed, was, in September, 1874, by a majority vote of the stockholders, changed into a Democratic paper under the editorial management of Sebastian L. Everett—"Don"—formerly of the *City Times*. March 20, 1875, the concern passed into the hands of Elder John F. Rowe, former editor, and his brother, Frank M. Rowe, a practical printer, who under the firm name of Rowe Brothers, again changed its character from a political to an independent paper. It was continued by Rowe Brothers

until December 25, 1876, when the establishment was purchased by Mr. Carson Lake, under whose business and editorial management it was continued as a Democratic paper until July 1, 1879, at which date the office and fixtures were bought by Messrs. Paul E. Werner and B. F. Nelson, by whom the *Argus* was discontinued.

The Sunday Gazette.—This is a six-column quarto, devoted to the general and local news of the week, literature, miscellany, religious intelligence, etc. It was started in December, 1878, by Mr. Paul E. Werner, as publisher, and Prof. Carl F. Kolbe as editor. It was consolidated with the *Weekly* and *Daily Tribune*, on the establishment of those papers, July 26, 1879, the name being changed to *Sunday Tribune*, but, after two or three issues, again changed to *Sunday Gazette*, which name it still bears. On the dissolution of the firm of Werner & Nelson, and the discontinuance of the *Tribune*, on the 2d day of February, 1880, the *Gazette* was continued by Mr. Paul E. Werner, in connection with the *Germania*, until September 25, 1880, when it was sold to Mr. Carson Lake, under whose management it is rapidly increasing in circulation and popularity.

The Akron Commercial.—This is a nine column monthly, devoted largely, as its name imports, to advertising and commercial matters, but furnishing with each issue a large amount of interesting miscellany, with a monthly spicy editorial melange of local and general gossip. It is published and edited by Josiah Jackson Wright (commonly and for short called "Jack Wright") formerly for many years the efficient City Marshal of Akron. It was commenced in the spring of 1874, and is still vigorous and hearty, and apparently one of the fixed newspaporial stars of Akron and of Summit County.

The Akron Daily Tribune.—This paper, a seven-column folio, was started on the 26th day of July, 1879, by Paul E. Werner and Benjamin F. Nelson, who also issued a weekly edition in connection therewith. It was Democratic in politics, and ably conducted, under the editorial management of Mr. Nelson, but, by reason of having another longer-established Democratic organ, the *City Times*, and the firmly planted *Daily Beacon*, to compete with, and from other causes, the enterprise was found to be unremunerative, and both the *Daily* and *Weekly Tribune* were discontinued on the 2d day of February, 1880.

The Advance.—A daily paper under the above title, as an organ of the National Greenback Labor party, was started in Cleveland June 6, 1877, by Robert Schilling, a weekly edition also being issued. In May, 1880, the daily was discontinued, and the weekly was transferred to Salem, Columbiana County, an Akron edition also being published, and mailed direct from the office in Salem to its subscribers in Akron. August 4, 1880, Mr. John P. Burns assumed the business and editorial control of the *Advance*, and January 1, 1881, removed the office to Akron. It is a five-column quarto, edited with ability; bids fair to become one of the permanent periodicals of Summit County.

A large number of other periodicals have from time to time been published in Akron during the half-century we have passed over, that we have no space to notice in detail, even if we could recall them all to mind. Among them were the *Rose of the Valley*, a literary monthly, by Allison & Marriner; *Akron Offering*, by Callista Cummings; the *True Kindred*, by a Mrs. Sanford; the *Flail*, a Democratic campaign paper, by L. L. Howard, in 1840; the *Flower of the West*, by Allison & Rumrix, in 1840; the *Free-Soil Platform*, a campaign paper in 1848, by Hiram Bowen; the *Sentinel of Liberty*, a campaign paper, in 1855, by an association of "Young Republicans;" the *Wide Awake*, a Republican campaign paper, in 1860, by D. C. Carr, S. A. Lane and others; the *Summitonian*, a literary monthly, by H. G. Canfield & Co., in 1873; the *Beacon Magazine*, a literary monthly, in 1873, by the Beacon Publishing Co., as a premium to subscribers to the *Weekly Beacon*; and others remembered by name only, such as the *Casket*, the *Sockdolager*, the *Whip*, the *School-Mistress*, the *Sunny Side*, the *Church Journal*, etc.

It will thus be seen that Summit County, if not the very center of the newspaper universe, has been untiring in its efforts to become such. There is no room and no need for comments, except, perhaps, to add that while comparatively few of these ventures have proved remunerative to those who have made them, their influence for good upon the community admits of not a doubt. For where would Summit County have been to-day but for its newspapers, in advertising to the world its manifold advantages; in their advocacy of canals, railroads and other public improvements; in their

encouragement to manufactures, and in the innumerable ways in which the liberal use of printer's ink benefits both individuals and communities.

*Railroads.**—The railway—wholly unknown to the commercial world three-fourths of a century ago—has become the greatest single factor in the development of the material and social progress, not only of the United States and of the other civilized nations of the earth, but its inestimable blessings are being rapidly extended into the hitherto semi-civilized and barbarous portions of the globe. Though some rude tramways had previously been used in the mining regions of England, the first attempt at railroad building in the United States was in 1807—a line of a few hundred yards in length—for transporting gravel from the top of Beacon Hill down into Charles street, in the city of Boston, the rails being entirely of wood, and the propelling power the momentum of the loaded cars, which, in descending, by means of a rope attachment, pulled the empty cars up, a double track, of course, being necessary to the proper working of the road. As late as 1827, the then longest railroad in the United States was from the Mauch Chunk coal mines to the Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania, a distance of nine miles. The loaded cars were run from the mines to the river by their own gravity, and, on being emptied, were drawn back to the mines by mules. From this time on, the American people became deeply interested in railroad enterprises, and, from 1827 to 1830, several short lines, run by horse-power, were constructed, the first locomotive, propelled by steam, to turn a wheel upon the American continent, being a clumsy, uncouth importation from England, called the "Stourbridge Lion," landed in New York in 1829. So slow, however, was the development, that in the winter of 1833–34, it was the privilege of the writer, then a mere boy, to ride over the then longest railroad in the world, running from Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., a distance of 130 miles, only; the first hundred miles west from Charleston being performed by steam-power, the last thirty miles by negro-power, owing to a sharp incline that the modern engine driver would laugh at, the supposition being that a stationary engine, with the proper hoisting apparatus only, could overcome so heavy a grade. The first locomotive ever built in America, called the "Best Friend," was used upon this road during its construction. It was built at the "West Point Foundry Shops," in New York, and forwarded to Charleston by ship Niagara, in October, 1830. The first trial trip was made on a small portion of the road out of Charleston, November 2, 1830, running, according to the report of the excursion in the Charleston *Courier*, as "on the wings of the wind, at the varied speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour; annihilating time and space, and, like the renowned John Gilpin, 'leaving all the world behind.'" The "Best Friend" was daily in service, transporting workmen and materials used in the construction of the road, until the 17th day of June, 1831, when it became disabled by a singular accident, and the road was without a locomotive for several months. Of this disaster to the "Best Friend," the Charleston *Courier* of June 18, 1831, gave the following account: "The locomotive, 'Best Friend,' started yesterday morning to meet the lumber cars at the forks of the road, and while turning on the revolving platform, the steam was suffered to accumulate by the negligence of the fireman, a negro, who, pressing on the safety-valve, prevented the surplus steam from escaping, by which means the boiler burst at the bottom, was forced inward, and injured Mr. Darrell, the engineer, and two negroes. The one had his thigh broken, and the other received a severe cut in the face, and a slight one in the flesh part of the breast. Mr. Darrell was scalded from the shoulder-blade down his back. The boiler was thrown to the distance of twenty-five feet. * * * The accident occurred in consequence of the negro holding down the safety-valve, while Mr. Darrell was assisting to arrange the lumber cars." It will seem strange, to the trained railroad operator of the present day, that such an accident, from such a cause, could have been possible; but it must be remembered that the engineer, himself almost wholly unskilled in locomotive driving, had to perform all the functions of conductor, brakeman, etc., in addition to his own proper duties, his only help being such as above indicated, common unskilled laborers, unable to distinguish between the lever of a safety-valve and the crank of a grindstone. But without further tracing the growth of the railroad system of the United States, now forming a perfect net-work of iron and steel in every portion of the country, on

* Written by Samuel A. Lane.

which daily and nightly and continuously run thousands of locomotives, and tens of thousands of freight and passenger cars, loaded with thousands of tons of the products of the country, with valuable merchandise from every part of the world, and with tens of thousands of precious human beings, dashing with lightning speed from city to city, and from State to State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, representing a capital of at least $5,000,000,000, we will proceed at once to the subject matter of this chapter—"The Railroads of Summit County." The earliest freight and passenger railroad project, to include any portion of the territory now embraced in Summit County in its route, was the

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—A charter was granted for this road by the Legislature of Ohio, on the 14th day of March, 1836. Work upon the road not being commenced within the three years designated in the law, the charter became dormant, and remained so for six years, when, by an act passed March 11, 1845—just nine years after the granting of the original charter—the project was revived and the charter amended. The promoters of the enterprise, though the times were hard and money scarce, prosecuted the work as rapidly as similar enterprises were then built, though very slowly in comparison with more modern railroad operations, the road not being completed on the Cleveland end as far as Hudson, even, until the latter part of the winter of 1851–52. The road enters Summit County on the east, near the southeast corner of the township of Hudson, and running in a northwesterly direction, passes through the village of Hudson, a small portion of the southwest corner of Twinsburg, and through the village of Macedonia, in the eastern portion of Northfield Township, and thence through Bedford and Newburg, in Cuyahoga County, to Cleveland. From the very beginning, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh has been under an able and efficient management, and has never experienced any of those reverses and drawbacks so common to railroad corporations in their earlier days, and so disastrous and unprofitable to the original stockholders and builders.

Akron & Canton Railroad.—The second railroad enterprise to engage the attention of the people of Summit County, was the Akron & Canton Railroad, incorporated by act of the Legislature February 21, 1845. Its capital stock was $200,000, to be divided into shares of $25 each; but, by the provisions of the charter, it was not to commence operations till $100,000 was subscribed, the company being prohibited from contracting debts or liabilities to an amount greater than the stock subscribed and held by responsible parties and remaining unexpended, together with its means on hand and that which might reasonably be expected to accrue within three years from the time of the making of the contract. The company was also authorized to extend its road to some point on the Ohio River, if deemed advisable, and to increase its capital to an amount sufficient for that object. This charter, both liberal and illiberal in its provisions, was, through the stringency of the times and the indifference of the people along the route, permitted to lapse before anything definite was accomplished, and the Akron & Canton Railroad, proper, was never built except on paper.

Akron Branch Railroad.—The approaching completion of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road through one corner of Summit County, its nearest approach to the county seat being some fifteen miles, aroused our people to the importance of having more direct and rapid communication with the outer world than canals and mud roads afforded. Accordingly, a number of the enterprising citizens of Akron, Hudson and Cuyahoga Falls—one of the most active among them being Col. Simon Perkins, of Akron—took the matter in hand, and, in conjunction with the officers of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, obtained an amendment to its charter, by an act passed February 19, 1851, authorizing the construction, under said charter, of "a branch railroad from some convenient point on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, in Hudson, Summit County, through Cuyahoga Falls and Akron to Wooster, or some other point on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, between Massillon and Wooster, and to connect with the said Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, or any other railroad running in the direction of Columbus," and increasing the capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Company $1,000,000.

The bill also stipulated that the subscribers to the stock of this branch road might form a separate organization under the name of "The Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, entitled to all the privileges

and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities granted or imposed by the original charter and amendments thereto."

In the meantime, a railroad had been chartered to run from Cleveland to Zanesville, by the way of Medina, Wooster, Millersburg, etc. This, our people at once saw, or thought, would, if completed, leave Summit County "out in the cold," at least, for many years, for railroad enterprises were not then as readily promoted as in later years. A delegation of the "Branch," headed by Col. Perkins, accordingly visited Wooster to endeavor to get them to make a diversion of their road from that point via Doylestown, Wadsworth, Akron and Cuyahoga Falls to Hudson, instead of going direct through to Cleveland, as contemplated. To these overtures, however, the Woosterites turned a deaf ear, and "The Cleveland, Wooster & Zanesville Railroad" was never built. The failure of the Akron Branch to thus "pool" its interests with the Wooster project was truly a godsend to the people of Summit County, as the present more convenient railroad system of the county most clearly demonstrates.

The organization of "The Akron Branch Railroad" was effected March 11, 1851, with Simon Perkins, Milton W. Henry and John W. McMillen, of Akron; Horace A. Miller, of Cuyahoga Falls; James Butler and Henry N. Day, of Hudson, and John Carey, of Millersburg, as Directors. Simon Perkins was elected President; Henry N. Day, Secretary, and John W. McMillen, Treasurer. George Robinson was appointed Chief Engineer, and Isaiah Linton, Assistant Engineer, by whom the original survey and estimates from Hudson to Akron were made. Messrs. Robinson and Linton subsequently withdrawing from the road, their places were filled by W. H. Grant, of the Hudson River Railroad, as Chief Engineer, and M. W. Kellogg, as Assistant. The contracts were awarded June 20, 1851, and the work commenced immediately thereafter.

As the project was one which it was believed would largely benefit every property owner in the county, in addition to the amount raised along the line of the road by voluntary stock subscriptions, a special law was passed by the Legislature on the 24th day of March, 1851, authorizing and requiring the County Commissioners, with the consent of the legal voters of the county, to subscribe to the capital stock of said company "any sum not exceeding $100,000, and to borrow the necessary amount of money for the payment of such stock subscription, bonds for the amount so subscribed to be issued in sums of not less than $100 each, bearing interest a rate not exceeding 7 per cent, payable annually, or semi-annually, redeemable at such time as may be deemed expedient," etc. This proposition was voted on at the special election for the adoption of the New Constitution of Ohio, June 21, 1851, the vote "for subscription" and "against subscription," in the several townships of the county, being as follows:

	For Subscripti n.	Against Subscription.
Bath	78	102
Boston	40	94
Copley	160	56
Coventry	104	58
Cuyahoga Falls	275	12
Franklin	95	170
Green	69	177
Hudson	258	20
Middlebury	56	72
Northfield	33	165
Northampton	93	57
Norton	175	40
Portage	737	03
Richfield	48	70
Springfield	89	167
Stow	88	72
Tallmadge	31	114
Twinsburg	03	156
Total vote	2,432	1,605

Majority for subscription, 827.

In accordance with the authority thus given them, the County Commissioners, Messrs. Edwin Wetmore, of Stow, James W. Weld, of Richfield, and Hiram Weston, of Middlebury, proceeded, "For and in the name of Summit County," to subscribe for $100,000 of the stock of said railroad, issuing therefor 100 bonds of $1,000 each, payable to the order of John W. McMillen, in fifteen years, with thirty interest coupons attached, at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. The Commissioners, at the same time, in accordance with the provisions of the act authorizing such stock subscription, added to the rate of taxation an amount sufficient not only to meet the interest as it should fall due, but to also gradually create a sinking fund for the final payment of the bonds themselves.

The aid thus furnished, together with the prompt payment of individual stock subscrip-

tions along the line, enabled the Board of Directors to push the work forward so vigorously that, on the 1st day of January, 1852—less than ten months after the organization of the company, and only about six months after the contracts were awarded—the completion of the road to that village was celebrated by the people of Cuyahoga Falls, its completion to Akron, five miles further, being celebrated on the 4th of July of the same year. The work south from Akron was also pushed vigorously forward, and the line speedily completed to Millersburg, in Holmes County, thus forming a connection with the Ohio & Pennsylvania (now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago) Railroad at Orrville, in Wayne County, and giving us an outlet in the direction of Columbus, Cincinnati, and the Western and Southern States.

Although so heavy a vote was polled against the subscription to the stock of this road by the county, and though there was very much grumbling by a portion of the tax-payers of the county from year to year, while the interest was being paid and the fund provided for the payment of the bonds themselves, all now admit that it was the best investment of money ever made by the property-owners of Summit County, there not being a single foot of land within the limits of the county that was not enhanced in value from ten to twenty fold the amount of special tax thus paid upon it, while an impetus was given to the trade, manufactures and agricultural operations of the county that could have been attained in no other way.

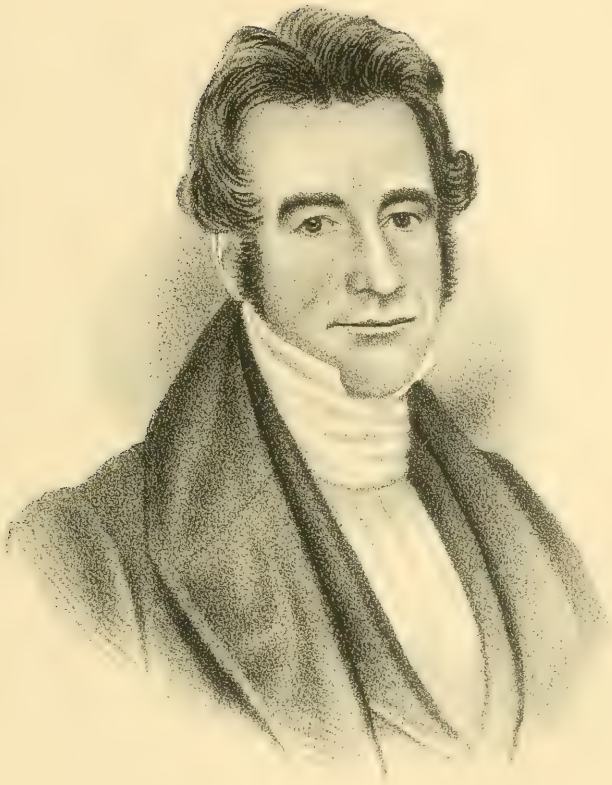
The Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad.—With the view of extending the road south from Millersburg to Zanesville, to form a connection with Cincinnati via the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the March term, 1853, for a change of name to the "Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad," which was accordingly done. Embarrassments subsequently falling upon the road, the contemplated extension was indefinitely postponed. On the 22d day of August, 1861, suit was brought, in the Common Pleas Court of Summit County, by the creditors of the road, for foreclosure of mortgage and sale of the road, Col. Simon Perkins being appointed Receiver by the court, to run the road pending litigation. By decree of court, the road and its franchises were sold by the Receiver at public auction at the door of the court house, in Akron, on the 2d day of November, 1864, George W. Cass and John J. Marvin, of Pittsburgh, being the purchasers, Col. Simon Perkins being appointed Superintendent of the road by the new owners. On the 1st day of July, 1865, George W. Cass and John J. Marvin, by deed, conveyed the road and property pertaining thereto to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. July 1, 1869, the road passed, with the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. November 4, 1869, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company sold and transferred, by deed, to the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad Company, the entire Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad, extending from Hudson, in Summit County, to the coal mines southwest of Millersburg, in Holmes County—a distance of sixty-five miles—with all its rolling stock, machinery and fixtures, for the consideration of 22,000 shares of fully paid-up capital stock of said Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad Company, the par value of the same being $1,100,000. December 1, 1869, Gen. Goshorn A. Jones, of Mount Vernon, was appointed Superintendent of the road, Col. Simon Perkins retiring. On the 20th day of December, 1869, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Knox County, the name of the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad Company was changed to Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company. Under the new management, measures were immediately taken, and vigorously prosecuted, to build the road through to its final destination, Delaware, but soon so far modified as to make Columbus, instead of Delaware, the southern terminus. The road was completed and the first passenger train from Hudson to Mount Vernon was run June 25, 1872, and, on the 23d day of November, 1873, the road was opened through to Columbus, regular trains commencing at that day and continuing to the present. Various causes having combined to prevent the road, though doing a fair business, from meeting its liabilities, the owners of the first mortgage bonds of the road, at the September term, 1880, of the Court of Common

Pleas of Summit County, commenced a suit for foreclosure and sale, Gen. G. A. Jones, by order of court, being appointed and qualified as Receiver September 27, 1880. At the present writing (April, 1881), there are strong hopes that the Receiver may be able to relieve the road of its embarrassments, the court having already ordered the building of about three miles of additional track to Fox Lake Coal Mines, the purchase of four new locomotives, four new passenger coaches and six miles of steel rails. The officers of the road, at the time of its transfer to the present company, were as follows: Directors, R. C. Hurd, Charles Cooper, S. Israel, Mount Vernon; M. White, of Gambier; I. Harpster, of Millersburg; William M. Orr, of Orrville; and Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; President, R. C. Hurd; Secretary, J. S. Davis; Treasurer, J. D. Thompson; Auditor, E. Mize; Superintendent, G. A. Jones; Master Machinist, J. W. Holloway. Present officers of the road are as follows: Directors, Thomas D. Messler and William Shaw, of Pittsburgh; George B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. R. Swan, of Columbus; S. Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon; William M. Orr, of Orrville; I. Harpster, of Millersburg; M. White, of Gambier; President, Thomas D. Messler; Superintendent, G. A. Jones; Auditor, E. Mize; Treasurer, J. D. Thompson; Secretary, J. S. Davis; Master Machinist, J. W. Holloway; General Freight and Ticket Agent, J. A. Tilton; Messrs. Mize, Thompson, Holloway and Tilton also acting in their respective positions, under the appointment of Receiver Jones; Messrs. Mize and Holloway having been connected with the road nearly, if not quite, from its first completion as the "Akron Branch."

The Massillon Branch.—As an adjunct to the Cleveland, Columbus & Delaware road, the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad (commonly called the Massillon Branch) was built by the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, and runs from Clinton, in Summit County, to Massillon, in Stark County, a distance of some eight or ten miles, only. This road was leased to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company June 22, 1869; lease assigned by that company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company July 1, 1869; and by that company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company lease assigned to the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railway Company (now Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad Company), November 4, 1869. The road is owned by the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, and is now (1881) operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. Both the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware, and the "Massillon Branch" run through some of the most prolific coal regions of the State, large shipments of coal and other minerals daily passing over their tracks.

Other Early Railroad Projects.—About the the time the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and the Akron Branch were being projected and built, three other lines, centering in Hudson, were chartered and a commendable degree of progress made in their construction, viz.: The "Clinton Line," the "Clinton Line Extension," and the "Hudson & Painesville." As early as 1830, Col. De Witt Clinton, Jr., then of the United States Topographical Engineers, reconnoitered and recommended the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, on a route that would bring the territory now embraced in Summit County upon its line. To this end, a number of charters had been secured, companies organized and work commenced in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1840 to 1853, the several links, when completed, to be consolidated into one "grand continental line," to be designated "The American Central Railway," with the further plan in view of ultimately continuing the line through to the Pacific Coast.

The Clinton Line Railroad.—As one of the links of this great through line, in 1852, the "Clinton Line Railroad Company" was chartered and organized, so named in honor of the originator and promoter of the Erie Canal, the greatest topographical and civil engineering project of his time, De Witt Clinton. The most active and liberal promoters of this road were citizens of Hudson, with Prof. Henry N. Day as its President. The line extended from Hudson east to the Pennsylvania State line, a distance of fifty-five miles, running through Portage and Trumbull Counties, and connecting at the State line, in the Township of Kinsman, with the Venango Railroad, then under contract and in process of construction. The Pitts-



Charles Sumner

burgh & Erie, also, had the project in contemplation of building a branch road to connect with the Clinton line at Kinsman, thus giving the Clinton line the choice of two very desirable routes to the Atlantic seaboard.

The Clinton Line Extension.—In 1853, the Clinton Line Extension Railroad, from Hudson west to Tiffin, in Seneca County, was organized, with Prof. Henry N. Day, also, as its President, and Hon. Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, as one of its directors. The distance from Hudson to Tiffin, by the line of this road, is about 94 miles. The Clinton Line Extension was to connect at Tiffin with the Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroad, organized the same year, which road, in turn, was to connect at Fort Wayne with the Fort Wayne & Mississippi Railroad, organized in 1853, which road was, through short intermediate links, to connect with the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad, chartered in 1853, under the laws of the State of Iowa, and extending from New Boston, on the Mississippi River, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. At a convention of the officers of the several roads which were to form this great through line, held at Fort Wayne in December, 1855, President Day reported of the Clinton Line and the Clinton Line Extension as follows: "On the Clinton Line, forty per cent of the grading, masonry and bridging has been done; contracts have recently been closed for the completion of the road-bed not already under contract, and also for the superstructure and equipment of the road, to be finished in about a year. The company, about a month since, commenced an effort to increase the local cash subscription to its capital stock, which has been carried far enough to assure the entire success of the effort within a very few weeks. The estimated cost of the road, under the prices of the contracts, inclusive of equipments, station buildings, fencing, telegraph, interest and discounts, is $1,700,000.

"The Clinton Line Extension Company commenced work on the heavier sections of the road (contiguous to the Cuyahoga River in Summit County), with a view to the completion of the entire road at the same time; after expending about $70,000 on the eastern division, they were induced by the financial embarrassments of the time to confine their operations to the western division—from Tiffin about forty-one miles to New London, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad—this division being of easier construction, and completing, in connection with other lines, a very promising line of itself to Cleveland. Contracts have recently been made for the completion of the entire road for operation—the western division in about one year, the eastern in a year afterward. The cost of the road is estimated, on the basis of the contract prices, at $3,200,000, inclusive of equipments, station buildings, fencing, telegraph, interest and discounts."

The "effort to increase the local cash subscription to its capital stock" did not prove as successful as President Day anticipated, and other embarrassments falling upon the organizations, work was entirely suspended upon both lines early in 1856 and never resumed; the two promising enterprises falling through for want of the necessary funds to carry them forward to completion, bringing also disaster and financial embarrassment to many of the citizens of Hudson, and very seriously affecting, for the time being, the prosperity of the village itself.

The Hudson & Painesville Railroad.—In 1853, also, the Hudson & Painesville Railroad Company was chartered and organized, with Hon. Van R. Humphrey as its President. This road was intended to be a direct continuation of the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad to Lake Erie. To this enterprise, also, the people of Hudson, in common with those of Painesville and intermediate towns, subscribed liberally. Though a large portion of the grading and other work was completed, or nearly so, in the general financial stringency which caused the suspension of work upon the Clinton Line, and Clinton Line Extension, and collapsed the railroad enterprises of the country generally, the Hudson & Painesville had to succumb to the inevitable, and go into liquidation. This route, however, is still regarded with favor by many, and it is not improbable that within a few years, the "Hudson & Painesville Railroad" may become a fixed, if not profitable fact.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway.—To Hon. Marvin Kent, of the enterprising village of Kent (then known as Franklin Mills), in the neighboring county of Portage, is mainly, if not solely, due the credit of projecting the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, which has, for several years past, so largely engaged the attention of the railway, financial and legal magnates of both Europe and America. As early as 1850,

Mr. Kent, then, though comparatively a young man, quite an extensive mill owner and manufacturer of that village, moved thereto, perhaps by the fact that the management of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, then in process of construction, in getting from Ravenna to Hudson, had run its track some two and a half miles north of the village, conceived the idea of forming a direct through broad-gauge line from New York to St. Louis, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, by connections with the New York & Erie, at Salamanca, and, through the Dayton & Hamilton, with the Ohio & Mississippi, at Cincinnati. Having carefully traced upon the map the route to be traversed, and duly considered the feasibility of the project, Mr. Kent set himself quietly but vigorously at work to perfect his plans for the accomplishment of his object. In order not to arouse the jealousy and opposition of competing lines, great caution and secrecy had to be observed, and considerable strategy employed. Confiding his plans to a few confidential advisers only, with a bill drafted by his own hand, Mr. Kent proceeded to Columbus, in the winter of 1850–51, where he secured the hearty co-operation of Hon. Milton Sutliff, State Senator from the Trumbull District, and Chairman of Committee on Railroads, through whose influence the modest bill, for the charter of a seemingly local road, under the modest title of the "Coal Hill Railroad"—quietly changed, previous to its final passage, to the still modest title of the "Franklin & Warren Railroad"—as written by Mr. Kent, was passed March 10, 1851, as follows:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FRANKLIN & WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That Thomas Earl, Zenas Kent, O. L. Drake, A. V. Horr, Cyrus Prentiss and Marvin Kent, of the county of Portage; Simon Perkins, Lucius V. Bierce, Harvey B. Spelman and Daniel Upson, of Summit County, and Charles Smith, Frederick Kinsman, Jacob Perkins, C. G. Sutliff and Rufus P. Ranney, of the county of Trumbull, and their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company, with perpetual succession; and by that name and style shall be entitled to have and enjoy, and are hereby invested with all the rights, privileges and franchises, and be subject to all the restrictions of the act entitled "An Act Regulating Railroad Companies," passed February 11, 1848, and the act amendatory thereto, except so far as the same may be modified or changed by this act.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of this company may be any amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, and said company shall have power to construct a railroad from the village of Franklin, in the county of Portage, to Warren, in the county of Trumbull, and from thence to the east line of Ohio, and may continue the same from its place of beginning, in a westerly or southwesterly direction, to connect with any other railroad within this State, which the directors of said company may deem advisable.

SEC. 3. That said company shall be, and is hereby authorized to connect with any other railroad company, and to consolidate its capital stock with the capital stock of such company, upon terms to be agreed upon between the said companies, and to have and use the name and style of such other company, and constitute a part of the same; and any other company may, in like manner, connect with, and become a part of, the company hereby incorporated.

SEC. 4. Said company shall have power to mortgage, or in any other way create a lien in favor of any person or persons or company, for materials, labor, or other thing necessary for said road; and said company shall be authorized to sell its own or other corporate bonds at such rate of discount as they may deem proper to further the objects of said company, and said bonds may bear such rate of interest as said company may deem advisable, and said bonds may be sold in or out of the State, which sales shall be valid.

SEC. 5. Said company may, and they are hereby authorized to, commence and complete any part of said railroad from the place of beginning to any point on the route which the interests of said company may require, and to employ and use said part constructed, and to demand and receive suitable rates of toll for the transportation of persons and property thereon, according to the provisions of the charter of said company, as fully as if the entire work were completed and in operation; and as soon as twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the stock of said company, the persons named in the first section, or any five of them, shall call a meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors for the government of said company.

SEC. 6. That the track of the railroad hereby authorized to be constructed, may be made of such width as may be necessary to conform to the width of any railroad with which it may connect.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 10, 1851.

This remarkably liberal charter having been secured, Mr. Kent immediately addressed himself to the task of working up an interest in the project, and procuring subscriptions to the capital stock of the road. His progress was at first very slow, Mr. Kent himself finally subscribing the entire $20,000 named in the charter as a prerequisite to its organization, and pledging himself to a number of other gentle-

men, whom he induced to take a sufficient number of shares to make up the proper complement of directors and officers, to take the stock off their hands if the venture should prove unsatisfactory or unsuccessful. Thus the organization of the Franklin & Warren Railroad Company was perfected on the 19th day of June, 1851, at which time Zenas Kent, Sylvester Huggins, Frederick Whipple and Marvin Kent, of Franklin; L. J. Iddings, of Warren; Daniel Upson, of Tallmadge, and William Porter, of Milton, Ohio, were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Directors, held July 8, 1851, Marvin Kent was chosen President; Joel W. Tyler, Secretary, and Sylvester Huggins, Treasurer.

In his first report made to the stockholders of the new road, at a meeting held at Franklin, July 19, 1853, President Kent said: "In its earlier operations, delays were interposed to the commencement of the work by the policy of a neighboring State, which, apparently, presented a hostile attitude to its advancement, and somewhat embarrassed the operations of its Directors. Fortunately, these embarrassments have been removed, and the company is placed in that position which insures a speedy completion of the great end it has in view. The second year of its existence opened a new era in its prospects. The general interests of the country require a great Eastern and Western railway communication, and the idea of a continuous route from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, took possession of the public mind. Our enterprise, gentlemen, is no less than a link (and an important one) in this great chain of inter-communication. * * * At present, the board proposes to locate the road from a point in the eastern line of the State of Ohio, northeast of Warren, in Trumbull County, to Dayton, * * * passing through and securing the trade and traffic of all the important business points in thirteen of the most productive counties in the State. * * * The town of Akron alone, manufactured, during the past season, 180,000 barrels of flour for shipment. During the same period, fifty thousand barrels were manufactured at the village of Franklin. With this new means of transit during the winter months, and the increasing prosperity of the country, the quantity would undoubtedly be increased 100 per cent. * * * As for the through passenger business, it embraces the East and the Great West, and your road may therefore be emphatically denominated the Atlantic & Great Western Railway."

In accordance with this hint, by due legal process, the name of the corporation was changed from the Franklin & Warren, to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, during the year 1854. In December of the same year, the capital stock of the company was increased from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. In the meantime, parties interested in the success of the enterprise, being unable to secure from the Pennsylvania Legislature a direct charter for the intermediate connecting link through that State, bought, for $400,000, the existing charter and franchises of the Pittsburgh & Erie road, having sufficient branching powers to enable them to span the State, and connect with the Ohio branch upon the West, and the New York branch upon the East. Subsequently, such legislative action was had in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, as to authorize the organization of a company in each State, under the same title as in Ohio, with a separate Board of Directors for each, the three companies uniting under the general title of the Altantic & Great Western Railway Company, with a Central Board of Directors, President, Secretary and Treasurer, with its headquarters at Meadville, Penn. The Ohio Board was represented in the Central Board by Marvin Kent and Dr. W. S. Streator. Large local subscriptions were worked up through the efforts of President Kent, Secretary Earl and others of Franklin; John H. Chamberlin, Jacob Allen and others of Akron, and Dr. Daniel Upson and others of Tallmadge (Akron and Summit County furnishing their full quota, $100,000), and work was commenced by the contractor, Mr. Henry Doolittle, on the Ohio Division, at Franklin Mills, July 4, 1853, President Marvin Kent removing the first earth. Mr. Doolittle's contract embraced the entire Ohio division, from the Pennsylvania State line to Dayton, a distance of 240 miles, and amounted to nearly $7,000,000 ($1,000,000 of which was to be paid in stock), the largest contract which, up to that time, had ever been taken by one man, either in America or Europe. Grading and other work was pretty evenly distributed in the several counties from the State line to Dayton, one of the conditions of the subscription being that the money should be expended in the counties where raised. Con-

siderable progress was made all along the line in 1853 and 1854 ; but, like most contemporaneous railroad enterprises, it was beset with such serious financial embarrassments that work was practically suspended in 1855, though, not entirely stopped until 1858. Meanwhile, however, the organization was kept intact, and its plucky President, and the faithful few who manfully stood by him, in both Portage and Summit Counties, relaxed not one jot or tittle of their zeal, their persevering efforts being rewarded by the enlistment of James McHenry, Esq., of London, and other capitalists in London, Paris and Madrid, in the enterprise, Mr. McHenry contracting in March, 1861, to complete the entire line from Salamanca, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio, the original contractor, Mr. Henry Doolittle, having in the meantime deceased. Though the contract stipulated that work should be resumed in June, 1861, owing to the breaking-out of the civil war in the United States, and the complications with foreign nations, temporarily resulting therefrom, no great progress was made until the spring of 1862. The work was done under the immediate personal supervision of Chief Engineer, Thomas W. Kennard, of London, England, and was pushed through so energetically that the palace car of Engineer Kennard, with the officers and Directors of the road, drove into Akron on the 17th day of April, 1863, to the great delight of our entire populace.

Of this event, the *Beacon* of April 23, 1863, says : "As we stated in our last issue that this grand enterprise was to be completed to this place during the last week, without fail, we are now happy to state that the track was completed to within a few rods of the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Company's depot, on Saturday evening last. On Friday afternoon, according to announcement, Chief Engineer Kennard arrived within the limits of the corporation, direct from New York, with his magnificent passenger car and engine, accompanied by several gentlemen from Warren, Ravenna and other points along the road. Their advent into town was greeted by the liveliest enthusiasm of our people, expressed through the soul-stirring music of our most excellent band, and by a general visit to the 'pioneer train' and the track-laying operations just around the bend."

Owing to the enhanced cost of labor and materials—incident to the war—the capital stock of the company was found, even with the large amount of bonds it was authorized to issue, to be altogether inadequate to the finishing and furnishing of the road, and on the 5th day of November, 1863, at a stock-holders' meeting called for that purpose, it was voted to increase the stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. Under the vigorous management of Engineer Kennard, the road was pushed through to Dayton, and its completion to that, its Western terminal point, was duly celebrated on the 21st day of June, 1864, in the presence of a large company of railroad magnates of both the East and the West. From the long and full report of the proceedings, published in the Dayton *Journal* of June 22, 1864, we give the following interesting items : "President Kent announced the object of the meeting, and T. W. Kennard, Chief Engineer ; William Reynolds, President of the New York & Pennsylvania Divisions ; H. F. Sweetser, General Superintendent, and Mr. Kent, proceeded to lay the last rails. The ceremony of spiking was introduced with considerable merriment, Mr. Kennard driving the first spike in the last rail at four sturdy blows. Others followed in succession, one only—an Irish track-layer—excelling Mr. Kennard, by making the drive with one less blow, besides President Kent, who, in driving the last spike, with a nervy grasp, struck straight—one, two, three, and the welkin rang with applause. The work was well done—and the last rail of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was laid, the last spike driven to the head."

Thus, after many delays, trials and tribulations, was completed one of the finest lines of railway in the United States, and one which, though financially disastrous to a majority of its earliest promoters and supporters, has been of incalculable benefit to the entire section of country through which it passes—especially to the people of Summit County and its wide-awake capital city. Space will not permit a detailed history of this road from the time of its completion, in 1864, to the present time. Suffice it to say, that, by reason of unforeseen complications—largely, no doubt, growing out of the several branches built, purchased, leased, etc., as tributaries and extensions, together with the franchises, fixtures, property and liabilities connected therewith—though always doing a heavy freight and passenger business, such embarrassments were experienced that on the 7th

day of April, 1869, suit, in foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, was begun in the Summit County Court of Common Pleas, at which time Jay Gould and William Archibald O. Daugherty, of New York, were appointed Receivers. It afterward transpiring that those gentlemen were either ineligible by reason of their location, or were unsatisfactory to other parties in interest, their resignation was filed on the 26th day of November, 1869, and Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, was appointed Receiver of the road. The affairs of the road were most admirably managed by Judge Hitchcock, until the 26th day of July, 1871, when it was sold by the Receiver, acting as Special Master Commissioner, under a decree of the court, at the door of the court house, in Akron, to Gen. George B. McClellan, Senator Allen G. Thurman and William Butler Duncan, Esq., as Trustees for certain creditors of the company, the purchasers organizing under the name and style of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, as distinguished from its predecessor, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company. The price paid for the road was as follows: Ohio Division, subject to the lien of the first mortgage thereon (about $2,400,000) including the lease of its Mahoning Branch, sold for $4,435,-500; Pennsylvania Division, with its various branches, $600,000; New York Division, $655.-000; total, $5,690,000. The new company did not, however, long enjoy smooth sailing, new suits, with almost infinite complications, being commenced, also in the Court of Common Pleas, of Summit County, on the 18th day of December, 1874, the President of the road, Mr. John H. Devereux, being appointed Receiver. The litigation in this second suit extended over a period of more than five years, and was probably the most complicated and closely contested railroad suit ever tried and determined in the United States, many millions of dollars being involved, and the most eminent legal talent of both Europe and America being employed by the various parties in interest. In these two suits, at different stages in the proceedings, arguments were made before Judges Washington W. Boynton, Samuel W. McClure and Newell D. Tibbals, by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and W. W. McFarland, Esq., of New York; Hon. Morrison R. Waite (late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States); Hon. Stanley Mathews and Hon. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati; Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, Hon. Stephenson Burke and James M. Adams, Esq., of Cleveland, and other distinguished attorneys from abroad, important interests being represented in the two suits by Hon. William H. Upson, Tibbals & McKinney, Oviatt & Allen, and other members of the Summit County bar.

On the final determination of the matters in issue, the road was again sold by Receiver Devereux, acting as Special Master Commissioner, at the door of the court house in Akron, on the 6th day of January, 1880, for $6,000,000, to S. A. Strang and R. G. Rolsten, as trustees for a new organization, composed principally of the foreign bondholders of the road, the name and style of the new organization being "The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company." Since the transfer of the road to its new management, the track of the road has been reduced from six feet to the standard gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, the rolling stock, of course, having been correspondingly changed. The old complications and embarrassments of the road having been thus cleared away, and the financial and commercial embarrassments of the country having also disappeared, it is to be hoped that this road, notwithstanding the heavy liabilities assumed by the new company on becoming the purchasers thereof, may, in common with all other lines of railway passing through Summit County, enjoy long years of uninterrupted prosperity. We have not the data at hand to give the names of all the citizens of Summit County who have held official relations with this road, but, in the published reports before us, we find among the names of the different boards of directors the names of Daniel Upson, of Tallmadge, and Jacob Allen, Lucius V. Bierce, John H. Chamberlin and William H. Upson, of Akron. July 1, 1863, Mr. Upson was appointed attorney for the road, at a meeting of the directors, at which time the company executed to him a deed, in trust, of the Ohio division of the road, for the purpose of securing a loan of $4,000,000, with which to finish and equip the road. Mr. Upson's relations to the road as its attorney, at that time, existed only about a year and a half; but he was again appointed in 1873, and has ever since acted in that capacity, and still holds that relation to

the new organization, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Baltimore & Ohio Extension.—In the spring of 1870, a proposition was made to extend the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and its intermediate connection, the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, westward from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and to make Akron, in Summit County, a point upon the line on certain conditions, which are fully set forth in the subscription books opened in Akron in the summer of that year, as follows:

Whereas, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company propose to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh, Penn., westward through Akron, Summit County, Ohio, and to secure the location of said road through Akron, it is necessary for the citizens of Akron to subscribe to the stock of such proposed railroad company, the sum of $300,000, and, for certain persons, on behalf of the subscribers, prior to the incorporation of said proposed company, to pledge to said Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Companies said sum of $300,000, to aid them in locating and constructing said proposed railroad through Akron, aforesaid. Therefore, we, the subscribers, on the succeeding pages of this book, for the purpose of authorizing David L. King, Lewis Miller and Charles Brown, to pledge and guarantee to said Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Companies, said sum of $300,000, and to save them harmless, by reason of said pledge and guarantee, and for the further purpose and consideration of securing the location of said proposed railroad through Akron for our mutual benefit, we do agree with said David L. King, Lewis Miller and Charles Brown, and with each other, to subscribe to the stock of said company, when organized, under whatever name the same may be incorporated, and to pay the several amounts by us here respectively subscribed, on the succeeding pages of this book, to such company or persons as may be legally authorized to receive the same, payable 10 per cent when said railroad is located through Akron, and the stock-books of said proposed railroad are legally opened, and the balance in monthly installments of 5 per cent each, as the work progresses in Summit County. And we authorize said King, Miller and Brown, to pledge to said Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Companies, or either of them, said sum of $300,000 for the purpose aforesaid, and to the extent of our respective subscriptions we severally agree to save them harmless from the payment of said sum. And we hereby authorize the corporators of said proposed company, when duly incorporated, under whatsoever name, when said road is located through Akron, to transfer to the stock-books of said company, when opened, our respective subscriptions here made, and agree that they shall have the same force and effect as if said company was now incorporated, and said amounts respectively signed and entered by us in said stock-books, after they were formally opened by the corporators of said company for that purpose.

Through public meetings and personal solicitation on the part of Messrs. King, Miller, Brown and others, the full amount, $300,000, with a sufficient margin to cover contingencies, was speedily subscribed by the enterprising citizens of Akron, all classes, from the largest manufacturer, merchant, banker, etc., to the humblest mechanic and laboring man, contributing to the guarantee fund in proportion to his several ability. Then came long days of waiting, expectation and suspense, until, finally, in the spring of 1871, for reasons never satisfactorily explained to its Akron promoters, the project was indefinitely postponed, leaving the subscribers to the above document free to transfer their subscriptions to such new railroad projects as they might deem advisable.

The Valley Railway.—To David L. King, Esq., are the people of Summit County more largely indebted for the inception, prosecution and completion of the Valley Railway, running diagonally through our county, from northwest to southeast, than to any other man. As early as 1869, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. King, a charter was obtained for the Akron & Canton Railway, which afterward developed into the larger and more important enterprise, the Valley Railway, duly incorporated on the 21st day of August, 1871, the incorporators being Henry Chisholm, Nathan P. Payne, James Farmer, Warwick Price and S. A. Fuller, of Cleveland, and David L. King, of Akron. The authorized capital stock of the company was $3,000,000, the road to run from Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County, via Akron, in Summit County, Canton, in Stark County, through Tuscarawas and Carroll Counties to Bowerston, in Harrison County, on the Pan Handle Railroad. The first first great movement for the promotion of the enterprise was made at a meeting held at the Academy of Music, in Akron, on the 4th day of January, 1872. Representatives from Cleveland, Canton, Wheeling and intermediate points on the contemplated route were in attendance, together with a very large number of business men of Akron and other towns in Summit County. The meeting was presided over by James A. Saxton, Esq., of Canton, with Mr. R. H. Cochran, of Wheeling, as Secretary, and Hon. Stephen H. Pitkin, of Akron, as Assistant Secre-

retary. David L. King, Esq., of Akron, briefly stated the objects of the meeting, saying that the project of a road down the valley of the Cuyahoga, from Akron to Cleveland, and south from Akron to Canton and Wheeling, was no new project. Such a road, Mr. King said, would develop large quantities of coal and other minerals south of Akron, and a locomotive, after drawing an ordinary train to Akron, could by reason of continuous down grade, draw as many loaded cars from Akron to Cleveland, as the same locomotive could draw empty cars back. Mr. King concluded his remarks by moving the appointment of committeemen at different points on the route to aid in raising the necessary stock. Committeemen for Summit County were appointed as follows : Northfield, Lucian Bliss ; Boston, Frederick Wood, Frederick B. Wadhams, John Douds ; Richfield, Orson M. Oviatt, William C. Weld ; Bath, William Barker, Andrew Hale ; Northampton, James R. Brown, William Hardy, John C. Johnston ; Portage, S. W. Miller ; Akron, Jacob H. Wise ; Middlebury, Thomas H. Peckham ; Coventry, Alexander Brewster ; Springfield, Cyrus Yerrick, Robert V. Sawyer, Frank W. Myers ; Green, Alexander Johnston. Speeches were made by Messrs. Newell D. Tibbals, Alvin C. Voris, Charles Brown, Stephen H. Pitkin, Lewis Miller, David L. King and others, of Akron ; James Farmer, of Cleveland ; R. H. Cochran of Wheeling ; James A. Saxton and Josiah Hartzell, of Canton, and William McNeil, of Peninsula. The importance and feasibility of the road was conceded by all, the discussion being mainly over the question of gauge, estimates being presented showing the comparative cost of both the standard, four feet eight and one-half inches, and the narrow, three feet tracks. At the conclusion of the discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that all our efforts be devoted to raising stock for the ordinary four-foot eight and one-half inch gauge.

Subscription books were opened at Cleveland, Akron, Canton and intermediate points on the 15th day of January, 1872, and a vigorous campaign opened "all along the line," for raising the necessary funds to build the road. Cleveland parties were pledged to raise $500,000, the quota assigned to Akron and Canton being $150,000 each, with such additional amounts as could be raised at intermediate points in the several counties interested. Meetings were held, speeches were made and subscriptions were obtained with commendable celerity, so that by the 20th of March, $60,000 of Akron's quota had been subscribed. Canton was the first to announce that her full share was raised, Akron coming in soon afterward with a similar good report. Cleveland, however, was backward, trusting to the plan of raising the requisite amount, under the Boesel law, by a tax upon the city. The proposition, however, was voted down, precious time being thus wasted, though the amount pledged was subsequently raised by voluntary subscriptions to the capital stock of the company through the vigorous efforts of her soliciting committees. Other localities also subscribed more or less liberally, so that the total amount subscribed in each of the three counties was as follows : Cuyahoga, $508,250 ; Summit, $191,700 ; Stark, $149,750. The first stockholders' meeting was held April 24, 1872, at which James Farmer, Ambrose B. Stone and Nathan P. Payne, of Cleveland ; David L. King and John F. Seiberling, of Akron, and James A. Saxton and George Cook, of Canton, were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the same day, James Farmer was elected President ; David L. King, Vice President, and Warwick Price, Secretary and Treasurer. At a meeting of the Directors, held May 10, 1872 ; Plymouth H. Dudley, then Akron's most efficient City Engineer, was appointed Chief Engineer for the new road. Two routes from Akron to Cleveland were surveyed, one directly down the valley of the Cuyahoga River, the other "overland," through Bath, Richfield, Brecksville, etc., liberal subscriptions being pledged along the latter route, should the location be determined in their favor. The valley route was finally adopted, and the contract for building the entire line from Cleveland to Bowerstown was awarded to Messrs. Nicholas E. Vansickle and Arthur L. Conger, of Akron, on the 3d day of February, 1873.

At a meeting of the stockholders, April 16, 1873, David L. King and John F. Seiberling were chosen as Summit County's representatives in the Board of Directors, Mr. King being continued as Vice President and Mr. Dudley as Chief Engineer, Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, being elected President. Ground was broken in Springfield Township, Summit County, early in March, 1873. The contractors immediately

went vigorously to work, the result of the first four months' operations being thus tersely stated by Engineer Dudley, in his report of the progress of construction made to the Directors on the 15th day of August, 1873, as follows: "On the line between Cleveland and Canton, a distance of fifty-seven miles, the graduation was commenced last March; but on account of the wet weather in April and May, and other causes, has not proceeded as fast as could be desired. All the bridges are under contract, and part of them up. I am, however, pleased to say that nearly two-thirds of the distance from Cleveland to Canton is graded, and, should the weather continue favorable, I see no reason to prevent the completion of the remainder, ready to commence laying track in October. This would give you the use of the road most of the coming winter, which would be an advantage you no doubt fully appreciate."

The Engineer's anticipations, however, were not realized, and the winter of 1873–74 set in without witnessing the laying of the track or the completion of the grading, bridging, etc. On the 24th day of April, 1874, Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, Lake County, was elected President, Mr. King being continued as Vice President and Mr. Dudley as Engineer. Owing to differences of opinion between the Directors and the contractors, Messrs. Vansickle and Conger, the contract was canceled and the work suspended on the 16th day of May, 1874. President Hitchcock, on account of failing health, having tendered his resignation, David L. King, of Akron, was elected President on the 25th day of September, 1874, with James Farmer, of Cleveland, as Vice President. The general stagnation of business, and especially of all new railroad enterprises, growing out of the panic of September, 1873, with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., having rendered the immediate resumption of work impossible, the Directors, as a condition precedent to Mr. King's acceptance of the Presidency, individually assumed the entire liabilities of the company, which, owing to inability to collect stock subscriptions, amounted to over $150,000—a burden from which the devoted Directors were not relieved until April, 1879. But, by the self-sacrificing assumption of this responsibility, the life of the company was saved through the long period of financial distress the country was then experiencing. Failing, through the stringency of the times, to secure aid in this country to complete the road, at the earnest solicitation of the board, Mr. King sailed for England, on the 6th day of February, 1875, to present the advantages of the investment to the capitalists of London. After weeks of patient effort, struggle and disappointment, he finally succeeded in securing a proposition for the sale of the company's bonds on highly advantageous terms, and a time was fixed for the execution of the contract. On the morning of the day agreed upon for closing the matter up, the publication, in the London papers, of the report of a committee of the House of Commons, discrediting the value of American securities in general, and railroad securities in particular, together with a cable dispatch received from New York, published in the same papers, that the Wabash & Western Railroad (a very large amount of the bonds of this road being held in London) had passed into the hands of a Receiver, presented so discouraging a prospect for the placing of American securities of any kind, as to cause the withdrawal of the proposition and the non-execution of the contract. By the advice of the parties with whom he had been in negotiation, Mr. King returned home without having accomplished the object of his mission, to "await the logic of events," as it was considered damaging to future sales, on the return of prosperity at home, to urge the bonds of the company further upon the attention of English capitalists at that time. The merits of the line were, from time to time, brought by President King before the capitalists of Cleveland and the East, and a succession of struggles to keep the enterprise alive were continued for three weary years longer, happily resulting in placing the bonds on highly favorable terms at home with Cleveland and New York capitalists, the capital stock having in the meantime (April 13, 1876) been increased from $3,000,000 to $6,500,000. On the 7th day of August, 1878, the work on the line between Cleveland and Canton was resumed by the new contractors, Messrs. Walsh and Moynahan, the first rail upon the line being laid and the first spike driven by President King, at Akron, at a point near the "Old Forge," at 12 o'clock, M., on the 26th day of October, 1878, track-laying being immediately proceeded with from this point both ways, and also commenced in Cleveland a few days there-

after. The operations of the new contractors not proving satisfactory to the company, the contract with them was annulled on the 25th day of January, 1879, and the work again temporarily suspended. Subsequently, a new contract was made with Messrs. Strong and Cary, and work resumed on the 3d day of June, 1879. The road was finally completed through from Cleveland to Canton, in the winter of 1879–80. The first continuous train from Cleveland to Canton, with the officers, Directors, and other friends and promoters of the road on board, started from Cleveland at 9:30 A. M., January 28, 1880. Making short stops at the several stations on the route, the train arrived at Canton about 1 o'clock, P. M. Starting from Canton on the return trip at 3 o'clock, P. M., the run from Canton to Akron, twenty-two miles, was made in thirty-eight minutes, the entire trip from Canton to Cleveland, fifty-seven miles, being made in two hours—a remarkable run, considering the newness of the road, and evincing a very excellent degree of work in the laying of the track and the ballasting of the road-bed. The first regular trains commenced running February 2, 1880, and have continued uninterruptedly to the present time, with constantly increasing freight and passenger traffic, and though, by reason of the partial occupation of the ground by other similar enterprises and prospective connections, the extension of the road beyond Canton has been indefinitely postponed, the Valley Railway may well be considered a successful venture for its promoters, and a very valuable acquisition to the travel and transportation facilities of the people all along the line, as well as a material addition to the enterprise and prosperity of the city of Akron, and of Summit County generally.

Officers of the road from the beginning to the present date (April 1, 1881), as follows: President—James Farmer, from April 24, 1872, to April 5, 1873; Stillman Witt, from April 15, 1873, to April 24, 1874; Reuben Hitchcock, April 24, 1874, to September 25, 1874; David L. King, September 24, 1874, to April 16, 1879; J. H. Wade, April 16, 1879, to date. Vice President—David L. King, from April 24, 1872, to September 25, 1874; James Farmer, September 25, 1874, to April 16, 1879; S. T. Everett, from April 16, 1879, to date. Treasurer and Secretary—Warwick Price, from April 24, 1872, to April 15, 1873. Treasurer—S. T. Everett, from April 20, 1873, to date. Secretary—S. T. Everett, from April 20, 1873, to May 13, 1873. Secretary and Auditor—L. D. Clarke, from May 13, 1873, to April 17, 1878; William B. Porter, from April 17 to date. Superintendent—Sam Briggs, from November 1, 1879, to date. Present Board of Directors—J. H. Wade, H. B. Payne, John Tod, W. J. Boardman and L. M. Coe, of Cleveland; David L. King, of Akron; L. V. Bockius, of Canton; and H. M. Flagler, of New York.

The Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.—This road, a comparatively new enterprise, running from Lake Erie, at Black River, in Lorain County, to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, W. Va., on the Ohio River, via Grafton, in Lorain County; Medina and Seville, in Medina County; Clinton, in Summit County; Massillon, in Stark County; New Philadelphia and Urichville, in Tuscarawas County; passes through about three-fourths of a mile of the township of Franklin, in Summit County, having a station at its junction with the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus road, called Warwick, a short distance south of the village of Clinton. This road is 157½ miles in length, and is one of the principal coal roads of the State, and beneficial to the people of Summit County in reaching sundry points between Akron and Wheeling, and in the shipment of coal and other articles to points west of Cleveland on the lakes.

The Connotton Valley Railway.—The latest accession to the railroad system of Summit County is the Connotton Valley Railway. It is strictly a narrow-gauge road (three feet) and though intended more especially for the transportation of coal, its complement of rolling-stock embraces an adequate supply of box freight cars, and elegantly finished and furnished passenger coaches. The southern terminus of the road is at Bowerstown, on the Pan Handle road, in Harrison County, and its northern terminus, the city of Cleveland. The line passes through Carrollton, in Carroll County; Canton in Stark County; Mogadore, in Summit and Portage Counties; Kent and Streetsboro, in Portage County; Twinsburg, in Summit County, and Bedford and Newburg in Cuyahoga County. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000, the funds being furnished mainly by Boston capitalists, though a majority of the directors

and officers are residents of Ohio. The present officers of the road are as follows: William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass., President; Samuel Allen, of Del Roy, Carroll County, Vice President; A. B. Proal, of Canton, Stark County, Secretary and Treasurer; W. N. Moffett, formerly of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Superintendent, and Robert Leamouth, formerly of the Pan Handle road, Roadmaster. The machine and repair shops, and the general offices of the company, are located at Canton. The entire length of the road is 118 miles, sixty-two miles of which is now (April, 1881) in running order, being completed as far north as Mogadore, and as far south as Del Roy, in Carroll County, and it is expected that cars will be running over the entire line by July of the present year. This road passes through from sixteen to twenty miles of valuable coal fields, fine beds of iron ore, potters' clay, building-stone, etc., besides having on its line some of the most enterprising manufacturing cities and villages in Northern Ohio. At Mogadore, the road passes on the Portage County side of the village, but strikes into Summit County for a short distance, in circling around a hill just north of the village, thence bearing northeasterly to reach the village of Kent, and thence, in a northerly and northwesterly direction, again strikes into Summit County on the east line of Twinsburg Township, running diagonally across the township, and passing the village about one-fourth of a mile east of the public square. The Connotton Valley will prove especially valuable to the people of Mogadore, in furnishing them an inlet for the large quantities of coal which they consume yearly, and an outlet for the immense quantities of stoneware which they yearly manufacture, which has hitherto required a haul of eight miles, over (at times) the very muddiest kind of mud roads, to the nearest railroad shipping-point, Akron. The road will also give the people of Twinsburg facilities, not hitherto enjoyed, in reaching a market with their dairy products, and the invaluable building stone so abundant in that township, and in obtaining their needed supplies from Cleveland and other portions of the outside world.

The Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Chicago Railroad.—This road was projected early in 1881, by Chauncey H. Andrews, Esq., and other wealthy men of Youngstown, with other outside backing. The company fully organized March 18, 1881, with Mr. Andrews as President, when $1,500,000 of the $2,000,000 authorized capital was reported to be subscribed. The plan is to build the road from Pittsburgh, through Youngstown and Akron, direct to Chicago, the line, as surveyed, to enter Summit County at Mogadore, and, passing down the valley of the Little Cuyahoga River, entering Akron via the Sixth Ward upon the east, and Wolf Ledge Valley in the south part of the city. Though not yet actually commenced, there is at this writing (April 1, 1881), great confidence in railroad and business circles that this road will soon be put under contract and speedily constructed. Other important railroad projects, to pass through Summit County when built, are being talked up, but for the time being held in abeyance. Without our railroads, where would Akron, nay, where would Summit County have been to-day? Not a manufacturing establishment, other than our water-power mills, limited to some half-dozen in number—with diminished usefulness at that, by reason of a lack of speedy transportation facilities—would exist among us, and, instead of a city of 17,000 population, Akron would have been the mere village of 2,000 inhabitants that it was thirty years ago, if, indeed, it had not retrograded in the meantime for want of proper communication with the outside world. So, too, with the county at large—farming lands, instead of being worth from $75 to $300 per acre, as they now are, would have remained, like those of the other non-railroad-penetrating counties of the State, at from $25 to $60 per acre.

CHAPTER VI.*

THE PROFESSIONS—LEGAL LORE IN THE PIONEER DAYS—GREGORY POWERS—OTHER EARLY LAWYERS—THE PRESENT SUMMIT COUNTY BAR—MEDICAL—PIONEER PHYSICIANS—DIFFERENT SYSTEMS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

THE history of the County would not be considered complete, without a sketch of the professions—legal and medical.

The following on the Summit County bar is by Judge Carpenter, and is as follows:—[Ed.]

In the summer of 1832, the writer, a stranger in Ohio, alert for information touching its people, laws, soil, products and topography, took the mail coach at Ravenna for Hudson. There was sitting on the back seat a man whose look would have taken his attention anywhere. A green bag filled with books lay by his side. He was considerably under thirty, tall and slim, but with limbs and contour so round and trim as to suggest an embodiment of muscular vigor, agility and toughness. His dress was simple but fitted with faultless neatness to his elegant figure.

Conversation began at once. The writer's various questions were answered with a precision which evinced a thorough acquaintance with Ohio, its public interests, its heterogeneous inhabitants, their different habits and peculiarities. Unquestionably that fellow-passenger was a man of keen observation. But his easy flow of intelligence bore not the slightest show of vanity or ostentation. His mastery of language, the complete finish of every sentence, his faultless pronunciation and the grammatical accuracy and purity of his English, might mark him for a college professor. On reaching Stow Corners, he took the road to Middlebury on foot, green bag in hand.

When the writer returned to Ravenna he inquired of Mr. Coolman, the hotel keeper, the name of his fellow-passenger, remarking that he had been very pleasantly entertained by him, and had set him down as a man of mark who had traveled considerably with his eyes and ears wide open. Mr. Coolman, who was himself an invaluable treasury of what open eyes and ears could gather up, smiled at the remark and replied: "That gentleman, sir, is Gregory Powers. He is becoming a very distinguished lawyer, and is, in truth, a rising man; but as to his traveling, he was born and brought up here in the woods, and I doubt whether he was ever out of Ohio." It is true that he had then seen little of the world outside of Ohio; and that his acquaintance had rarely extended beyond the Western Reserve.

In his profession, Mr. Powers was not a voluminous reader. His library was not at all extensive, and his reading was mostly elementary. His practice at the bar was earnest, grave, strictly honorable and always courteous. Advocates had not in those days acquired the art of inspiring jurors by blowing in their faces. They stood at a distance of six or eight yards from the jury-box, and maintained a manliness of deportment superior to the more recent practice.

But it was not oratory that most distinguished the forensic efforts of Mr. Powers. It was his ability by quick and clear analysis to disentangle the most covert and complex transactions among men, and follow them to their legal consequences. And it was matter of curious observation to a listener that his high tension of voice and feeling was more frequent and intense in his arguments to the court on some abstract point of law, than in unraveling facts to the jury. In the latter case, his highest ascents of voice and manner were more mild and of a more even tenor, intensely pressing the high claims of right and justice He was born in the township of Stow, then in Portage County, in 1805. His father was a native of Naples, Italy, and had been a sea captain. His mother was a lady of Middletown, Conn., and died in 1811. Some-

*By Judge James S. Carpenter and Dr. Alvin K. Fouser.

time after his mother's death, Gregory entered Burton Academy and continued there two years, making rapid progress in all studies which he took in hand, being especially distinguished in Latin and still more in mathematics. On leaving the academy he began the study of law, in the office of Judge Van R. Humphrey, in Hudson. As a student at law, Judge Humphrey said he was not a rapid reader. He habitually quarreled with what he was reading—turned back and read over and over again, till he was master of the text, and thus reconciled it to his sense of right as he went along.

In 1832, Mr. Powers was elected by the Clay men and Anti-Masons of Portage County, to the House of Representatives of Ohio. In 1833, he was a candidate for re-election, but political alternations had fixed that year for the Democratic party, and Mr. Powers was succeeded by Roan Clarke. In 1838, Mr. Powers was elected by the Whigs to the Senate of Ohio. In both branches of the Legislature his course was marked by the same high ability which had given him such eminence at the bar. He came home from the Senate apparently overworked and suffering at the heart, which brought him to his death at the age of thirty-four, July 10, 1839, ending a career, which, had it continued to the common limit of old age, must have set him among the loftiest characters of our country.

Van R. Humphrey was born at Goshen, Conn., July 28, 1800. His educational training was wholly at the common school of his native place, but it seems to have been so thorough that he became a successful teacher of a common school while in his teens. At what time he commenced the study of law is not ascertained, but a certificate of Theodore North, attorney and counselor at law, dated Goshen, May 11, 1821, says: "He pursued his course of legal studies in my office with uncommon attention and diligence." A copy of the record of the Court of Common Pleas of Litchfield County, Conn., duly certified by Frederick Wolcott, Clerk, shows that in September, 1820, he was admitted an attorney and counselor at law before all the Courts of Common Pleas in Connecticut.

April 17, 1821, he was married to Stella Beach, of Goshen, and settled in Hudson, Ohio, the same year, where he continued his residence through life. An official certificate of S. Day, Clerk, shows that at a term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the 1st day of July, 1822, present the Hon. Calvin Pease and Peter Hitchcock, Judges, Van R. Humphrey was duly examined, admitted and sworn as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery, within the State of Ohio. In 1824, he was elected, commissioned and qualified as Justice of the Peace for the township of Hudson. December 26, 1828, he was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States, within the State of Ohio. In the year 1828, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Ohio, and was re-elected to the same office in 1829. He was elected by the Legislature of Ohio President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District for the term of seven years, beginning in 1836 and ending in 1843.

From 1830, or perhaps a little earlier, till Judge Humphrey took his seat upon the bench, he and Gregory Powers were pitted against each other in most of the important cases in Portage and Medina Counties. They were both men of commanding presence, yet standing at the opposite extremes of manly dignity and beauty. Powers tall, lithe and excitable, yet always self-possessed. Humphrey cool and imperturbable, tall, large, though not unwieldy or fleshy, but full and rounded out at every point—a manifest embodiment of muscular strength. His manner was deliberate; his voice loud, clear, of large compass and never harsh. His sarcasm, not frequent, and seeming ever to be held back in reserve, and never sought after, always hit its mark. His humor was inexhaustible and spontaneous, and his wit forthcoming at will. His imagination was splendid, but would have been improved by early discipline. His arguments were not distinguished for consecutive reasoning, but they seemed to be guided by a kind of insight into the essential elements of his case, so that, if his imagination at any time outstripped his logic, there was an inner light that still lured him back to the essential points which he seldom failed so to group together and enlighten as to give

them effect. While Powers went directly to the leading points of his case and pressed them to their inevitable sequence, Humphrey swept in much of the surrounding mass, which, under his glowing imagination, took the color of his leading points. In a word, Judge Humphrey had just that broad foundation for a mental structure which early intellectual training would have made more readily available for logical argument.

And yet, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his decisions were remarkably correct. His quick and penetrative insight stood him in good stead there. His invariable kindness and impartiality, and the apparent ease with which he disposed of business, gave to his administration a general and hearty approval.

Christopher P. Wolcott was born in 1821, probably in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio. His father removed from Connecticut to that place some time prior to that date, it is believed. However, that may be, Steubenville was the home of his childhood and youth. His education, which was thoroughly classical, was received at several institutions, but lastly, at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He studied law under the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, our distinguished Secretary of war during the rebellion. In the spring of 1846, he formed a partnership with W. S. C. Otis, Esq., of Akron, to which place he immediately removed his residence. The chief indications he then gave of the eminence which he afterward attained, were his accurate knowledge of legal principles, the completeness of whatever pleading or other written document came from his hands, and the very careful preparation of his briefs. It was apparent that he distrusted himself before a jury and felt far more confidence in his ability to address the court. In truth, diffidence of his own powers was then his besetting impediment. Indeed, it was not till he had toiled under tortured sensibilities through a busy and laborious practice of several years that he had so shaken off this nightmare as to give full play to his forensic powers. He had given proof in many cases of ability to go through an extended statement of logical inferences with extraordinary clearness and force on questions of law, yet his efforts before a jury had always seemed constrained and painful. But at length in the libel case of Wilson vs. Blake, in Common Pleas, November term, 1852, he broke entirely away from his self-consciousness, and abandoned himself with burning energy to the full flow of a warm imagination. The court and bar were taken by surprise, and the verdict showed that nothing had been wasted on the jury.

The trial of Parks for murder, in December, 1853, was the next occasion that aroused the energies of Mr. Wolcott to their highest pitch. For him it was simply a medium of thought; and in his handling it became as transparent as the air. But the argument which stands, and forever must stand, as the monument of Mr. Wolcott's intellectual power and of his high attainments as a lawyer, was delivered as Attorney General of Ohio before the Judges of our Supreme Court at Chambers on two writs of *habeas corpus*, in the cases *ex parte* Bushnell and *ex parte* Langston, in May, 1859. It is reported in 9 Ohio State reports, page 97, covering eighty-three pages.

In the summer of 1856, Mr. Wolcott was appointed Attorney General of this State by the Governor, to fill a vacancy in that office occasioned by the death of F. D. Kimball. He was elected to the same office in 1857, and continued to discharge his duties with distinguished ability until February, 1860. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, the enlistment of volunteers for the military service was an easy matter. But in a movement so sudden, so extensive and multitudinous, it was no easy matter to bring order and system out of chaos and irrepressible haste and confusion. In this emergency, Mr. Wolcott spent much of that year in aiding Gov. Dennison to regulate and systematize the military operations of our State. Early in 1862 his brother-in-law, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been appointed Secretary of War, Mr. Wolcott was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. It would be superfluous to speak of the labors which the war of the rebellion imposed upon that department of the Government. Mr. Wolcott's sleepless devotion to his official duties—the indefatigable energy with which he plied both mind and body in that service, soon wore him out. He died in the summer of 1862, a martyr to his country's cause.

Isaiah Humphrey, after serving a term in the United States Army in fighting Indians and passing through the various vicissitudes of guarding our Western frontiers, settled down upon a farm in the township of Boston, some fifteen miles from Akron. In the process of clearing up his land and applying his labors as a new farm exacts them of a husbandman, he thought there were minutes and interstices of time, which without damage to his agriculture, he could devote to the enlargement of his mind. He had a retentive memory, was a natural humorist, had a keen sense of the ludicrous, a perpetual fountain of ready wit, a rare knack at narration whether of anecdotes or of sober facts, and a good understanding, which, with persevering effort, could be disciplined for logical reasoning. Here was a foundation for a lawyer. The distance of his residence from the county seat and its proximity to the Ohio Canal where law-suits within a justices' jurisdiction were necessarily frequent, would of course often put in requisition a combination of such mental qualities in aid of distressed litigants. Amid importunities of this kind, Mr. Humphrey took up the study of the law under his brother, Judge Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson. Meanwhile his farm and his family occupied his time as usual. His legal studies having been pursued some miles from Judge Humphrey's office, it very naturally happened that on his admission to the bar he found himself much abler in the general principles of the law than in matters of legal practice, which require skill that comes only with use.

It followed, of course, that in the Common Pleas Mr. Humphrey's pleadings were often defective and involved in perplexities. But his impurturbable coolness, good nature and tact got the better of them with occasional loss of time, which to the court and bar was amply compensated by the interludes of wit and humor that seemed to flash out in proportion as perplexities thickened. He did not leave his farm, but with his farming went through many a lively wrangle in his profession. He died about April, 1877, sincerely lamented by his brethren of the bar.

Wolsey Wells' card is found in the Portage *Journal* then published at Middlebury in 1827, giving notice that he had opened a law office at Akron in the hotel. The same paper informs us that the first boat on the Ohio Canal reached Akron July 2, 1827, having on board Gov. Trimble on his way to celebrate the opening of the canal to navigation, at Cleveland on the 4th of July. Gov. Trimble was welcomed to Akron in a speech by Wolsey Wells, Esq. In 1835, Mr. Wells was in law practice in company with Harvey Birch, Esq., at Elyria. After some years, practice at Elyria, he migrated to one of the northwestern counties of Ohio, as agent of the State for the sale of public lands. It is reported that he died there a few years since. He was a lawyer of fine abilities and the strictest integrity. He took an active part in the anti-slavery and temperance reforms, in which he was out spoken and disdained all compromise.

George Bliss was a native of Vermont and came to Ohio quite young. He commenced the study of law about 1841, in the office of Hand & Cartter, and was admitted to the bar about 1843. His examination for admission was, with several other candidates, in the Supreme Court at Medina; and his thorough understanding of legal principles and practice was remarked on by the committee in their retirement as pre-eminent among the candidates, and as the harbinger of certain success in his profession. He very soon rose to distinction and formed a partnership with D. K. Cartter (now Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), their office being in Akron. He had a voice of remarkable smoothness. It was of the kind which Cicero seems to have meant by his *vox argentea*. It was a ringing, metallic voice, sliding through gradations so easily and coming forth in full volume with such apparent spontaneity, that it never wearied the hearer however long continued.

A vacancy occurring in the Common Pleas judgeship of this district in 1850, Mr. Bliss was a candidate for election to that office by the Legislature of 1849–50. There were two other candidates. After numerous fruitless votes were taken, no candidate having received a majority, the Legislature gave the election the go by, and adjourned leaving the vacancy unfilled. The Governor of Ohio being then of

the Democratic party, appointed Mr. Bliss to the office. The short time he held it was long enough to fix the general opinion of the bar that his administration of it, if continued for another term, would give general satisfaction.

In 1852, Mr. Bliss was elected to the House of Representatives in Congress by the Democratic party. He continued his residence in Akron until about 1860, when he removed to Wooster. He continued the practice of his profession there until his death about 1875.

Lucius V. Bierce was born in Connecticut. He came to Ohio with his father's family when a lad. He entered the Ohio University at Athens, in Athens County, where he graduated at the termination of the customary college course. He taught some years in one or more of the Southern States, and then returned to Ohio and studied law. On being admitted to the bar he opened a law office at Ravenna, in Portage County. He was a very fluent and rapid speaker, had great facility in drafting and readiness in the dispatch of business. He soon became very popular as a lawyer, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney several terms in succession. About the year 1836, he removed his office to Akron, which was then in Portage County, where he continued his professional practice until the war of the rebellion broke out.

Gen. Bierce was neither an extensive nor a profound reader of law. His chief characteristic as a lawyer lay in his extraordinary tact and ingenuity in putting his adversary in a false position. When his opponent had made out a clear case and set down with confidence that it was standing in such blazing sunlight that no mists could be conjured up to darken it. Gen. Bierce was on his feet. Of all occasions for calling up his magic skill that was the one. Then all sorts of odd combinations of the law and facts which could make the false resemble the true were held up to the gaze of the jury. Hints, suggestions, imaginings, possibilities outside and inside of the case—the winged missives seemed to fill the air and flap in every juror's face, and it was good luck for justice and innocence if some of them did not lodge in the breast of many a juryman and puzzle the whole panel, in spite a lucid charge from the court and all the sunshine that had blazed upon the case. Yet, take him as he was, no member of the Summit bar was so dreaded before a jury as Gen. Bierce. He was never thrown off his guard—never discomposed. The most threatening discomfiture found him on his feet ready to repel the onset.

In 1861, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio by the Republicans of Summit and Portage Counties. He took a very active part in raising troops for the Union in the late war; and in 1863 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio, and discharged the arduous duties of that office with faultless exactitude. As a citizen and neighbor, Gen. Bierce was public-spirited, obliging and generous. He died November, 1876, and was buried with military honors.

John Harris, Jr., was born at Canton, Stark County, November 26, 1823. He was classically educated at Western Reserve College, of which he was a graduate. He studied law under his father's tuition at Canton, and opened a law office at Akron about 1845. His health was delicate. He, however, showed himself fully competent in his profession. With abundant intellectual power to carry him through a contest, he shrank from the rough collisions which coarser natures often invited. Experience, however, would have given to his sensibility a recoil against coarse and ill-tempered thrusts all the more wounding to an aggressor, because it came unsuspected, from a keen and concealed weapon. Had he lived, he would have taken a high stand in the profession, which all his practice would have tended to dignify and refine. He died at Canton March 12, 1855.

Harvey Whedon was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1812. He opened a law office in Hudson, Ohio, probably in 1838. He soon acquired a good office practice, and a reasonable share of practice in the courts of this county. A well-read, industrious lawyer, of good judgment, he was often consulted, and acquired a reputation of a safe counselor. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Summit County in 1852, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office for the constitutional term of two years. Mr. Whedon was a man of undoubted

integrity and of solid worth. He died of typhoid fever August 29, 1855.

W. S. C. Otis was born in Cummington, Mass. He entered Williams College, where he took a high stand as a scholar, but left the college some time in his senior year, and, for awhile, followed teaching. In 1831, he entered the law office of Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield, Mahoning County, and continued there with unremitting application till he was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in 1833. Soon after his admission, he became a partner in his profession with Hon. Jonathan Sloane, of Ravenna. Mr. Otis' strength lay in his keenly discriminative perceptions, his ample powers of deduction, and the tenacity with which he held to the controlling points in his case, drawing from them alone its ultimate conclusions, and guarding every such point as no one could do who had not viewed and reviewed every phase of the matter in hand. As an advocate, his voice and action brought him little aid. He had great earnestness, a ready memory, spoke fluently and always to the point, though somewhat wordily. His facts and arguments were laid out with rare skill and judgment. To the court and the bar, however, he was much better known as a lawyer than as an advocate. In argument, whether to the court or jury, he was fond of making historical or classical allusions, which were always well selected and came in with happy effect. His ambition, when he began his profession, was very high, and, so far as eminence at the bar went, it was certainly not disappointed.

Mr. Otis was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Summit County, in 1844, and, in 1850, he was elected as a delegate from this county to the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of Ohio now in force. Outside of his profession, he was a man of large intelligence—a diligent reader of history, of the current literature of the times, of the classics, both ancient and modern, and of the Book above all books. He always kept up a close acquaintance with the ancient authors, both Greek and Latin, in their original tongues. Not long before his last illness, he published a pamphlet containing an examination into the common translation of a passage in one of the epistles of the New Testament, drawing his conclusions from a critical acquaintance with the original Greek. In truth, from the beginning of his professional life, and we know not how much longer, he made the study of the Bible a specialty.

About 1842, Mr. Otis removed his residence from Ravenna to Akron, where he continued his professional practice. He was elected President of the first bank established in Akron, and held that office for some years. About 1875, he suffered from a paralytic shock, from which he so far recovered as to give attention to his extensive business till 1877, when a second stroke of palsy gave warning that his work was done. He died leaving his widow and family amply provided for.

William M. Dodge was born January 2, 1805, in the State of New York. He obtained a good English education at the common schools of his native place. He came to Ohio probably about 1828; studied law in Geauga County, and was admitted to the bar probably in 1830. Not long afterward, he took up his residence at Middlebury, and there opened a law office. After a short residence there, he settled in Akron, where he continued his professional business until he was elected Probate Judge of Summit County, in 1860. He had before then held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Summit County, having been elected to it in 1842, and discharged its duties satisfactorily through the term. Mr. Dodge was a public-spirited citizen. He took a very active part in the organization of the Akron school system. He was especially efficient as a member of the Board of Directors, in all that pertained to building, or otherwise providing schoolhouses. In all such matters, he was a man of first-rate judgment, and he bent himself to the gratuitous work with untiring zeal. He died July 22, 1861.

William H. Gaston had been a schoolteacher. At what time or where he studied law, or was admitted to the bar, is not known. In 1844, he was doing business as a lawyer, in company with W. S. C. Otis, at Akron. He gave himself to the work of the law office with unremitting diligence. He was a lawyer of a clear head, and of power to grasp and handle a matter of manifold complications in chan-

cery and was ambitious to rise in his profession. But a fatal disease seized upon his lungs and took him from the jarring crowds of suitors and lawyers, and jurors, and courts, and all the varied tumults of earthly things.

James D. Taylor was born at Youngstown, Mahoning County, November 24, 1816. He was admitted to the bar at Gallipolis, whither he rode on horseback for that purpose. About 1845, he entered into partnership with Henry W. King, Esq., of Akron, where he immediately fixed his residence. The firm carried on a prosperous business till about 1850, when, the health of both partners declining, their partnership was dissolved. Mr. Taylor's illness was pulmonary. He spent some time in the Southern States, in hopes, by help of a favorable climate, to overcome the malady which was wasting him away. It was sadly in vain. He died at Enterprise, Fla., March 23, 1855. While residing at Akron, he was married to Miss Isabella Howard, now Mrs. James Mathews, of Akron. Mr. Taylor was an industrious, clear-headed lawyer. He had a sprightly imagination, a keen, well-disciplined intellect. A comely person, a good memory and ready command of language, an easy delivery, free but always graceful and appropriate gestures, a soft though not very sonorous voice, an animated countenance, and a wit that could make a home-thrust almost in a whisper, made him one of the most winning speakers of the time.

But, better than all, a keen sense of honor and integrity above suspicion, seemed to add security and a high and commanding value to all the mental qualities of the man. His death, and its melancholy surroundings—far from home, where his wife was detained with a sick child—shed a deep and lasting sorrow throughout his acquaintance.

Charles G. Ladd was a native of Vermont. He came to Ohio in his youth, and read law with his brother-in-law, Gen. L. V. Bierce, with whom, after being admitted to practice, he became a partner, in the firm of Bierce & Ladd. With no shining advantages, Mr. Ladd soon began to show what influence can be obtained over common minds by self-assurance, and apparently an undoubting confidence that one's own knowledge is one's own exclusively, and can be shared in by others only as he himself imparts it. This quality of unflinching boldness he used with the address and tact of a master. He entered the arena of politics simultaneously with that of his profession, youthful as he was, and very soon passed through a succession of minor trusts and offices, all of which he discharged faithfully and with fair ability.

On the adoption of our present constitution, in 1851, he was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Summit County in October of that year, but died in the following winter, without entering upon the duties of the office.

Rolland O. Hammond was born in Bath Township, in Summit County. He displayed in his childhood rare aptness in learning—so much so that his parents singled him out from among a large family of children for a liberal education. He fitted for entering a college course at the Preparatory Department of the Western Reserve College, which he entered in due time, and, in the regular progress of classical and mathematical studies, showed brilliant powers of acquisition. Chafing against the common restraints of a college upon his irregularities, he left that institution and entered Oberlin College. Finding the restraints there quite as stringent as those at Western Reserve, he took leave of Oberlin some time in his junior year. Not long afterward, in the winter of 1846–47, he commenced the study of law in the office of Carpenter & McClure, at Akron. He mastered the customary text-books with great facility, and, at the end of the statutory two years of law-reading, was admitted to the bar.

A brief run of practice revealed in him the elements of a fine legal mind, and a ready tact at picking up business and inspiring confidence in his clients. But such guaranties of success were weakened by a ceaseless itching for office and the wonted intrigues to secure it. In mid-career, however, a fatal disease settled upon his brain, from which, after a lingering illness, he died, in 1866, leaving a widow and one daughter, and his memory for their heritage.

George Kirkum was a native of Connecticut. He was for many years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage County, before the erection of Summit. His skill in putting

in order and systematizing the affairs of the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas was of public utility. In 1838, Mr. Kirkum was elected to the House of Representatives of Ohio, from the county of Portage. The special interest his election was expected to subserve was the erection of Summit County out of Portage, Stark, Wayne and Medina Counties. Though a man of large influence in a popular body, so strong was the opposition that his indefatigable labors failed to carry the measure through the Legislature.

About the same time, Mr. Kirkum took up his residence in Akron, where he opened a law office and practiced his calling for several years. His health failing, he moved his residence to his farm in Norton Township, which he managed for a few years, and then moved to another farm in the vicinity of Cleveland. All the while, his inevitable tormentor, dyspepsia, followed him up, till he died at his last-mentioned home some years since.

Frederick S. Hanford was born at Cuyahoga Falls, and was educated at Western Reserve College, where he graduated with distinguished honors. He studied law in the office of McKinney & Tibbals in Akron, and at the Columbia Law School in New York City, where he was admitted to practice May 12, 1869. He entered into a law partnership with Hon. S. C. Williamson (now Probate Judge of Summit County), and afterward with Hon. N. D. Tibbals (now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas). He rose rapidly in practice. But, suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, he spent some months in Colorado in hopes of invigorating his health by change of climate. On returning to professional labor, hemorrhages followed from time to time with fatal effect. He died at the home of his father-in-law in Ashland, Ohio, January 29, 1879.

Henry William King, son of the late Hon. Leicester King, of Ohio, was born at Westfield, Mass., September 24, 1815. He was brought to Warren, Trumbull County, when his parents settled there, in 1817. He was fitted for college partly at Warren and partly at Hartford, Conn., where he entered Washington (now Trinity) College, and graduated August 4, 1836. He studied law with the late Hon. Milton Sutliff at Warren, and also at the Cincinnati Law School, under Judge Walker. He was admitted to the bar at Gallipolis in February, 1839. In the fall of the same year, he opened a law office at Akron, Summit County. June 1, 1844, he formed a law partnership with James D. Taylor, which was dissolved June 1, 1849, on account of the failing health of Mr. Taylor, who immediately removed to Peru, Ill., where, his health improving, he carried on a very prosperous law business for a few years, until his pulmonary weakness could undergo the wear of strife no longer.

Meanwhile, Mr. King entered into partnership with his brother, David L. King, and vigorously pursued the business of the profession. In 1850, the Legislature of Ohio elected him Secretary of State. The duties of this office he discharged for two years with his customary exactness and punctuality. Mr. King was an indefatigable worker. He shrank from no legal drudgery. This intense labor, however, bore down upon a constitution never strong, until 1853, when his health gave way, and he was therefore compelled to relinquish his professional practice. As a means of recovering, he betook himself to a more active life in open air, at Suamico, in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. He also tried a sea voyage, one or more, at mackerel fishing, and a voyage to the Bermudas. But his malady had laid fast hold on his life, and, in spite of remedies, and hopeful friends, and their tenderest cares, and the watchful nursing of her who for years had held her own life second to his, on the 20th of November, 1857, he left all for another and a better life.

The following are the names of lawyers who once practiced in Summit County, but who are still living elsewhere, or of whose decease we have no certain knowledge: Rufus P. Spalding, a native of Connecticut, graduate of Yale College, was one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio, when our State constitution took effect in 1851. He represented this district in Congress three successive terms, beginning in 1862; and now enjoys a healthy old age in Cleveland. Daniel R. Tilden, a native of Connecticut, began business as a lawyer in Portage County about 1836; was twice elected to Congress from this district.

He opened a law office in Akron about the winter of 1847–48; removed to Cleveland about 1850; was elected Probate Judge of Cuyahoga County in 1851, and has held that office without interruption ever since. Abel B. Berry, a native of New Hampshire, graduate at Dartmouth College, and was admitted to practice in New England; came to Akron in 1844; read law one year in the office of Judge Spalding, and was admitted to practice in Ohio in 1845. He opened a law office in Akron, and after a few years returned to New England, and is now practicing law in Boston, Mass. Alvah Hand opened a law office in Akron about 1827; removed to Oshkosh, Wis., many years since. Seneca L. Hand kept a law office in Middlebury (now Sixth Ward, Akron), from about 1828 till about 1851, when he moved to Dubuque, Iowa. Frederick A. Nash was for some years a partner in law business with Seneca L. Hand; afterward with N. W. Goodhue, Esq., and still later with Messrs. King & Green. For the last twelve years or so, he has resided at Brattleboro, Vt. Philemon Bliss, a native of Central New York, and liberally educated there, opened a law office at Cuyahoga Falls about 1841. After a practice there of some three or four years, he removed to Elyria, Lorain County, and there continued his law practice. While residing there he was twice elected to Congress. After some years' service in a Territorial judgeship, he took up his residence in Missouri and became one of the Supreme Judges of that State. He has recently published a book of some note on code pleading, and is Professor of Law in the Missouri State University. H. H. Johnson kept a law office some years in Akron, but, upon the erection of the county of Ashland, he took up his residence and pursued his law practice at Ashland, the county seat of that county, where he was soon afterward elected to the House of Representatives in Congress. David K. Cartter is a native of Western New York, where he was admitted to the bar. He opened a law office in Akron about 1837, and removed to Massillon, Stark County, about 1845. He was elected to Congress in 1848, and again in 1850. Early in Mr. Lincoln's administration he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and is still the incumbent of that office. Henry McKinney was born in Portage County, Ohio; studied law under Judge S. W. McClure at Cuyahoga Falls, was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with him in 1850. After some years he removed his residence to Akron, where he formed a partnership with Judge N. D. Tibbals. He was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1869, and, in 1871, he removed his residence to Cleveland. John A. Pleasants is a native of Virginia. He settled in Akron in 1848, where he practiced law for several years, and then returned to Virginia. Charles Baldwin entered into a law partnership with Gen. L. V. Bierce, of Arkon, about 1859 or 1860. He continued in that partnership till the General's appointment to the office of Assistant Adjutant General, when he a few years later removed to Omaha, Neb. Wilbur F. Sanders was born in New York, and read law under Hon. Sidney Edgerton, at Akron. He was admitted to practice and formed a law partnership with Gov. Edgerton in 1857. Upon Gov. Edgerton's appointment as Judge for the Territory of Idaho, Mr. Sanders became a resident of that part of the Territory now included in Montana, where he has been in practice as a lawyer ever since. Charles Rhinehart was born in Hopkinton, N. Y. He was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County in 1863; and was re-elected in 1866. At the end of the second term of that office, he opened a law office in Akron, where he continued practice till the fall of 1880, when he removed to Denver, Colo. Eugene Pardee was born in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio; read law under Judge Van R. Humphrey at Hudson. He resided respectively in Wadsworth, Wooster and Akron, where he practiced his profession, and, in 1880, again removed to Wooster, where at present he resides.

[This closes the sketch of the bar of the past, of Summit County, and brings us down to those now living. As the present members of the bar have biographical sketches in another department of this work, we deem it unnecessary to repeat the same in this chapter. One of the oldest representatives of the present bar is Judge McClure, and to whose biograph-

ical sketch the reader is referred, as unto most of the others following.—Ed.].

Judge James S. Carpenter studied law with Camp & Canfield, at Medina, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar May 29, 1838, at Springfield, Ohio. He came to Akron in 1846, and has practiced here ever since. Judge C. Bryan located in Akron in the fall of 1833, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1834. Hon. Sidney Edgerton. (See biographical sketch.) Judge S. H. Pitkin studied law in Fulton County, Ill., and was admitted to the bar at Lewiston (same county) about 1836, and came to this county in 1852. William H. Upson (see biographical sketch), was admitted to to the bar at Cleveland in September, 1845: Edward Oviatt, in September, 1846, at Medina; N. W. Goodhue, at the September term of the Supreme Court, at Akron, in 1847; Edwin P. Greene, at Akron, in September, 1852; Judge N. D. Tibballs, at Akron, in September, 1855; John J. Hall, at Canton, Ohio, in May, 1857; Gen. A. C. Voris (see biographical sketch elsewhere); J. A. Kohler was admitted to the bar in 1859; H. W. Ingersoll, at Columbus, March 29, 1859; Judge U. S. Marvin, in May, 1860; Gen. Thomas F. Wilde, at Cincinnati, in 1866; Calvin P. Humphrey was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1866; Edwin W. Stuart, at Cleveland, in 1866; H. C. Sanford, at Ravenna, in April, 1868; George T. Ford, in 1869; Newton Chalker graduated from the Law Department of the University of Albany in 1869; James M. Poulson was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1870; G. K. Pardee, in 1870; George S. May, in 1872; Richard P. Marvin, in May, 1873; John H. Campbell graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University in 1873; Charles Baird was admitted to the bar about the year 1874; John M. Fraze, at Louisville, Ky., in 1874; Charles R. Grant, in December, 1874; Newton Ford, at Akron, in August, 1876; Noah Hodge was admitted to practic in the Superior Court of Mississippi, in January, 1875; John C. Means was admitted to the bar in the District Court of Summit County, in August, 1876; John Johnston was admitted to the bar in 1876; James McNaughten was admitted to the bar in 1876; Charles Robinson, at Columbus, in December, 1877; E. T. Voris, at Cleveland, in October, 1877; J. V. Welsh, at New Lisbon, Ohio, May 26, 1877; L. D. Seward, in 1878; R. J. Young, in June, 1879; Rolin W. Saddler, in April, 1878; Frank D. Cassidy, in March, 1879; Charles W. Foote, at Wooster, in June, 1879; L. D. Watters, March 17, 1879; D. A. Doyle, in May, 1880; F. M. Atterholt, October 5, 1880; A. F. Bartges (see sketch).

[The following sketch of the medical profession of Summit County, is by Dr. A. K. Fouser.—Ed.]

The history of the medical profession in Summit County dates back to the year 1800, or the time of the earliest settlements, the demands for a doctor's services being then as now proportionate with the spread of civilization. The New England and Middle States having furnished most if not all of our earliest physicians, we have only to look at the history of the profession in those States to become acquainted with the material which made up the pioneer doctors of this county. At, and previous to, the period before mentioned, the greater number of the physicians in the East were what are called "regulars"—those who bled, blistered, gave calomel, jalap, tartar-emetic and the like. Homeopathy was scarcely known on this side of the Atlantic, while Thomsonianism, hydropathy, physiopathy, thermalism, magnetism and kindred dogmas had not yet found their way into the world.

But without entering into an extended description of the different systems in vogue, then and now, we will pass to the local history of the different towns and townships, giving as nearly as possible the succession of physicians who have practiced in each with as much of their personal history as could be ascertained concerning the dead, and all that would be expedient of the living.

Dr. Titus Chapman was probably the first physician who practiced in the vicinity of what is now known as Akron. He came to Middlebury, now Sixth Ward of Akron, soon after the war of 1812, and practiced there about thirty years, after which he went to Tallmadge and thence to Oberlin where he died.

Dr. Luther Hanchett was born and educated in Connecticut, and after practicing in New York State a few years, came to Ohio, locating

in the vicinity of Middlebury while that place was yet in its infancy. He was born in 1778, and probably came to Akron about 1815. After practicing about twenty years, he removed to Michigan where he died in 1840. Dr. Elijah Hanchett, a brother, was born in Connecticut in 1776, and began practice in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1798, where he remained until 1832, when at the solicitation of his brother, he came to Middlebury. He then practiced in the vicinity of Middlebury until 1836, when he removed to Tallmadge where he died in 1843.

Dr. Joseph Cole was probably the first regular practitioner of medicine in what was at that time Akron proper, and for many years was the "old stand-by" of the profession. He was born in Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1795, and lived on a farm until the age of twenty. He then began the study of and a few years later graduated from Fairfield Medical College in his native State. In 1824, he came to Ohio and located at Old Portage, in this county, where he practiced until 1827, at which time he came to Akron where he remained in practice until near the time of his death—1861.

Dr. Richmond came from Taunton, Mass., and settled in Akron about 1833. After practicing here for three or four years, he fell a victim to consumption, went to Kentucky and died soon afterward; his idea of going South was, "to die among strangers," as he expressed it. Dr. E. F. Bryan, brother of Judge Bryan, came to Akron in the summer of 1833, and remained until 1836 or 1837, going then to Granville, Licking County. He was a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and received his medical education at Yale College. Dr. Ackley came from Rochester, N. Y., about 1834, and practiced in Akron for a few years, going from here to Cleveland, where he became quite prominent in his profession, and in his connection with the medical college. Dr. Crosby came to Middlebury some time about 1835, and remained there and in Akron for a number of years. Though originally of the regular school of medicine, he latterly embraced the homœopathic faith and made some pretentions toward practicing it. However, medicine was a secondary matter to him, as most of his time and energies were spent in speculations of different kinds. Dr. Cleveland practiced in Akron between 1830 and 1840. Dr. D. D. Evans was a native of New York State; came to Akron in 1836, and practiced here until the time of his death which occurred in December, 1849. He was a doctor of more than ordinary ability for the time in which he lived, enjoyed a good reputation and an extensive practice; was universally esteemed, and for many years was the leading man in the profession of this section of the State. In connection with the death of Dr. Evans, a sad but very interesting circumstance is related, which in substance is as follows: While treating a case of malignant erysipelas at Cuyahoga Falls, Dr. Evans in some manner became infected with the poison and died within a few days thereafter. A post-mortem examination of Dr. Evans was made at which quite a number of physicians were present, and among them were Drs. Huntington and Angel, both of whom either became inoculated or absorbed the virus, the former dying within a few weeks, while the latter suffered immediate sloughing of one arm, and died from the poison a few years later. Nor was this all. A Mr. Chapman, a brother-in-law of Dr. Huntington, while nursing the doctor in his sick ness, also absorbed the virus and died from its effects.

Dr. Kendrick came to Middlebury about 1837, and remained a few years. Dr. J. O. Wade practiced in Middlebury about the same time. Dr. Wyram West was also one of the early doctors in Middlebury. Dr. E. L. Munger, a native of Vermont, located in Akron about 1838, but after a few years removed to Portage County. Dr. Kilbourne (Botanic), came to Akron about 1838, and, after practicing about fifteen years, removed into Coventry Township and began farming. Some time after this his mind became somewhat deranged, and in a fit of temporary insanity he committed suicide on his own farm. Dr. W. T. Huntington, a native of Connecticut, located in Akron in 1839, and continued in practice until early in the year 1850, when he died as stated above.

Dr. Mendall Jewett was born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1815, and came to Ohio in 1836. He soon afterward began the study of medi

cine with Drs. Noble and Town, of Hudson, and, in 1839, began practicing in Mogadore, then in Portage County, where he remained until 1858, in the meantime having taken a course of lectures at Willoughby Medical College, and graduated after that college had removed to Cleveland. He spent two years—1850 and 1851—in California, and, from 1855 to 1857, represented this county in the State Legislature. Since 1858 up to the present time, he has lived in Middlebury (Sixth Ward of Akron), and has during all this time followed his profession, besides being engaged in other business.

Dr. William P. Cushman was born at Randolph, Vt., in 1810, and up to the age of twenty-two he worked on a farm during most of the time. In 1832, he went to New York State and taught school, and, in 1834, came to Ohio and attended school at Oberlin, at the same time reading medicine with Dr. Dascom. He afterward attended the Cincinnati Medical College, and, in 1838, began practicing his profession in Elyria, remaining there two years and then coming to Akron. He still lives in Akron, but has retired from practice entirely.

Dr. E. W. Howard was born in Andover, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1816, and until the age of nineteen lived with his parents on a farm, securing in the meantime a liberal education at the Chester Academy. He then took a trip West, during which he visited his cousin, Prof. R. L. Howard, at Elyria, Ohio, and was by him persuaded to study medicine. He at once began reading in the office of his cousin, where he continued until the following year, when he attended a course of lectures in Pittsfield, Mass. He then went home and read two years with Dr. L. G. Whiting, and, in 1838, graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. After practicing one year with his preceptor, he came to Akron in 1839, and has since practiced here up to the present time, being now the oldest practitioner in the city. During the late war, he was sent South by Gov. Tod, and served several months in the hospitals at Frederick City, Md., and Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Edwin Angel was born in Providence, R. I., in 1802, but when a few years old removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y. At the age of fourteen, he entered Union College at Schenectady, and graduated two years later. He then began the study of medicine with his father, and soon afterward attended lectures, finishing his course at the age of nineteen years. He then practiced some as an assistant to Dr. Valentine Mott, and on becoming of age received his degree after which he returned to Canadaigua, and assisted his father. In 1840, he came to Akron, where he practiced until the time of his death, September, 1855. With his death passed away the last physician in a family which, for at least four generations, had been represented in the regular profession.

Dr. Samuel W. Bartges (Uriscopist), was born in Union City, Penn., in 1814, and, in 1833, came with his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was engaged for a few years in a general merchand se store. In 1837, he began reading medicine with Dr. John Dellenbaugh, with whom he remained for five years, during the last two of which he practiced to some extent. In 1842, he came to Akron, where he has continued to practice until the present time. Dr. Perkins Wallace came to Akron in 1843, and practiced here a short time.

Dr. William Sisler was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1819, and at the age of twenty-one came to Manchester, in this county, where for several years he was engaged in teaching school and working on a farm. In 1843, he began reading medicine with Dr. Fernando Dalwick, of Canal Fulton, Stark Co., Ohio, and continued there until about 1846, when he returned to Manchester and began practicing. His brother, Adam, joined him soon after, and while one carried on their practice the other attended lectures, William graduating from Cleveland Medical College in 1851, and Adam in 1852. They then continued in practice together until 1873, when William came to Akron and engaged in the drug business which he carried on until 1879, when he sold out and since then has been practicing some in Akron besides being engaged in other business. He served three months in the hospitals during the late war, under the call of Gov. Tod, and, in 1867, was elected on the

Republican ticket as Representative in the State Legislature, serving one term.

Dr. John Weimer was born in Alsace, France, in 1813, and at the age of nineteen came to America. After working in a store several months in Buffalo, he went to Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, and began the study of medicine with Dr. W. Underwood, with whom he read two years, and then one year with Dr. Breisacher, of Canton, Ohio. In 1836, he located in Uniontown, Stark Co., Ohio, where he continued in practice until 1847, coming then to Akron, where he has continued to the present day.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, now Professor of Surgery in Columbus Medical College, practiced in Akron a short time about 1850. Dr. Joseph Stanton, brother of Prof. Dr. Byron Stanton, of Cincinnati, came to Akron about 1850; practiced four or five years and died. Dr. Alexander Fisher, for several years a practitioner of Western Star, came to Akron soon after the death of Dr. Evans, and remained several years. He then went West and is now in Chicago. Dr. J. P. Peck read medicine with Drs. Evans and Angel; graduated from Cleveland Medical College, and located in Akron about 1852. He practiced here several years in partnership with Dr. Fisher, and then went West, being at present a resident of Omaha. Dr. J. S. Wilson came to Akron about 1856 or 1857, as a successor to Dr. Fisher, and remained a few years. Dr. J. J. Smith was born in Springfield Township, this county, in 1820. Graduated from Medical Department of University of Michigan in 1855. Practiced six months in Toledo, and located in Akron in 1856.

Dr. William Bowen was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1805. As soon as he had attained a suitable age, he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and, at the completion of his service, came West and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where for several years he worked at his trade, at the same time improving his spare moments in acquiring an education. Having attended school a short time, he began teaching and soon afterward took up the study of medicine with Dr. Estep, but, owing to limited means, was obliged to continue his teaching in connection with his professional reading. In 1832, he began practice in Doylestown, Wayne County, where he remained until 1835. He then attended lectures and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, receiving his degree in 1836. He then practiced two years in Canton, Ohio, going next to Massillon, where he practiced nearly twenty years, gaining in that time an extensive practice and wide-spread reputation. In 1857, he came to Akron, and continued in active practice until the time of his death, January, 1880.

Dr. George P. Ashmun was a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and, in 1834, came to Tallmadge, in this county. In 1836, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Amos Wright, of that place, and, in 1839, graduated from Cleveland Medical College. Practiced one year in Uniontown, Stark County; five years in Boston, Summit County, and then in Hudson, Summit County, for nine years. In 1862, entered the army and served two years as Surgeon of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, in 1864, resigned and returned home, after which he practiced in Akron till the time of his death, in 1873.

Dr. J. A. Knowlton was born in Vermont in 1824, and received his early education in Rutland. Began reading medicine with Dr. Crittenden, of Kent, Ohio, in 1841, and four years later graduated from Cleveland Medical College. Practiced in Portage County until 1863, and since then has been in Akron. Of late years he has given up the regular practice, and devoted his attention principally to the drug business and treatment of chronic diseases.

Dr. Charles R. Merriman was born in Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1829, but while quite young came with his parents to this county. His early education was obtained at the schools of Akron, Farmington and Norwalk, and, in 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Huntington, of Akron. Attended Cleveland Medical College in 1849, after which he practiced in Kentucky and Missouri until 1857, when he returned to Ohio and took another course of lectures, graduating in the spring of 1858. He then practiced a short time at Peninsula and Montrose, and

then went West practicing at Virginia City and Helena until 1865, when he returned to Montrose. Practiced there until 1873, and then removed to Akron, where he has since remained. Dr. Charles R. Pierce came to Akron about 1858, and practiced until 1862, when he entered the service as Assistant Surgeon. Died in 1863.

Dr. B. S. Chase was born in Vermont in 1834, and was brought up on a farm until he became of age, receiving in the meantime a liberal education at the Chester Academy. About 1856, he began reading medicine with Drs. Andrews and Woodman, of Paw Paw, Mich., and after taking one course of lectures came to Akron and continued his studies with his uncle, Dr. E. W. Howard. In 1856, he graduated from University of Michigan, following which he practiced with Dr. Howard until 1862, when he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In June, 1863, he was promoted to Surgeon and was transferred to the Fifty-third Mississippi Colored Regiment, with whom he served until the close of the war, becoming very popular as a Surgeon as well as a soldier. He served on the Operating Board at the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, and at the siege of Vicksburg. At the close of the war he located in Akron, where he continued in practice until the time of his death, February, 1878.

Dr. T. M. Leight is a native of Snyder County, Penn., and was born in 1827. When twenty years of age, he began reading medicine, and after four or five years office tuition began practicing at McKees Falls in his native county. He remained here about nine years, within which time he attended lectures in Philadelphia a month or two each year, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in July, 1857. He then practiced about seven years at Mifflin, Penn., after which he came to Akron, where he is at present.

Dr. Thomas McEbright was born at Carlisle, Penn., in 1824, but at an early age came with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm until the age of sixteen, after which he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In 1848, he began reading medicine with Dr. I. H. Baker, of Wooster, and, in 1850, graduated from Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. Practiced seven years at Nashville, Ohio, and then removed to Millersburg, where he remained until 1861, going then into the army as Surgeon of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving with the regiment two years, he resigned and came home, but soon after raised the Fifty-ninth Battalion, and, upon the call of the "hundred days' men," his battalion was attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, of which he was made Colonel, a position which he resigned in favor of Col. Blake, the doctor preferring to be Surgeon. He was afterward made Brigade Surgeon and detailed as Chief of the Operating Board. In 1864, he was mustered out with his regiment and soon afterward came to Akron, where he is still in active practice.

Dr. W. C. Jacobs is a native of Lima, Ohio, and was born in 1840. His early life was spent in his native village and on a farm. At the age of sixteen he was appointed a cadet midshipman, and attended school at Annapolis until 1859, when he resigned and began the study of medicine with Dr. Carson, of Cincinnati. In March, 1862, he graduated from Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and in the following month was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, with whom he served until December, when he was promoted to Surgeon and assigned to the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he remained until the close of the war, and during the Atlanta campaign, served on the Operating Board of the Sixteenth Army Corps. In October, 1865, he came to Akron, where he has since followed his profession.

Dr. W. J. Underwood was born in York County, Penn., in 1840, and received his early education in the common and select schools of the period. At the age of twenty, he began reading medicine with Dr. Ira Day, of Mechanicsburg, and the next year attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. In 1862, he went into the army as Assistant Surgeon, serving with the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia a short time, and then with the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers during

the latter's term of enlistment. He then completed his course at Jefferson Medical College, and in the same spring (1864) came to Ohio. Practiced at Canal Fulton two years, and then came to Akron, where he still remains.

Dr. Elizur Hitchcock was born in Tallmadge Township in 1832, and up to the age of eighteen worked on his father's farm and attended the common and select schools of the neighborhood. He then entered the Western Reserve College, where he remained two years, going thence to Yale, graduating from the latter in 1854. After spending several years in teaching, he began reading medicine and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1860. He then practiced three years in Ashtabula County, and, in the spring of 1863, entered the army as Surgeon of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after a service of six months resigned and came home and located at West Williamsfield, Ashtabula County, continuing there until 1869. He then attended a course of lectures in New York City, and, in 1870, came to Akron, where he has since been practicing.

Dr. A. E. Foltz was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school, in which calling he continued until 1862. In July of the same year, he, with four of his brothers, enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with the regiment until the close of the war. In 1869, he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. W. K. Foltz, of Sharon Center, Medina County, and, in 1869, graduated at Charity Hospital Medical College in Cleveland. Practiced one year at Ashland and then came to Akron, where he has since followed his profession.

Dr. L. S. Ebright was born at Royalton, Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1844, and received his early education in the common schools of his native town. He served his country during the rebellion, and after its close began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Thomas McEbright, of Akron, graduating from Charity Hospital Medical College in 1869 or 1870, since which time he has practiced in Akron. Is quite a politician, and is now (1881) a member of the State Legislature.

Dr S. T. Odell was born at Bellville, Ind., in 1842, and received his preliminary education at Bellville Academy. In 1861, he entered the army, serving until 1863 with the Eleventh Indiana (Zouaves), and the balance of his term with the Fifty-third United States Colored Troops, of which he was First Lieutenant and Adjutant. While connected with the latter regiment, he read medicine with the surgeon, Dr. B. S. Chase, of Akron, and at the close of his service—fall of 1865, attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the next year attended his second course at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1867. After practicing a few years in Indiana and Kansas, he came to Akron (Sixth Ward) in 1870, and has since remained there in practice, with the exception of about one year.

Dr. H. C. Howard, son of Dr. E. W. Howard, was born in Akron in 1842, and graduated from the Akron High School in 1863. He then began the study of medicine with his father, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871, and has since followed the profession with his father.

Dr. W. E. Chamberlin was born in Allegheny City in 1840, and was educated at Marietta (Ohio) High School. In 1854, he began the study of medicine with his father —then of Peninsula, in this county—and, from 1859 to 1861, assisted him in his profession. He then entered the army and served about one year, most of the time being detailed as physician and nurse. At the close of his service, he practiced in Portage County several years, and, in 1865, located at Clinton, in this county, where he remained until 1875, since which time he has practiced in Akron. During his stay in Clinton, he attended one course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and one at Cleveland Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter in 1869.

Dr. O. E. Brownell was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1855, but at an early age came with his parents to this county, receiving his early education in the common schools and Mount Vernon High School. In 1861, he entered thea rmy and served eighteen months. He then read medicine with Dr. Sisler, of Manchester, attended a course of

lectures at Cleveland in 1868, practiced in Greensburg until 1878, and then came to Akron, where he is at present. He now pays most of his attention to dentistry.

Dr. A. F. Chandler was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1845, but at an early age removed with his parents to Rockford, Ill. In 1863, he enlisted with the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served with the regiment until the close of the war. He then attended and graduated from Rockford High School, and, in 1847, began reading medicine with Dr. W. E. Chandler, of his own place. In March, 1871, he graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and in the following month located in Akron, where he has since practiced.

Dr. H. D. Taggart was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1851, and received his early education in the common schools and the Hayesville Academy. Began reading medicine in the spring of 1870, with Doctor Roebuck, of his native town, Dalton, and, in 1874, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then located at Easton, Wayne County, remaining there six months, after which he came to Akron, where he has since continued in practice.

Dr. G. G. Baker was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1849, and received his education at the common schools of that place and at Western Reserve College. In 1868, he began reading medicine with Drs. Read and Ford, of Norwalk, and, in 1872, came to Akron and entered the office of Dr. Ashmun. In June, 1875, he graduated from the Medical Department of Michigan University, and since that time has been practicing in Akron.

Dr. H. M. Fisher was born in Warren, Penn., in 1848, and received his education in the Franklin and Warren Academies and Allegheny College. In 1867, he began reading medicine with Dr. Stranahan, of his native town, and, in 1872, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing in his native town a few months, he came to Akron, where he also remained a few months, going next to Aliegheny City. In 1876, he returned to Akron and continues there at this time.

Dr. A. K. Fouser was born in Stark County in 1854, and graduated from Akron High School in 1873. He then began reading medicine with Drs. Chase and Underwood, and graduated from Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in March, 1876, since which time he has practiced in Akron.

Dr. James P. Boyd was born in England in 1850, but came to this country while quite young. Received his education at Jamestown, N. Y., and Ann Arbor, Mich., and, in 1872, began reading medicine with Dr. Haseltine, of Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1875, he graduated from Long Island College Hospital, and in the following year located in Akron, where he now remains.

Dr. F. C. Reed was born in Ashtabula County in 1852, and was educated at the Grand River Institute in his native town—Austinburg. In 1872, he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. A. B. Reed, of Cleveland, and graduated from Charity Hospital Medical College in 1876, since which time he has followed his profession in the Sixth Ward of Akron.

Dr. C. C. Davison was born in Northampton Township in 1851, and was brought up on a farm. In 1872, he began reading medicine with Dr. E. W. Howard, and graduated from Columbus Medical College in 1877. After practicing several months at Botzum Station, in this county, he came to Sixth Ward, Akron, where he is now practicing.

Dr. A. C. Belden was born at Castile, N. Y., in 1845, but at an early age removed with his parents to Bureau County, Ill., receiving his education at Dover Academy and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1863, he entered the army and served until the close of the war as private in Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry. In 1870, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thompson, of Princeton, Ill., and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875. In the following year, he came to Akron, and, in July, 1877, began the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued.

Dr. W. K. Foltz was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1829, and until the age of eighteen remained at home, alternately working and attending school. He then taught school for several years, and, in 1850, began reading medicine with Dr. Stauber, of Wooster, Ohio.

In 1855, he began practice at La Fayette Center, Medina County, and the following year removed to Sharon Center, where he remained until 1867, in the meantime having attended lectures and graduated at the Eclectic College of Medicine, Cincinnati, in 1859. From 1867 to 1877, he was engaged in the drug business at Ashland, and since then has been practicing in Akron.

Dr. L. S. Sweitzer was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was educated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. Began reading medicine with Dr. Buchman in 1872, and graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1875, after which he served eighteen months in the Cleveland Hospital. He then practiced some time in his native county, spent one year in New York City attending lectures, and, in the spring of 1879, located in Akron, where he is at the present time.

Dr. L. J. Proehl was born at Akron in 1850, but at the age of eight removed with his parents into Coventry Township. In 1873, he entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in 1876. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, and graduated from Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1879, since which time he has practiced in Akron.

Dr. Eli Conn was born in Butler County, Penn., in 1839. In 1861, he entered the army, serving four years, after which he attended Baldwin University, graduating in 1868. Attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College in 1869 and 1871; practiced a short time, and, in 1872, was elected to the office of Prothonotary of his native county, serving four years. In the spring of 1876, he graduated from Charity Hospital Medical College; practiced in Butler County until 1880, when he came to Akron.

Dr. T. K. Jacobs, Jr., was born in Lima in 1856, and, from 1873 to 1876, attended Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He then began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. W. C. Jacobs, graduated from Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1880, and same year began practice with his brother in Akron.

Dr. J. W. Lyon is a native of Copley, and was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. Began reading medicine in 1874 with Drs. Chase and Underwood, of Akron. Graduated from Columbus Medical College in 1877. Practiced several years at Clinton, after which he came to Akron and entered the dental profession.

In addition to the above we have the following-named physicians who have practiced in the county, but of whom, for various reasons, no definite notes could be procured.

Dr. B. B. Brashear is a native of Fayette County, Penn., where he was born in 1822. During the late war he served as Surgeon of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1878, came to Akron.

Dr. D. A. Scott was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and, since 1848, has practiced medicine in Akron.

Dr. Frank A. Hanford, a native of Cuyahoga Falls, and graduate of Western Reserve College; read medicine with Dr. T. McEbright, and graduated at Charity Hospital Medical College in 1875. He then practiced in Sixth Ward a short time, but his health failing he went to California, where he soon afterward died of consumption.

Dr. John Wyltenbach practiced in Akron for some years previous to about 1876. He now lives in the South.

Dr. J. K. Holloway came to Akron from Pennsylvania somewhere about 1870, and practiced until the time of his death in 1874.

Dr. W. P. Morrison practiced in Akron a few years in the 70's, and then went to Canada, where he died.

Dr. A. F. Peck came to Akron in the early part of last decade; practiced a few years, and then went to Cleveland where he died in 1877.

Dr. O. D. Childs (Homœopath), was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1840, and up to the age of twenty-one lived at home on a farm, receiving in the meantime a common and high school education. In 1863, he began reading homœopathy at Oshkosh, Wis., and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1867, since which he has practiced in Akron.

Dr. William Murdoch (Homœopath), was born in Scotland in 1842, but at an early age came with his parents to this country and became a resident of Trumbull County, Ohio. His preliminary education was obtained at the

Orvill Normal School, and at Eastman Business College. In 1869, he began the study of homœopathic medicine, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1873, since which he has followed his profession; two years at Garrettsville and the balance of the time in Akron.

Dr. J. W. Rockwell (Homœopath), was born at Hudson in 1840, and attended the Akron schools. In 1873, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Childs, graduated from Chicago Hahnemann College in 1877, and since then has practiced in Akron.

Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox (Homœopath), was born in Akron in 1858, and graduated from the Akron High School in 1876, after which he attended Buchtel College for a few years. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Murdoch; graduated from Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1880, and since then has practiced in Akron.

Dr. T. R. Grow (Homœopath), practiced in the Sixth Ward of Akron for several years, going thence to Vermont in 1880.

Dr. Whitmore (Homœopath), read medicine with Dr. Grow, and is now practicing in Sixth Ward, Akron.

Dr. C. W. Rice, the first physician who was ever permanently located in Cuyahoga Falls, was born in Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1803; studied medicine with Dr. Spafford, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and graduated from Fairfield College, at Cazenovia, in the same State in 1829. After practicing one year with his preceptor, he came to Cuyahoga Falls in 1830, and there followed his profession until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was a man of very decided character, positive in his likes and dislikes, bitter in his denunciations of homœopathy, and outspoken in his opposition to Freemasonry; but withal was a skillful surgeon as well as a benevolent and highly respected citizen.

Dr. John Davis came to Cuyahoga Falls in 1840. He was well educated in medicine, acquired a good practice and was highly spoken of by the profession as well as by the people generally. He removed to Michigan about 1853.

Dr. P. G. Summers, of what is known as the Thomsonian School of Medicine, practiced in Cuyahoga Falls a number of years, during which time he attained a good reputation as a physician and was held in high esteem by the people. He served one term in the State Legislature, and held the office of Postmaster under Lincoln and Johnson.

Dr. Foote, an adherent of the botanical system of medicine, practiced in Cuyahoga Falls a number of years. Among those who practiced in this village at some time or other in the past, but of whom nothing definite could be learned, we find the names of Dr. Corry, Dr. S. Perham, Dr. J. S. Newbury, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. Shoemaker and Dr. Henshaw, the last being of the homœopathic school.

Dr. Mary Watson lived in Cuyahoga Falls some twenty years, leaving there in 1870. She claimed to be an Eclectic, and is reported to have had some practice, especially among her own sex, but is probably best remembered on account of her rather eccentric character.

Dr. G. C. Upson, our oldest living practitioner of medicine, was born in Tallmadge Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1821. He read medicine with Dr. Rice, of Cuyahoga Falls, and attended lectures at the medical department of Western Reserve College, graduating from that institution in 1847. After practicing three years with Dr. Taylor, of Twinsburg, in this county, he located at Cuyahoga Falls, where he has since practiced.

Dr. T. F. Heath was born in Connecticut, but spent most of his early life in Western New York. Attended a course of lectures at the medical college in Pittsfield, Mass., and afterward two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, graduating from the latter in March, 1851. In July of the same year, he came to Cuyahoga Falls where he has since practiced his profession, besides being of late years connected with the drug business.

Dr. J. M. Crafts was born in 1840, and is the son of Dr. Ambrose S. Crafts, who came to Ravenna in 1860. He graduated from Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, in 1864, and then entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, serving as such for nearly three years. In 1873, he came to Cuyahoga Falls, and is practicing there at the present time.

Dr. W. S. Hough was born in Portage

County, Ohio, in 1844, and served during the late war as a private. At the close of his army life he studied medicine, and graduated from Charity Hosptial Medical College in 1866. Practiced ten years with Dr. J. C. Ferguson at Mogadore, and then came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he is now practicing in partnership with Dr. J. M. Crafts.

Dr. A. H. Bill was born in Cuyahoga Falls in 1851. Studied medicine with Dr. C. M. Fitch, of Chicago, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1875. Practiced in the office of his preceptor until November, 1875, when he returned to his old home, where he is now practicing.

Dr. H. W. Carter (Homœopath), was born in Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1841. Graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1869, and after one year of professional experience at Knoxville, Tenn., he located in Cuyahoga Falls, his present place of business.

Dr. Moses Thompson was in all probability the first physician who was ever permanently located in that section of the country now known as Summit County, and to Hudson belongs the credit of furnishing this historical character. He studied medicine in Litchfield County, Conn., with Dr. Everest and Dr. North, and with such training as he got from his worthy preceptors, he went to what is now known as Kinderhook, N. Y., to practice his profession. While here the Connecticut Company's great land purchase and the consequent Western fever attracted him, and being authorized by his father and brother to go and "spy out the land" for them, he came to Hudson with the colony under the guidance of Daniel Hudson. Having selected land for his father and brothers, he went East on foot and brought back his own family and those of his father and two brothers. This was in the year 1800, when he began the practice of his profession in the wilderness, and for some years there was no other physician nearer than Warren, and his ride extended from Cleveland to fifty miles south of Hudson. In 1815, he retired from practice and went into general business, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1858.

Dr. Jonathan Metcalf, the second physician to settle in Hudson, was a native of Connecticut, and received his early education at the academies of Franklin and Colchester, and the public schools of the period. In 1807, he went to Middlebury, Vt., and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Barr, and during his three years stay here he attended two courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth College. After completing his medical education in the spring of 1812, he started on horseback to look up some good field for practice in the West. In this way he came to Aurora, then a settlement of a few years' growth, but not being very favorably impressed with the outlook, he was on the point of returning to Pittsburgh, when he met Mr. Hudson, of the Hudson colony, who persuaded him to visit the latter place, which he did on the 6th of June, and being highly pleased with the prospect he decided to remain, and at once began the practice of his profession. At that time Twinsburg and Streetsboro were not yet settled, but subsequently his practice extended into those places as well as to Aurora, Mantua, Auburn, Troy, Hiram, Brecksville and Bath. He retired from active practice in 1850, and died in 1869.

Dr. Israel Town came from Connecticut to Hudson during the first half of the second decade of present century. Of his early life nothing definite can be obtained, but he is credited with being a well-read and careful practitioner, his counsel in critical cases being especially in demand. He continued in the practice of his profession until within a few years of his death.

Dr. William Everett was a native of Vermont, and came to Hudson some time between 1825 and 1830. He continued in practice until his death, which occurred in 1833. On the occasion of his death, the Congregational Church, of which he was a member, made the following record: "Dr. Everett was chosen to the office of Deacon in November, 1831, which office he well discharged while living. He adorned his profession as a Christian, and died universally lamented."

Dr. L. D. Osborne, after receiving an academic education, entered the Lake Erie Medical College, since merged into the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; study-

ing in the meanwhile as a private student under Dr. Delemater, a professor in the institution. He graduated in 1845, and, after practicing in various parts of the State, came to Hudson in 1854, where he has since followed his profession up to the present time.

Dr. F. Hodge began his collegiate course in Western Reserve College, subsequently graduating at Yale College. He studied medicine with Dr. Frank Hamilton, now of New York City, and attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. In 1864 he settled in Hudson, where he is now practicing.

Dr. A. E. Berbower began the study of medicine with Dr. Baker, of Wooster, Ohio, and subsequently became the private pupil of Prof. Weber, of Cleveland. Graduated from Medical Department of the Wooster University in 1865, after which he practiced his profession until 1880, when he died of consumption.

Dr. G. L. Starr is a native of Hudson, and an alumnus of Western Reserve College, Class of '56. He studied medicine with Dr. Maynard, attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and subsequently graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. Located in Hudson in 1878, and continues in his profession to this time.

Dr. J. P. Sobey graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1871, and from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1877. Came to Hudson in the following year, and has since followed his profession in that place.

Dr. Harrison Danforth, a native of New Hampshire, came to Hudson about the year 1840 and read medicine with Dr. Town. After several years of study, he adopted the so-called Eclectic system of medicine which he has since continued to practice. In the early years of his practice, he devoted some of his time to farming, but for the past twenty years he has given his entire attention to the practice of his profession in the vicinity of Hudson.

Tallmadge Township, though it claims but a small share in the medical history of the county, yet furnishes one of the most valuable contributions in our whole collection, its special interest being due to the fact that three generations of the same name and family have been regular practitioners of medicine in the township; the first of whom was one of the earliest settlers, as well as the second physician in the county; the second being now one of the oldest physicians in this section of the country, while the third has but recently entered the profession.

Dr. Amos C. Wright was born in Winsted, Litchfield County, Conn., September 5, 1782. His father, Captain John Wright, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a pioneer in the settlement of the northern part of Connecticut. At the age of sixteen, the subject of our sketch began the study of medicine with Dr. Minor, remaining with him about five years, and being in the meantime licensed to practice by the Litchfield County Medical Society. In 1801, he came to Ohio and settled in Vernon, Trumbull County, where he remained about a year and a half practicing and teaching school, after which he went back to Connecticut and was married to Miss Lydia Kinne. Accompanied by his wife and his father's family, he returned to Ohio in 1803, and practiced in Vernon, Trumbull County, until 1808, when, at the solicitation of Rev. David Bacon, he came to Tallmadge. At that time there were only three or four families in the township, and Dr. Thompson, of Hudson, was the only physician in Summit County. In 1812, he was appointed Surgeon to a company of militia which was stationed at Old Portage, by order of Gen. Harrison, until after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Dr. Wright continued in the practice of his profession until near the close of his life; was successful, had a widespread reputation and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died in 1845.

Dr. Amos Wright, the son and successor of Dr. Amos C. Wright, was born in 1808, and was the first white male child born in Tallmadge Township. When nine years of age, he was sent to the academy to study the classics as preparatory to a professional education, and, at the age of nineteen, began the study of medicine under his father. In 1830, he attended his first course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, and the next year attended the Medical Department of Yale College, receiving his diploma from the last-named institution in the spring of 1832.

He first began practicing medicine in Mid-

dlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron, and while there kept the first exclusive drug store in the county. Six months later he went to Vernon, Trumbull County, where he remained three years, gaining quite an extensive practice, but, in 1835, at the earnest solicitation of his father he returned to his native town, where he has been in practice continuously up to the present time.

Dr. Samuel St. John Wright, son of Dr. Amos Wright, was born in Tallmadge and received his education at the common schools and at Western Reserve College. At the age of eighteen he began reading medicine with his father, and a few years later graduated from Cleveland Medical College. He practiced one year in Tallmadge, then removed to Nebraska, where he remained four years, and since that time has practiced with his father in Tallmadge.

Dr. Sperry has for many years been a resident of Tallmadge, but during a considerable portion of the time has been engaged in the manufacturing business. His early history and place of birth were not ascertained. Several more physicians have at various times been located in Tallmadge, but none except those named above have ever remained for any great length of time.

Concerning the early history of medical practice in Norton Township, very little can now be ascertained, but from careful research we find that since 1840 no less than fifteen physicians have at various times been located within its limits for the practice of their profession.

Dr. Alexander Fisher was born in Massachusetts, read medicine with a Dr. Richards in, or near, Skaneateles, N. Y., and came to Western Star sometime between 1840 and 1845, where he remained until about 1852; then practiced in Akron until near the time of the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he went West and is now practicing in Chicago. During his stay in Norton he enjoyed the reputation of being a splendid physician for his time, and had probably more students than any one doctor ever in the township. Among the latter were Drs. Amos Warner, Harry Spellman, A. H. Agard, E. G. Hard, now of Medina, and John Hill, now a member of the Ohio State Legislature.

Dr. M. M. Dickson came to Norton Township in 1852, and began the study of medicine, soon afterward taking his degree from Cleveland Medical College in 1855. The next year he located at Johnson's Corners, where he practiced until 1862, when he entered the service of his country as Assistant Surgeon. Was attached to the Western army under Gen. Rosecrans in the campaign of Stone River and Chattanooga, and thence with "Sherman to the sea." After a service of two years and eight months he returned to Johnson's Corners, where he has continued in the practice of his profession until the present time.

Dr. A. H. Agard succeeded his preceptor, Dr. Fisher, in the practice of medicine at Western Star, but after a stay of only a few years he went West and is now at Sandusky, Ohio.

Dr. Dreher began practicing at Western Star some time near the beginning of the late war, but after a few years removed to Loyal Oak where he remained two years, going next to Smithville where he now resides.

Dr. John Hill was born in Sussex, England, in 1823. His father, Mr. John Hill, came to this country in 1828, and settled near Utica, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming until 1837, when he came to Cuyahoga County, in this State. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of fifteen, and by means of hard work and teaching school, succeeded in acquiring a limited education. In 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander Fisher, of Western Star, and in the two following winters attended lectures in the Cleveland Medical College. In 1850, he went to California where he remained about three years, going from there to Australia, then to London and finally back home again in 1854. During the winter of 1854–55, he attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and the following winter went to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1856. After practicing in Sharon, Medina County, for nearly a year, he settled on a farm near Western Star, where he now resides. For a few years he devoted part of his time to practice, but soon dropped medicine entirely and paid his entire attention to farming. In 1870, he was elected to the office of County Commis-

sioner, which office he held by virtue of re-elections until 1879, when he resigned by reason of his election to a seat in the State Legislature.

Dr. F. F. Falk served during the late war as Hospital Steward of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, and while acting in that capacity read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. B. S. Chase. After being mustered out of service he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, receiving his degree in the spring of 1865. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., where for the next six months he did efficient hospital duty under an appointment of Assistant Surgeon United States Army. Upon his return to Ohio, he located at Western Star; but after a few years practice he fell a victim to consumption and died.

Dr. Charles F. H. Willgohs, a native of Germany, settled at Dennison, in Norton Township, about the year 1870, and continued practicing there until about 1878, when he removed to Doylestown, Wayne County, his present home.

Dr. F. W. Swan, a native of Pennsylvania, succeeded Dr. Dreher, as the next physician, at Loyal Oak. He remained but two years.

Dr. William T. Parmele, a native of New York State, came to Loyal Oak in 1875. After practicing in that place about three years, he went to Greensburg, but two years later, in 1880, returned to Norton Township, locating this time in New Portage, where he is now practicing.

Dr. Austin T. Woods read medicine with Dr. J. A. Knowlton and Dr. H. M. Fisher, of Akron, graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1879, and soon afterward began practicing at Loyal Oak, where he is at the present time.

Dr. A. B. Campbell, Dr. Griesmer, Dr. Zwisler and Dr. Mikesell, each practiced in the township a short time.

Dr. Alpheus Babcock was one of the earliest settlers of Coventry Township, and practiced there for a number of years.

Dr. Elijah Canfield, another of the early settlers, practiced medicine in the township for over thirty years.

Dr. Samuel Austin practiced in the township a few years.

Dr. Jackson Chapman began practicing in Copley about the year 1835, and continued twelve or fifteen years.

Dr. Byron Chapman began the practice of his profession in Copley about 1845, and has continued up to the present time.

The history of Green Township furnishes us with an addition of about fifteen to our already long list of Summit County doctors, but, unfortunately for the reader as well as for future historians, little if anything more than a mere mention of their names can be said of a majority of them at this time.

Dr. Smith, first name not known, was the first man who practiced medicine in this township, and all that can be learned concerning him is that he was an old man in 1830.

Dr. John Thomas was the first physician in the village of Greensburg. He came there about 1838, and remained two years, removing thence to Wood County.

Drs. A. H. Mann, H. Peters, Jacob Musser, Wesley Boden, David Joseph, Benjamin F. Sampsell and Garber followed in close succession, each remaining a year or two. Then came Dr. C. A. Perdue, who practiced in the village about six years, though not continuously. Next came Dr. Markam, who remained one year; then Dr. O. E. Brownell, who remained ten years, and is mentioned among the Akron sketches. Following him came Dr. Howland who remained two years, Dr. Parmele, one year, and Dr. Reynolds, who was there at the same time and also remained one year.

East Liberty has had two doctors, L. S. Witwer and Jonathan Buchtel, each of whom remained about six years. The township is without a physician at present.

Richfield Township has for the last fifty years or more been well supplied with medical men, so far at least as numbers are concerned; and from the date of the earliest settlements in the county up to 1840, the surrounding towns to a distance of about eight or ten miles depended upon Richfield doctors.

Dr. Secretary Rawson, the first physician in the township, was born in the town of Warwick, now Franklin Co., Mass., in the year 1796, and received his early education in the common schools of that State. At the age of ten he

received from an uncle a share in a circulating library, which for the next six years occupied his leisure hours; reading mostly at night and by the light of a pitch-pine knot stuck in the chimney corner, which, "as he says," not only gave light and intelligence to the recipient, but to the whole household. When seventeen years old he began a regular course of study at New Salem Academy, where he continued through the summer months of the next four years, his winters in the meanwhile being spent in teaching school. He then entered the office of Dr. Secretary Rawson, of Waterbury, Vt., where he remained two years, going thence to Royalston, Mass., where he spent three years in the office of Dr. Batchellor. During the last two years of his medical course of study he practiced enough to pay his own expenses, and at its close received a diploma from a medical society at Montpelier, Vt. In 1823, he came to Ohio, and after practicing one year in Madison, Geauga County, came to Richfield, where he continued in active practice for the next forty-two years. In 1866, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he still resides. He was always an energetic and well-informed physician, and had the will and ability to defend his opinions with tongue or pen, being then, as he is now, a frequent contributor to the newspapers.

Dr. Bela B. Clark practiced in Richfield from 1830 to 1836, going then to Brunswick, Medina County. Next came Dr. Hiram Wheeler and Dr. William Munson, both of whom did a large business for a number of years. The former died several years ago, and the latter is now living in Independence, Cuyahoga County. Following these came a Dr. Everett, who practiced in the township a few years only.

Dr. Nathan Stevenson read medicine in Richfield with Dr. Munson, and after graduating from a college in New York City, practiced some years with his preceptor. He then removed to Illinois; served as Surgeon during the rebellion, and died some years ago.

Dr. A. E. Ewing came to Richfield in 1850, and has ever since resided there except when his roaming propensity has carried him off to some other field for a short time. He graduated from an old medical college in New England, but, as he says, "is not considered quite orthodox in medicine or anything else." Dr. H. B. Johnson, now of Beloit, Wis., practiced in the township some years, and served as Surgeon of an Ohio regiment during the rebellion. Dr. I. B. Beach also practiced here a few years in company with his son-in-law, Dr. Johnson. Dr. William Jones studied medicine with Dr. Johnson, and like his preceptor served as Surgeon in the late war. Dr. Craven practiced here about three years in the first half of the present decade. Besides the above a Dr. Jewett was here a short time previous to 1840, and a Dr. Dickerson from about 1860 to 1870. Three or four homœopaths have at different times tried to gain a patronage in the township, but their success has never warranted more than a short residence in the place.

At the present time the health of the township is looked after by Dr. Ewing, Dr. Wesley Pope and Dr. Chamberlin.

In Bath Township there are several doctors practicing at present. Dr. E. K. Nash, at Montrose, and Dr. R. Randall, at Hammond's Corners.

In Franklin Township Dr. Adam Sisler, a native of Pennsylvania, has practiced in Manchester since about 1850. Dr. D. Rowe has practiced in the same place since about 1873 or 1875.

Twinsburg Township has found need for physicians like all the world beside, but very few have ever found it a profitable field for practice.

Dr. Otis Bois, from Blanford, Mass., came to the township about 1834, and practiced medicine about two years in connection with carrying on a general merchandise store. The next was Dr. Taylor, from Aurora, Portage County, who came to Northfield about 1840, and practiced successfully about three or four years. Following Dr. Taylor came Dr. John E. Stevens, who remained a few years and then went to Youngstown, Ohio. About the same time or perhaps a little later, Dr. Selby moved into the township from Colimer, and remained a few years. In 1863, Dr. Collins, of Bedford, came into the township where he practiced for the next three or four years. About the same time Dr. Seth Freeman, who

had privately read homœopathy, began the practice of his profession, and has advanced to a fair business. Not far from the same time Dr. Proctor Clark, after attending lectures in Cleveland began the practice of homœopathy.

Suman Griste, a brother-in-law of Dr. Freeman, studied homœopathy with the latter, and is to-day practicing his profession.

The first physician of whom we have any record as having practiced in Northfield Township was Dr. Hosea Bliss. He graduated from Burlington (Vermont) College, in 1825, and, fn 1834, came to Northfield where he continued in practice until the time of his death, in 1874.

Dr. Perkins Wallace came to Brandywine, in this township, some time about 1836, and remained one year. After this we find the names of Dr. Caruther, Dr. Jones, Dr. Benjamin, Dr. Haseltine, Dr. Carley, homœopath, and Dr. Cranmer, homœopath, each of whom remained about one year.

Next came Dr. H. B. Hart, who remained two years.

Dr. R. S. Hubbard came to the place in 1877, and continues in practice at the present date. He was educated at Baldwin University, and is a graduate of Charity Hospital Medical College.

The only physician who was ever located in Stow Township was Dr. Luther Spaulding. He came from Connecticut and located at what is known as Stow Corners in the spring of 1825, practicing there until August of the same year, when he died.

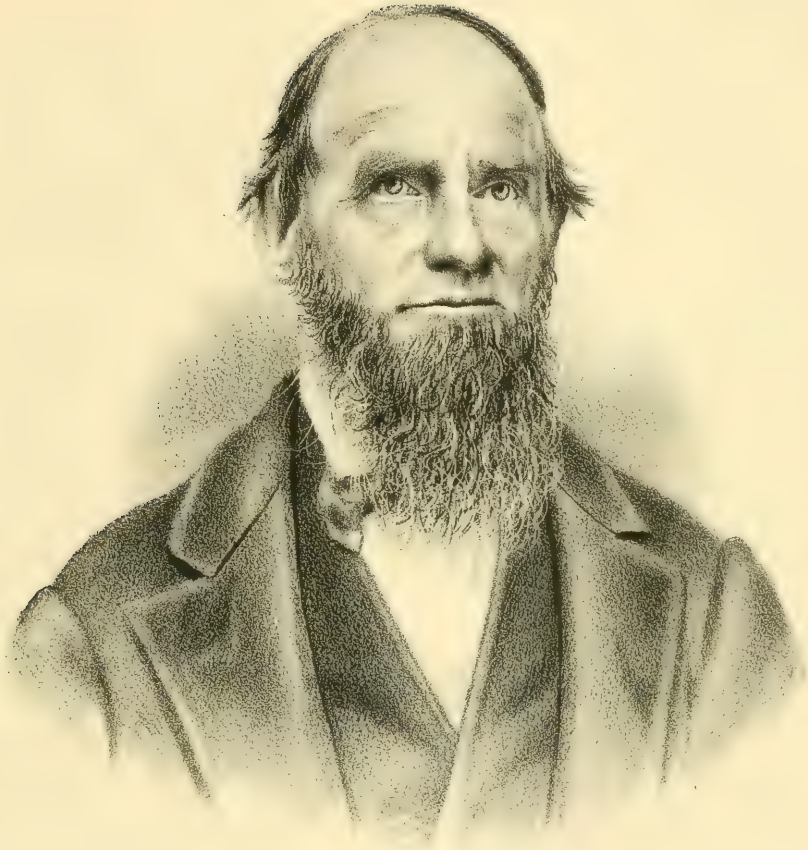
From Boston Township we get the following brief history: Dr. S. Pixley was born in Franklin County, Mass., in 1816, but came to this county before he was a year old. Having received his preliminary education at the common schools and Wadsworth Academy, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Trask and Leonard, of Stringsville, about the year 1841. He afterward read one year with Dr. Munson, of Richfield. Graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1847, and since then has practiced most of the time in Peninsula.

Dr. Humphrey read medicine with Dr. Pixley, and has practiced in Peninsula for fourteen years.

Dr. A. M. Cole also read medicine with Dr. Pixley, and has been in Peninsula for the last six years or more, though engaged in other business than the practice of his profession during most of the time.

Coventry Township has for the most part depended upon Akron and Manchester for its doctors. Dr. William Reed practiced for a number of years in Thomastown, and, about 1876, removed to Mogadore. Dr. J. W. Sorrick was born at Manchester, this county, in 1848, and received his education in the common schools of that place, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. About 1871, he began reading medicine with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, of Akron, and, in 1875, graduated at medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati. Practiced in Akron until 1878, since which time he has been practicing at Thomastown. Dr. John B. Thomas was reared in the vicinity of Thomastown, read medicine with Drs. Bowen and Foltz; graduated at Charity Hosiptal Medical College, Cleveland, in 1880, and has since then been practicing at his old home.

It is but appropriate that some notice of the medical societies of Summit County should be made in this sketch of the profession. Our limited space, however, will admit of the very briefest mention. As early as 1842, the members of the medical profession met together and organized a society by adopting a "preamble and constitution," and formally constituting themselves into a regular society. This society continued in existence a number of years, and finally became extinct. Again, in Febraury, 1866, a meeting was held in the office of Dr. J. J. Smith, its object being the re-organization of a medical society, and as a final result the "Summit County Medical Society" was organized. This society is still in existence, and is an institution of considerable interest to the profession of the county.



Geory Miller

CHAPTER VII.*

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTION—TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—CANAL LOTTERY—THE COUNTERFEITING PLOT—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, ETC.

THE township of Portage possesses a peculiarly interesting history. Its celebrated "Portage Path" not only furnished a name to the township, but also to the county in which it was situate prior to the erection of Summit County. As the Portage Path has served so many uses as a boundary line, it will not be out of place to here briefly note them. In the first place, it constituted a portion of the ancient line of separation between the confederated Six Nations and the Western Indians. By the treaty of Fort McIntosh, near where is now Beaver, Penn., in 1785, the United States acquired from the Indians all the territory beyond the Ohio River and east of this line. When the great Northwest Territory, including this and more, was established in 1787, by ordinance of the Continental Congress, the Governor and three Judges thereof were appointed by Congress. These men entered upon their duties with headquarters at Campus Martius, now Marietta. Their first act was to create the county of Washington, July 27, 1788, named in honor of Gen. George Washington. Its western boundary was the Cuyahoga River, the old portage path, and the Tuscarawas River as far south as the southern line of the Western Reserve. This was practically the western border of the United States, and so remained until the year 1805. In 1796, August 15, the county of Wayne was set off, having for its eastern limit the same line. July 29, 1797, Jefferson County was erected out of Washington, its western line being so far coincident with that of Washington.

On the 4th of July, 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee River, representatives of both the General Government and the Connecticut Land Company, after much delay and reluctance on the part of the Indians, succeeded in negotiating a treaty with them, by which a final settlement of their unextinguished claim to all lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga River, the portage path and the Tuscarawas River, was accomplished; all their right and title to the lands in question were thereby ceded to the United States. Thus we see that for a considerable time a portion of what is now the township of Portage was within the United States, while another portion was not. After several further unimportant territorial modifications, the counties of Cuyahoga and Portage were authorized the same day, by act of the Ohio Legislature, February 10, 1807, and were both within a few years erected in accordance with that act. Now, for the first time, the "Portage Path" loses its distinctive service of importance as a dividing line. All the early conveyances of land in its vicinity make frequent reference to it as a well-known monument, and all parcels abutting upon it were so described and bounded. And now, having at such length evolved it historically, let us inquire as to just what the path was. Years before the white man invaded this country, the Indians had been in the habit of traveling across between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The canoe was their most natural and easy mode of journeying. Ascending the Cuyahoga as far as the great bend, then transporting the boats and luggage by this, the shortest trail, a little more than eight miles in length, over to the headwaters of the Tuscarawas, they could reach the Ohio by way of the Muskingum River without again touching land. Many a burden of those various things in which their traffic consisted has been packed "over the portage," one of the links in this chain of communication and commercial highway. One of the very earliest maps of this section known, is that of Evans', published in Philadelphia in the year 1755. Upon it appears, with tolerable geographic accuracy, the "Cayahoga" River, the "Portage," and a stream evidently designed to represent the Tuscarawas.

In a publication by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, London, 1788, is a mention, among the "Carrying Places between the Ohio and Lake Erie," as follows: "From Muskingum to Cayahoga,

* By Charles Whittlesey Foote.

a creek that leads to Lake Erie, which is muddy and not very swift, and nowhere obstructed with falls or rifts, is the best portage between the Ohio and Lake Erie."

Evidences of the location of the path were plainly visible many years after its original followers were sunk again into the retreating forests. In fact, the track may now be observed in places, and the entire course closely followed from end to end. The path was very winding, a characteristic of all Indian trails, avoiding hills wherever possible and sidling up them when they must be climbed. Leaving the Cuyahoga near the present village of Old Portage, perhaps three miles north from Akron, it ran up the hill westwardly a half mile, then southerly until near Summit Lake, passing just west and outside of the present corporation of Akron City; thence nearly south to the Tuscarawas, which it reached about a mile above New Portage.

In July, 1797, Moses Warren, one of the Connecticut Land Company's surveyors, ran the path from the Cuyahoga southward, meeting Seth Pease, who, with his party, had been running the southern line of the Reserve. He made the length of the path 644.55 chains, or 8 miles 4 chains and 55 links. The path was again surveyed in 1806, by Abraham Tappan.

To Col. Whittlesey's valuable "Early History of Cleveland," we are indebted for the following interesting description of a scheme looking to the improvement of this highway of commerce:

The improvement of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas was then (1807) the great idea of this part of the country and of Ohio.

It was thought if $12,000 could by some means be raised, the channels of those streams could be cleared of logs and trees and the portage path made passable for loaded wagons. Thus, goods might ascend the Cuyahoga in boats to the Old Portage, be hauled seven miles to the Tuscarawas, near New Portage, and thence descend that stream in batteaux. This great object excited so much attention that the Legislature authorized a lottery to raise the money. A copy of the scheme and one of the tickets is here given:

Q No. 11441

CUYAHOGA AND MUSKINGUM NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

THIS ticket entitles the bearer to such Prize as shall be drawn against its number (if called for within twelve months after the drawing is completed), subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent.

No. 11441 J. WALWORTH,

Agent for the Board of Commissioners.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY
FOR
IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION
BETWEEN LAKE ERIE AND THE RIVER OHIO, THROUGH THE
CUYAHOGA AND MUSKINGUM.

THE Legislature of the State of Ohio having, at their last Session, granted a Lottery to raise the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, for the above-mentioned purpose and appointed the subscribers commissioners to carry the same into effect. They offer the following SCHEME to the public:

FIRST CLASS.

12,800 TICKETS AT $5 EACH, $64,000.

1	Prize of	$5,000 is	$5,000
2	do	2,500	5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
10	do	500	5,000
50	do	100	5,000
100	do	50	5,000
3400	do	10	34,000
3568			$64,000

Prizes subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The drawing of the First Class will commence at Cleveland on the first Monday of January, 1808, or as soon as three-fourths of the tickets shall be sold; and the prizes will be paid in sixty days after the drawing is completed.

Holders of Tickets, drawing prizes of Ten Dollars, may, at their election, receive the money, or two Tickets of Five Dollars each in the Second Class.

For the convenience of the owners of fortunate numbers, Persons will be appointed in Boston, Hartford, New York and Albany, to pay Prizes. Their names, together with a List of Prizes, will be published in some Newspaper printed in each of those places, and in three of the Newspapers printed in the State of Ohio. Persons will also be designated to pay Prizes in Zanesville and Steubenville.

The subscribers have taken the Oath and given the Bonds required by Law, for the faithful discharge of their trust, and they flatter themselves that an object of such extensive importance will not fail to attract the attention and patronage of many, who are not allured by the advantageous prospects held out in the Scheme.

John Walworth, Esq., of Cleveland, is appointed Agent of the Commissioners, to sign the Tickets and transact the business of the Board in their recess.

(Then follow the names of the twelve members of the Board of Commissioners.)

CLEVELAND, May 23d, 1807.

CRAMER, PRINTER.

The drawing never came off. Those who had purchased tickets, many years afterward received their money back without interest.

The price of each ticket was $5.

The native timber of this section was oak, hickory, maple, chestnut and box, according to

the notes of Moses Warren, Jr., before referred to.

The white man who first settled permanently within this township came from Groton, New London Co., Conn., Maj. Minor Spicer, in the summer of 1810. He purchased from the Connecticut Land Company, whose headquarters were at Hartford, Conn., and who originally bought the entire territory of the Western Reserve from the State of Connecticut (excepting two tracts previously sold, together aggregating something over a half million acres, or about one-sixth part of the whole area). Maj. Spicer's farm consisted of 260 acres of land, two-fifths of a square mile, and was situated about midway between what is now Akron's Sixth Ward and South Akron. From that time to this there have always been members of the Spicer family living upon the site of the original purchase, and "the Spicer settlement" is a well-known section of town. Just what was paid for the land we have been unable to ascertain. It is worth noting, however, that the State of Connecticut, in October of 1786, several years prior to her sale of the Reserve to the Land Company as mentioned above, by resolution fixed the selling price at *three shillings* (50 cents) per acre. With a spirit strongly characteristic of the time and thought, she also provided that 500 acres of land in each township should be reserved to the support of the Gospel ministry (in those days there was no opposition to a union of church and State), 500 acres to the maintenance of schools, and 240 acres to the first minister who should locate within the township. As Connecticut did not succeed in disposing of her land at the figure above given, she once more, in May, 1795, resolved the price at not less than *one-third* of a dollar an acre. The ensuing summer developed only fruitless negotiations, but, finally, on the 2d of September of the same year, a bargain was struck by the terms of which 3,000,000 acres of the Reserve next west from the Pennsylvania line (which was afterward found to be a little in excess of the exact quantity of land then actually remaining within the limitations of the Reserve, after deducting the "Salt Spring Tract" of 24,000 acres already sold to Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, and located in Trumbull County, and the grant of 500,000 acres commonly known as the Fire Lands, from the western end (in 1792), were deeded to the Land Company for the consideration of $1,200,000, or 40 cents per acre.

To return from our digression: At the time when Maj. Spicer prospected and located his purchase, he was the only white person within the township. About him stretched the unbroken forest with no clearing nor path, save that made by the hostile aborigine. In a sense more literal and forcible than comes to most men, was it true that

> "The world was all before him, where to choose
> His place of rest."

With admirable judgment he made his selection. After some little labor and improvement, he returned in the fall of the year, to his home and family in the East. Leaving Groton again in June, of 1811, with the sturdy conveyance of an ox team and wagon, and this time accompanied by his family, his brother Amos and Paul Williams, he once more reached the spot that was for more than twoscore years to be his home. Vigorous efforts soon erected a log house, the first in Portage Township, the site of which was but a few rods from the comfortable residence where still lives Avery Spicer, son of Minor, in the dignity of a ripe old age and the assurance of the esteem and respect of an entire community, sprung up beneath his observation, and the recipient of many and substantial favors at his hands. Mrs. Avery Spicer, a daughter of Joshua King, Esq., was born at Old Portage, and was the first white child born in the township.

We subjoin an incident in the life of Maj. Spicer, as we find it narrated in Howe's "Ohio, its History and Antiquities:"

> One night just before retiring, he heard some one call in front of his house, and went out and saw a large Indian with two rifles in his hand, and a deer quartered and hung across his horse. Spicer inquired what he wanted. The Indian replied in his own dialect, when the other told him he must speak English or he would unhorse him. He finally gave him to understand that he wished to stay overnight, a request that was reluctantly granted. His rifles were placed in a corner, his venison hung up and his horse put into a large pig-stye, the only stable attached to the premises.
>
> The Indian cut out a piece of venison for Mrs. Spicer to cook for him, which she did in the usual way, with a liberal quantity of pepper and salt. He drew up to the table and ate but a mouthful or two. The family being ready to retire, he placed his scalping knife and tomahawk in the corner with his rifles, and stretched himself upon the hearth before the fire. When he supposed the family were asleep, he raised himself slowly from his reclining

position and sat upright upon the hearth, looking stealthily over his shoulder to see if all was still. He then got up on his feet and stepped lightly across the floor to his implements of death. At this juncture, the feelings of Spicer and his wife may be well imagined, for they were only feigning sleep and were intently watching. The Indian again stood for a moment, to see if he had awakened any one, then slowly drew from its scabbard the glittering scalping knife. At this moment, Spicer was about putting his hand upon his rifle, which stood by his bed to shoot the Indian, but concluded to wait further demonstration, which was an entirely different one from what he had anticipated, for the Indian cut a piece of his venison, weighing about two pounds, and laying it upon the live coals until it was warmed through, devoured it and went to sleep. Mrs. Spicer's cooking had not pleased him, being seasoned too high.

In the year 1811, a large body of Indians, under the leadership of one of their braves, Onondaga George, evidently ill-natured and bent on trouble, suddenly appeared along the Cuyahoga River. A few days later, they as suddenly disappeared. Soon after their departure came tidings of the battle of Tippecanoe. It then became clear that these Indians were plotting to act their part in a great intended tragedy, the massacre of all the frontier whites, but were deterred from carrying the terrible project to an accomplishment by the intelligence, brought them by their fleet runners three days before it reached the settlers, of the disastrous issue of that battle. While they remained hovering about the neighborhood, they kept a lookout stationed upon the high bluff west of the canal lock at Old Portage.

During the war of 1812, a camp was established at Old Portage (or as it was then known and had been since the exploring expedition of the surveyors of 1797, the Upper Headquarters) by Gen. Wadsworth in September. The post was regarded as of great importance throughout the war. In order to reach the immediate scene of action, Gen. Wadsworth's soldiers, not daring to follow the lake shore from Cleveland to Huron on account of the British, ascended the Cuyahoga as far as the Upper Headquarters. Thence they felled trees and cut a road northwesterly through the woods to Camp Avery on the Huron River, not far from where Milan now stands, a distance of sixty-five miles. This road was of great service to the American forces. It was afterward known as the "old Smith road," and portions of it are to this day used for purposes of travel.

The next year, 1813, there were built at Old Portage and floated down to Lake Erie, two vessels, the Portage and the Porcupine, which took a conspicuous part in the ever memorable naval victory achieved by Commodore Perry, September 10.

For a time, Minor Spicer, Amos Spicer and Paul Williams, with their families, constituted the entire settled population of the township. Others, however, began to come in, among them being Charles W. Brown, in 1816, and Talmon Beardsley, Andrews May and Julius Sumner, in 1818.

In 1825, the town of Akron was laid out; the same year work was here begun upon the Ohio Canal, and a great number of laborers were imported for its construction.

Ohio Canal.—We, of a day of steamboats and a multiplicity of railroads with the full and rapid transportation they afford, cannot appreciate the importance to the early pioneers of this enterprise, which was regarded as a wonderful accommodation, inasmuch as by its means the few necessities unobtainable from their wilderness surroundings could be brought from the regions of civilization at the remarkable speed of four miles an hour, and as often as once or twice a week. The Ohio Canal, originally denominated the "Lake Erie and Ohio Canal," was first formally suggested in a resolution brought before the lower body of the Assembly, January 7, 1819.

Six and a half years elapsed before work was actually commenced. Finally, on the 4th of July, 1825, in the presence of Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York—the man to whom more than any other is to be accredited the honor of the successful accomplishment of the great Erie Canal—and other notables, the first spadeful of earth was upturned upon the Portage summit near Summit Lake. The thing first required was the lowering of the surface of that lake five feet, which was done by means of a ditch cut to about where Lock No. 1 now stands.

It was worth noting, in passing, that the water of Summit Lake flows both north by way of the canal, Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean, and south via canal, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and Gulf of Mexico, ultimately reaching the same great depository. The work all along the line from Portage summit to Cleaveland (as it

was then spelled), was speedily let to contract and energetically prosecuted. Precisely two years to a day from the practical inception of the work, on the 4th of July, 1827, the first boat—the Allen Trimble—with Gov. Trimble, the Canal Commissioners, and other prominent persons on board, cleared from Akron, passed over the thirty-seven intervening miles of water, and reached Cleveland the same day. Here was an event of no slight moment to the people of Akron and vicinity. It constituted an epoch in the town's history. Henceforward there was to be easy communication with the most considerable town west of Marietta, and Akron's certainty of development was secured.

After many obstacles overcome and vast labor expended, the canal was completed from Cleveland to Portsmouth in the summer of 1833.

The total of the receipts for tolls and water rents at the Akron office for the year 1835 was $7,028.23, a very creditable showing for so early a day.

Immediately upon the opening of the canal for business between Akron and Cleveland, in 1827, Wolsey Wells was appointed Collector of the Port. He appears to have been a man of versatile talents, or at any rate of varied occupations. Besides his Collectorship, he held the position of Postmaster, and was also attorney at law and a Justice of the Peace. Notwithstanding all these respective duties, a desk of two feet by one and one-half, sufficed to contain all his business papers.

Doubtless every one, during the last year, has read or heard of the early experience, as driver upon a canal, of the man who now fills the highest place within the gift of the American people. James A. Garfield once, when a young man, worked upon this same Ohio Canal, and, as in everything else to which he turned his hand or attention, did his work well. As he was passing down the Valley Railroad one day last fall (1880), in company with President Hayes and others, he pointed out many familiar places along the line of the canal, and regaled his companions with anecdotes and incidents connected with his former acquaintance with it under so diverse circumstances.

The Counterfeiting Plot.—We have also to record as matter of history, a thing which for years rendered the northern portion of Portage Township and vicinity very notorious, and impressed a blight which never has been, and probably never will be, effaced. We refer to the remarkable operations of the gang of counterfeiters, which, through a period of nearly or quite a score of years, made their headquarters and conducted their business at Old Portage and Yellow Creek. Without question, this was the most thorough, daring and successful scheme of the sort ever devised and carried out in this country or any other. The system had its ramifications throughout the whole United States and Canada; not a State or Territory but had its agents, and scarcely a county in any State without them. The head and front of this stupendous complication was one James Brown, a man of rare talent, of wonderful energies, and possessed of a degree of personal attraction and power few men have ever wielded. He was six feet and two inches in height, with a well-proportioned fine physique, of commanding presence, and keen, penetrating eyes, like an eagle's. Just how early he began the work is not known, but early in the thirties he was notorious as the "Prince of counterfeiters" in all the country round. Many marvelous stories are told of his achievements. One of the earliest of his exploits consisted in passing off upon a prominent New England bank a forged draft. Relays of fleetest horses had been previously provided at a series of stations known to himself, and in care of his agents. He departed instantly, rode day and night until he reached home at Yellow Creek. He was arrested, taken East, and, upon trial, established an alibi to the satisfaction of the Court, proving by numerous and trustworthy witnesses that he was seen here so soon after the occurrence at the bank that, as the Court held—"it was utterly *impossible* that he could have been there so shortly before." In conversation, he seemed to delight in letting fall remarks confirmatory of his general reputation, yet never saying anything distinctly declaring its well-foundedness. A young man, whose youth had been spent in Western New York, and who, like every one else, had heard many tales of the prowess of Jim Brown, became an assistant teller in a Cleveland bank. One day, a tall man of impressive appearance called at the bank, produced a large amount of money and an account book, stating that he wished to make a deposit. Upon the book the clerk noticed the name, James Brown. Half frightened and thrilled to the marrow at sup-

posing that he was at last beholding the veritable genius of the wonderful stories of his boyhood, he stepped to the cashier, and in an awed whisper inquired if this were *the* Jim Brown, and if so, whether he should receive the money. The cashier replied "certainly." The clerk stepped back to the counter, when Brown, who readily guessed the nature of the quick conference, observed, "Young man, you need not be concerned that I should bring anything but good money here!"

He had some traits of character which any man might well emulate. It is said that his word was always as good as a bond. That he should be so rigid in keeping a promise and entertain so high an idea of personal honor, coupled with a profession seemingly so devoid of everything of the kind, was indeed strange. About the year 1832, he was tried in the Medina Court of Common Pleas upon the usual charge of counterfeiting. The confinement of the jail was exceedingly irksome to one of his vigorous, energetic temperament. So great confidence had the Sheriff in Brown's veracity, that, upon his request and a parole promise to return at night, he permitted him every morning to go out, unattended, and spend the day as and where he chose. He never proved recreant to the trust, but returned regularly and voluntarily each evening. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Sheriff started with him for Columbus, but was overtaken by the service of a writ of error at Mt. Vernon, and obliged to return. The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas was reversed. Brown gave bail for his appearance at the proper time, but before the trial came on, two or three essential witnesses had disappeared, and the indictment was nollied.

So great was Brown's popularity in his own neighborhood that he was repeatedly elected to township offices. He held the position of Justice of the Peace several successive terms; in fact, was an incumbent of that office when, in 1846, the first check was put upon his career. It was largely due to this condition of things that it was impossible to secure his conviction by the ordinary methods of the lower courts. This was often attempted and as often failed, until it was generally recognized by every one else as well as himself and friends. Of this immunity he publicly boasted; when at last, by the intervention of Federal processes, he was brought to bay, he is said to have observed, "Well, boys, now the United States have taken hold of me, I may get floored, but I could have worried out a county." In 1846, William S. C. Otis was the Prosecuting Attorney for Summit County. That year proof was obtained that Brown was at the time engaged in counterfeiting the circulating coin of the United States.

Through the efforts of Otis, Samuel W. McClure, Esq., then a young lawyer of Cuyahoga Falls, was appointed a United States Commissioner for the State of Ohio (the State being then comprised in one district), for the purpose chiefly of instituting proceedings against Brown through the media of the Federal Courts, those of the State being found insufficient, as Commissioner McClure issued a warrant for his arrest. While the warrant was yet in the hands of Sheriff Janes, then Sheriff of Summit County; but, prior to its service, McClure had occasion to represent a party litigant before Brown in his capacity as Justice of the Peace. Brown reserved his decision of the case for further consideration. In the meantime, he was placed under arrest and imprisoned. McClure, in behalf of his client in the case, called upon Brown in the jail, before the day assigned for the preliminary examination. Brown then announced his judgment as Justice in favor of McClure's client, and, at the same time remarked, that when *his* case should come before him (McClure) he hoped *he* would be able to render a judgment in *his* favor. The preliminary examination came on for hearing; the United States was represented by Otis, and the defense by R. P. Spalding, afterward Judge Spalding of the Supreme Bench. The examination was held at the court house and continued several days. It resulted in Brown's being held to bail in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance before the Circuit Court of the United States at Columbus at its next session. In default of bail, he was returned to jail; but afterward, upon application to a Federal Judge, the bond was reduced to $5,000. That amount was furnished, and Brown set at liberty. He appeared at Columbus for trial. The District Attorney was assisted by Mr. Otis. Pending the trial, affidavits were filed, satisfying the Judge that if at liberty when the verdict would be rendered, and that verdict should be *guilty*, it was the intention of Brown's friends—of whom Columbus was full—to put him out of the way of the consequences.

A bench warrant was issued, and he was again imprisoned. He was convicted, and, for the first time in his life, incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary, though he had run a career of crime for over twenty years. During the short time of Gen. Zachary Taylor's Presidency (March, 1849, to July, 1850), the Asiatic cholera broke out in the Ohio Penitentiary. Brown was himself an attendant in the prison hospital at the time, and such was the courage with which he cared for the cholera patients, and his unwearied attention to them, that he secured the influence of that institution, and some of the State officers, so that President Taylor was induced to and did pardon him. He returned to his former place of residence in Northampton, and was believed to be as extensively engaged in the counterfeiting business as ever, though it was not known that he then dealt in spurious *coin*. Experience had taught him that it was easier, more profitable, and less liable to detection to manufacture false paper money than coin. It is said that he had a confederate in the very banking house which then stamped for and furnished bills to the United States Bank; that through the agency of this pal, the genuine plates themselves were conveyed into Brown's hands, and immense quantities of the illegal issue (not exactly counterfeit, inasmuch as they were struck from the identical plates with the true, and, therefore, also not discoverable through any peculiarities of impression), particularly of $100 bills, were accumulated. About this time, James, and a brother Daniel, engaged in the same enterprise, conceived a scheme of bold magnitude, and extremely flattering in promise. This was no less than to procure a suitable ship, load her with this spurious scrip, and visit China and other oriental countries, where United States Bank bills circulated at par, purchasing a cargo of teas, coffees, silks, etc., to be disposed of again in England and upon the continent. They had associated with them in this device a man by the name of Taylor. They proceeded to New Orleans, obtained a vessel, filled it according to programme, and set sail for China. A discovery of their real character, however, was just then made, the vessel overhauled before fairly out of the Mississippi, and the three rogues committed to the "calaboose." There they were detained some time. Daniel became sick, and finally died, as it was reported, but not generally believed, in this section of the country. Certain it is, however, that he never appeared hereabouts thereafter, and so, possibly, the report may have been true. The wife of James, who, though believed to have had nothing to do with her husband's operations, remained faithful and devoted to him until some years beyond this period, traveled on horseback from Old Portage to New Orleans in order to be present at the trial, and use her influence in his behalf. Several other witnesses also went down from here to testify in his interest. Brown turned State's evidence, implicated Taylor, and himself escaped. This is one of the few really *mean* incidents related of him.

A few years later he was arrested in Michigan, convicted of the same crime, and sentenced to the Jackson Penitentiary. He there served a full term of three years, whence he returned to Northampton, but returned a broken-down man and a confirmed drunkard. Not until now did his fond wife give him up. His habits of drink rapidly grew upon him; his good traits began to deteriorate, and finally departed altogether; his wife obtained a divorce, and Jim Brown, who, had his abilities been honorably directed, might have been a man of great power and influence, became a perfectly worthless fellow, not even commanding the respect of his associates in crime. Finally, in 1865, as he was one day returning from Cleveland upon a canal boat, he fell from the walking plank to the hold, striking his head upon a beam. The concussion rendered him unconscious; from that state he never rallied, but died two or three days later. So miserably closed the life of a man of whom it was said that "he was as well known by reputation as any President of the United States."

Officers of the Township.—The following is a list of the officers elected on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1838, at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Warren H. Clark.

Trustees.—William B. Mitchell, Simon Perkins, Jr., and George Babcock; Clerk, Horace K. Smith; Treasurer, Samuel A. Wheeler.

Since that time the following persons have been elected and served as Trustees:

1839, William B. Mitchell, Simon Perkins, Jr, John Sherbondy; 1840, Charles W. Brown, Jesse Allen, John Ayres; 1841, Simon Perkins, Jr., Jesse Allen, Charles W. Brown; 1842, Simon Perkins, Jr., Eber Blodget, Charles W.

Brown ; 1843, Simon Perkins, Jr., Eber Blodget, Charles W. Brown ; 1844, Simon Perkins, Jr., Moses Smith, John Sherbondy ; 1845, Simon Perkins, Lucius V. Bierce, Silas M. Wilder ; 1846, Silas M. Wilder, Lucius V. Bierce, Justus Gale ; 1847, Henry Converse, Lucius V. Bierce, George Sherbondy ; 1848, Webster B. Storer, David Miller, John Ayres ; 1849, David Miller, Nathaniel Finch, George Sherbondy. In October, Miller died, and George D. Bates was appointed to fill the vacancy ; 1850, Nathaniel Finch, George Sherbondy, Joseph F. Gilbert ; 1851, Joseph F. Gilbert, Ira Hawkins, Robert Jackson ; 1852, Elias W. Howard, George Sherbondy, Robert Jackson ; 1853, Joseph F. Gilbert, Robert Jackson, George Sherbondy ; 1854, Ira Hawkins, Elias L. Munger, George Sherbondy ; 1855, George W. McNiel, Elias L. Munger, George Sherbondy ; 1856, Benjamin McNaughton, George W. McNiel, Reuben Sherbondy ; 1857, Charles Merriman, Clement J. Kolb, Webster B. Storer ; 1858, George Miller, Melchiah Sherbondy, Jacob Snyder ; 1859, Houston Sisler, Clement J. Kolb, John R. Buchtel ; 1860, Houston Sisler, John R. Buchtel, Clement J. Kolb ; 1861, Houston Sisler, John R. Buchtel, C. Oberholtz ; 1862, Houston Sisler, John R. Buchtel, C. Oberholtz. In June of 1862, Houston Sisler died and Roland O. Hammond was appointed for the unexpired term ; 1863, John R. Buchtel, Simon Perkins, G. F. W. Fisher ; 1864, Simon Perkins, John R. Buchtel, G. F. W. Fisher ; 1865, Simon Perkins, John R. Buchtel, G. F. W. Fisher ; 1866, John R. Buchtel, James F. Scott, Clement J. Kolb ; 1867, John R. Buchtel, F. T. Husong, Joseph Babb ; 1868, Joseph Babb, F. T. Husong, Abraham Sichley ; 1869, F. T. Husong, Joseph Babb, Millard F. Hamlin ; 1870, Joseph Babb, Millard F. Hamlin, N. C. Hawkins ; 1871, Millard F. Hamlin, N. C. Hawkins, Abner C. Caldwell ; 1872, N. C. Hawkins, Millard F. Hamlin, H. Sherbondy ; 1873, H. Sherbondy, Millard F. Hamlin, Frederic Oberholtz ; 1874, A. L. Caldwell, Abraham Sichley, Henry Frederick ; 1875, Henry Frederick, Abraham Sichley, A. L. Caldwell ; 1876, Henry Frederick, A. L. Caldwell, Abraham Sichley ; 1877, Simon Perkins, Hiram Sherbondy, Abraham Sichley ; 1878, Stephen H. Pitkin, Avery Beardsley, John McCausland ; 1879, Stephen H. Pitkin, Albert H. Mallison, Ephraim Erdly. In July, Erdly died and Uriah Sherbondy was appointed to serve out the term ; 1880, Jacob Carpenter, Albert H. Mallison, Charles W. Brown ; 1881, Jacob Carpenter, Albert H. Mallison, Millard F. Hamlin.

Clerks.—1838, Horace K. Smith ; 1838, Joseph Cole ; 1840, Nahum Fay ; 1841, William H. Dewey ; 1842, H. C. Crosby ; 1843, William H. Dewey ; 1844, Nahum Fay ; 1845, Charles W. Tappan ; 1846, Charles W. Tappan ; 1847, Charles W. Tappan ; 1848, Tillman Wagener ; 1849, Tillman Wageman ; 1850, Edward W. Perrin ; 1851, Edward W. Perrin ; 1852, Roland O. Hammond ; 1853, Roland O. Hammond ; 1854, Roland O. Hammond ; 1855, Roland O. Hammond ; 1856, Roland O. Hammond ; 1857, Newell D. Tibbals ; 1858, Jacob A. Kohler, 1859, Jacob A. Kohler ; 1860, George T. McCurdy ; 1861, George T. McCurdy ; 1862, George T. McCurdy ; 1863, William C. Allen ; 1864, William C. Allen ; 1865, William C. Allen ; 1866, William C. Allen ; 1867, William C. Allen ; 1868, John McGregor ; 1869, John McGregor ; 1870, John McGregor ; 1871, John McGregor ; 1872, G. Tod Ford ; 1873, G. Tod Ford ; 1874, G. Tod Ford ; 1875, G. Tod Ford. In September, Ford resigned and Charles Baird was appointed to the office. 1876, Charles Baird ; 1877, Charles Baird ; 1878, Peter J. Moersch ; 1879, Peter J. Moersch ; 1880, Peter J. Moersch ; 1881, Peter J. Moersch.

Treasurers.—1838, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1839, Lewis P. Buckley ; 1840, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1841, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1842, Samuel A Wheeler ; 1843, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1844, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1845, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1846, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1847, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1848, Zebulon Jones ; 1849, Zebulon Jones ; 1850, Benjamin McNaughton ; 1851, Benjamin McNaughton ; 1852, Benjamin McNaughton ; 1853, Benjamin McNaughton ; 1854, Edward W. Perrin ; 1855, Edward W. Perrin ; 1856, Edward W. Perrin ; 1857, Houston Sisler ; 1858, John T. Good ; 1859, John H. Chamberlin ; 1860, John H. Chamberlin ; 1861, Charles Cranz ; 1862, Charles Cranz ; 1863, Charles Cranz ; 1864, Charles Cranz ; 1865, Charles Cranz ; 1866, Charles Cranz ; 1867, Charles Cranz ; 1868, Charles Cranz ; 1869, Charles Cranz ; 1870, Arthur L. Conger ; 1871, Arthur L. Conger ; 1872, Arthur L. Conger ; 1873, David R. Paige Jr. ; 1874, Jacob H. Wise ; 1875, Frank B. Buchtel ; 1876, Frank B. Buchtel ; 1877, John McGregor ; 1878, John McGregor ;

1879, John McGregor; 1880, John McGregor; 1881, John McGregor.

Assessors.—The first Assessor elected was Minor Spicer in 1841; 1842, Justus Gale; 1843, Justus Gale; 1844, Justus Gale. Gale declined to serve and John H. Crawford was appointed in his stead. 1845, Albert G. Mallison; 1846, Nahum Fay; 1847, Joseph F. Gilbert; 1848, John Sherbondy; 1849, Alfred R. Townsend; 1850, Nahum Fay; 1851, George Howe; 1852, George Howe; 1853, John Sherbondy; 1854, Nahum Fay; 1855, Nelson C. Hawkins; 1856, Ira Hawkins; 1857, Alfred R. Townsend; 1858, Frank Adams; 1859, Alfred R. Townsend; 1860, Nahum Fay; 1861, Jacob H. Wise; 1862, Jacob H. Wise; 1863, Nahum Fay; 1864, Charles Hanscom; 1865, Edward A. Barber; 1866, Edward A. Barber; 1867, Homer C. Ayres; 1868, Augustus Curtis; 1869, John G. Goble; 1870, Aaron Teeple; 1871, Aaron Teeple; 1872, Albert H. Mallison; 1873, George Miller; 1874, Albert H. Mallison; 1875, George Miller; 1876, Hiram Sherbondy; 1877, Randall McAllister; 1878, Randall McAllister; 1879, Randall McAllister; 1880, Joseph Schnee; 1881, H. Sherbondy.

Justices of the Peace.—[The Justice has always been a township officer, and therefore is elected by the voters of the township. His commission is for three years.] Jacob Brown, 1836–39; Seneca L. Hand, 1836–39; Harvey H. Johnson, 1837–40; Leander L. Howard, 1839–42; Ebenezer Martin, 1839–42; Harvey H. Johnson, 1840–43; William M. Dodge, 1842–45; Lewis P. Buckley, 1842–43; Henry Converse, 1843–46; Jacob Brown, 1843–46; William M. Dodge, 1845–48; George Babcock, 1846–49; Noah M. Green, 1846–49; Joshua C. Berry, 1848–51; George Babcock, 1849–52; Noah M. Green, 1849–52; Abel B. Berry, 1851–54; Daniel B. Hadley, 1852–55; Noah M. Green, 1852–55; Joseph F. Gilbert, 1854–57; John W. Stephens, 1855–58; Noah M. Green, 1855–58; William L. Clark, 1857–60; John W. Stephens, 1858–61; John L. Robertson, 1858–61; Edward Allen (died in June, 1861), 1860–61; John W. Stephens (died in March, 1863), 1661–63; John Lugenbeel, 1861–64; William L. Clark, 1861–64; Lewis N. Janes (died in July, 1865), 1863–66; William L. Clark, 1864–67; William M. Cunningham, 1865–68; William L. Clark, 1867–70; Henry Purdy, 1868–71; William M. Cunningham, 1868–71; William L. Clark, 1870–73; Henry Purdy, 1871–74; Florence Weber, 1871–74; Dudley Seward, 1873–76; Thomas C. Brandon, 1874–77; Thomas H. Goodwin, 1874–77; Dudley Seward, 1876–79; Henry Purdy, 1877–80; Thomas C. Brandon, 1877–80; Dudley Seward, 1879; Henry Purdy, 1880; Thomas C. Brandon, 1880.

CHAPTER VIII.*

CITY OF AKRON — LAYING OUT A TOWN — IMPROVEMENTS — THE CANALS — THE TOWN INCORPORATED—CITY OFFICERS—GROWTH OF AKRON—THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION—INCIDENTS, ETC., ETC.

AKRON is by some held to be derived from *à* privative and *χρόνος* time, its significance upon this theory being of "the unending," literally, "without time." This highly poetic idea, pregnant with widest intimations of meaning, and so self-satisfying to the good citizen who entertains a generous pride in our county capital, and her flattering promise of growth and development, brought to the crucial test of fact, must give way to the undoubted intent of those who chose and formally declare the name, Akron, from *ἄκρος* summit, this being upon the very ridge-top of the water-shed between Lake Erie on the one hand and the Ohio River on the other. Situated on an average 400 feet above the lake level, and 960 feet above the ocean, Akron is the summit city in point of elevation, the highest incorporated city in the State. More hills she covers than eternal Rome, and extravagant indeed is the man who would think to number or name them all. The surface conformation is rolling. The immediate neighborhood, particularly at the Old Forge, presents a problem of remarkable geologic interest, and one as yet unsolved. To the visitor approaching from the north, east or south, by either of the three railroads here intersecting—the (Cuyahoga) Valley Railway, the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus, and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio—the shifting scenes of the panoramic valley, along whose verge he enters, are strikingly beautiful. This valley, with a depth below the general surface of one to two hundred feet, constitutes the only considerable variation from what we have already designated the rolling contour of the vicinage. It is asserted by careful and competent geologists (and the investigation bestowed upon the topic warrants the acceptance of the belief as more than speculative theorizing) that away back in the past, before that history other than that "in nature's records writ" began, before mankind peopled this world, during the Champlain period, the nameless river which first excavated the channel whose bed is now so scantily covered by the modern Cuyahoga, like "a pigmy in a giant's clothes," instead of turning to the north at the abrupt bend two miles above the city by which it now almost doubles upon its course, in fact did continue southerly through the broad deep valley before mentioned, eventually losing itself in the synchronous parent of the present Ohio. The ancient channel has been traced from its point of deviation most of the way across the State. Numerous borings along its course have shown that it has been almost filled with earth and soil, the detritus pushed in by the slow grinding glaciers and washed down by the storms of later time, and that, as was to have been expected, within its entire length there is no exposure of rock *in situ*. Such was undoubtedly the origin of this lovely valley; upon the south and west of it the subjacent sandstone conglomerate crops out at frequent intervals, as in the cutting of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus road for some distance north of Market street bridge, and along the bed of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, where it circles the crest of the hill near the fair grounds, while upon the north and east there is an extensive table-land of richest soil, with not a rock or stone to be seen except the small rounded bowlders so characteristic of the former presence of the ice-river. In fact, north hill appears to have been a terminal moraine, and several of the gravel knolls at the Old Forge, by their stratification, show them to have been local or lateral deposits. The Little Cuyahoga now flows through the valley we have thus minutely described, in a converse direction, a tributary to the river proper. No wonder the Indians called the river "Cuyahoga"—"the winding;" a glance at the map will demonstrate the eminent propriety of the name.

Under our State Constitution of 1802, mu-

* By Charles W. Foote.

nicipal corporations were classified as cities, towns, villages and special road districts. Until the year 1825, Portage Township had been the only territorial distinction recognized. At that time, during the construction of what was then regarded as a great commercial highway —the Ohio Canal—Gen. Simon Perkins and Paul Williams platted and laid out a town which they denominated "Akron," upon and surrounding the present intersection of Main and Exchange streets, in upper town. The only road in the new town was that one leading to Middlebury, about upon the line where Exchange street now lies. In the fall of that year, 1825, the laborers on the canal put up about a hundred cabins along the line of work and within the town. The canal, when completed, gave a wonderful impetus to businsss, and at the same time afforded its needed facilities of transportation. South Akron grew rapidly for a few years. In fact until 1832 there was nothing of any consequence outside of that section of the town, but in the year just mentioned several buildings were erected at and near the intersection of Market and Howard streets, and gradually business was diverted to the newer locality.

A very great rivalry had for some time existed between the two villages of North and South Akron. A committee of one, Erastus Torrey, was authorized by a number of the south end people to wait upon Mr. Hall and tender him the use of a large brick block in upper town, free of expense for a term of three years, if he would remove there. Mr. Hall, upon deliberation, declined the kind offer, and has never regretted his conclusion. In the terrible strain of the panic of 1837, Hall's was one of the *three*, out of fourteen stores in North Akron, which escaped a failure. By the time the town was incorporated, in 1836, the two villages of North and South Akron were not far from an equality, and considerable bitterness of feeling was aroused by their jealous rivalry. Upon the northwest corner of Market and Howard streets stood the "Pavilion," a hotel, and a large wooden building, kept by Charles B. Cobbs, Esq. Two or three years later, Mr. Cobbs became proprietor of the "Ohio Exchange," a noted landmark upon the site at present occupied by the Paige Brothers' hardware store. Upon the northeast corner of Market and Howard, and from there up to the trench of the Water Power Company, stood a row of low, wooden buildings. The same was the case also upon the south side of Market street, except upon the corner, where was being erected a fine three-story stone block, and in which were afterward located the county offices, court room and jail, put up and owned by Hiram Payne. Thence southwardly, upon both sides of Howard street, as far as to where Cherry street now enters, were one-story and a story-and-a-half wooden buildings closely contiguous. Then came a gap and a deep gully; and finally, upon the corner of Mill and Howard streets, where the post office now stands, was a two-story wooden building belonging to Lewis P. Buckley. In addition to these was the house of Gen. Bierce, in process of construction, and that of Dr. Bartges, upon opposite corners of Market and High streets, the house which is now the third south from the corner on the east side of High, and one on the corner of Main street and Mill; and with these we have enumerated all of North Akron's buildings. At that time, Leicester King and Gen. Simon Perkins owned pretty much all the land in this part of town. They together had a map published, which represents Akron as it then was, and which is elsewhere referred to quite at length. The house issuing this map was Messrs. Robinson & Co., of Reading, Vt. They had a branch office in Akron under the charge of Mr. Nahum Fay, in Buckley's Block before alluded to. Early in 1837, the Map Publishing Company removed to a building of their own on North High street, upon the lot where James B. Storer now resides, and had a shop in the rear. To the north and east of them, there was only dense woods. When the old stone church (now occupied by the Baptist society, but built and first used by the Universalists) was erected by Charles W. Brown, in 1838, the forest was so thick as that the church could scarcely be seen from Market street.

Akron had remained a "town" by courtesy and general consent, from its platting, in 1825, until 1836. March 12, of that year, there passed the General Assembly, at Columbus, an "Act to incorporate the town of Akron, in the county of Portage." By this act it was provided:

That so much of the townships of Portage and Chventry, in the county of Portage, as is comprised within the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the south line of tract No. 8, in said township of

Coventry, and at a point in said line which is three-fourths of a mile east of the southeast corner of the south town plat of Akron, as surveyed by John Henshaw; thence north to a line running due east and west, drawn ten rods north of Lock 16, of the Ohio Canal; thence west along such east and west line, one and a half miles; thence south to the south line of Tract No. 8, aforesaid; thence east, along said south line, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created a town corporate, and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of "The town of Akron."

Translating this into a form which shall convey a meaning to other people beside surveyors, and indicating the same points and lines by landmarks recognizable to-day, we should bound and describe as follows: Beginning upon the present southern corporation line—that is, upon South street, at a point a little east of its junction with Spicer street; thence north in a straight line intersecting Spicer street just below Exchange street, passing through the Fourth Ward a little west of Spicer street, through the Second Ward about on Fir street, through the First Ward in a continuation of the same right line, until the present northern boundary of the city is reached, a little beyond the Little Cuyahoga River; thence due west along the northern boundary to the present northwest corner of the corporation; thence south along the present west line of the city to the south line of Tract No. 8—that is, the southwest corner of the corporation; and thence east along said tract line (with which the south side of South street coincides, so far as it extends) to the place of beginning. Thus we see that the original survey of Akron, when incorporated as a town, was a rectangular plat of one mile and a half breadth, east and west, and about two and a quarter miles length, north and south, therefore containing almost three and one-half square miles of area. We note, also, that the western boundary was identical with the present and also considerable portions of both the northern and southern lines. At this date, there were open to use, or platted, the following streets, bearing in a general easterly and westerly direction: Furnace, Tallmadge, Market, Mill, Ash, Quarry, Water (now a portion of Bowery), State, Middlebury, a part of Carroll, Exchange, Cedar, Chestnut, Catherine, Second, Third and Bridge streets; this last corresponding with Thornton street, of the present day. Bearing generally north and south were West street, Maple, Oak, Walnut, Ætna, Locust, Bowery, Water, Canal, Howard, Main, High, Broadway, Summit, and, in the so-called "Eastern Addition," First, Second and Third streets.

About this time, Middlebury and Cuyahoga Falls partook also of the general business activity, and for some years bade fair to push Akron vigorously in a contest as to which should prove the coming metropolis. When, however, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal at last passed by on one side, Middlebury received a blow which substantially put her out of the race. From that time destiny seemed to thrust her down to a subordinate rank, and that fate was philosophically accepted. Cuyahoga Falls, however, stoutly maintained her priority, both as to time and station, for the Falls had obtained an incorporation just one week before Akron, on the 7th of March, 1836, the same day that Cleveland was advanced from a village to a city. The Falls people obstinately refused to believe that Akron possessed or could promise any better things than Cuyahoga Falls could offer. They pointed to their practically illimitable water-power, and dilated upon the superior healthfulness of their town, yet, nevertheless, Akron unreasonably insisted upon keeping just a little ahead in point of numbers. So matters went until the new county of Summit was carved out of the adjacent ones of Portage, Stark and Medina, in 1840.

Section 2 of the act incorporating the town of Akron provided for the election, upon the second Tuesday of the next ensuing June, by "the white male inhabitants, who have resided within the aforesaid limits of said town for the space of six months next preceding, etc., etc.," of one Mayor, one Recorder and five Trustees, together constituting a Town Council. In pursuance of this provision, the first election of town officers was held at the house of Asa Larned, June 14, 1836, with the following result: Total number of votes cast, 166, of which for Mayor, Seth Iredell received 91, and Eliakim Crosby, 75; for Recorder, Constant Bryan received 87 votes, Charles W. Howard 75, and H. Johnson 4; Erastus Torrey, Jedediah D. Commins, William B. Mitchell, William E. Wright and Noah M. Green were chosen Trustees. The first meeting of the "Town Council of the town of Akron" convened on Saturday, the 18th of June. After some preliminary business, the first ordinance was passed, entitled, "An Ordi-

nance regulating Exhibitions and Public Shows in the town of Akron." As William B. Mitchell declined the honor of a Trusteeship, at an adjourned meeting held Monday, the 20th of June, Justus Gale was appointed a Trustee in his stead. Samuel A. Wheeler was also appointed Treasurer. At the next Council meeting, Ithiel Mills was elected Marshal. From that time until Akron advanced in grade, becoming a village at the adoption of the State's new constitution in 1852, by virtue of the general act, the officers were as follows :

Mayors—1836, Seth Iredell ; 1837, John C. Singletary, Jr.; 1838, John C. Singletary, Jr. ; 1839, Lucius V. Bierce ; 1840, Arad Kent ; 1841, Lucius V. Bierce ; 1842, Harvey H. Johnson ; 1843, Harvey H. Johnson ; 1844, Lucius V. Bierce ; 1845, Philo Chamberlin ; 1846, Philo Chamberlin ; 1847, Levi Rawson ; 1848, Israel E. Carter ; 1849, Lucius V. Bierce ; 1850, George Bliss. In April, of 1851, Bliss resigned the position, but no new Mayor was elected until the next regular election in June. 1851, Charles G. Ladd ; 1852, Frederick Wadsworth. Up to this time the Mayor, Recorder, and Trustees had been elected by the people upon the first Monday of June of each year.

Recorders — 1836, Constant Bryan ; 1837, William E. Wright ; 1838, William E. Wright ; 1839, Robert K. DuBois ; 1840, Robert K. Du Bois ; 1841, Robert K. DuBois ; 1842, Nahum Fay ; 1843, Nahum Fay ; 1844, William H. Dewey ; 1845, William H. Dewey ; 1846, William H. Dewey ; 1847, Nahum Fay ; 1848, Arad Kent ; 1849, Arad Kent ; 1850, Edward W. Perrin ; 1851, Arad Kent ; 1852, Horace Canfield.

Treasurers—1836, Samuel A. Wheeler ; 1837, Horace K. Smith ; 1838, Horace K. Smith ; 1839, Russell Abbey ; 1840, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1841, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1842, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1843, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1844, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1845, Gibbons I. Ackley ; 1846, Grove N. Abbey ; 1847, Grove N. Abbey ; 1848, Grove N. Abbey ; 1849, Grove N. Abbey ; 1850, Milton W. Henry ; 1851, Milton W. Henry ; 1852, Milton W. Henry.

Trustees—1836, Erastus Torrey, Jedediah D. Commins, William B. Mitchell, William E. Wright, Noah M. Green ; Mitchell declined to serve, and Justus Gale was appointed to the vacancy. 1837, William K. May, William I. Mather, David D. Evans, Jesse Allen, Eber Blodget ; in September, May having removed from Akron, his seat was declared vacant, and William Patterson was elected by the other Trustees to succeed him. 1838, Jesse Allen, Ebenezer Martin, Justus Gale, James W. Phillips, Ansel Miller. 1839, Samuel Manning, Seth Iredell, James W. Phillips, Lewis P. Buckley, Ebenezer Martin ; Martin declining. Ansel Miller was appointed instead ; in July, Phillips resigned, and Ithiel Mills succeeded him. 1840, Seth Iredell, Samuel Manning, Ithiel Mills, Samuel A. Wheeler, William E. Wright ; Wheeler resigned in July, and Ansel Miller became his successor. 1841, Seth Iredell, Webster B. Storer, Jacob Allen, Ansel Miller, Leverett J. Ives. 1842, Ansel Miller, Seth Iredell, David Allen, George F. Ray, Horace May ; in January, 1843, Allen died, and James Mathews filled the vacancy. 1843, Seth Iredell, James Mathews, George F. Ray, Horace May, Ansel Miller. 1844, William M. Dodge, Robert K. Du Bois, Nahum Fay, Jesse Allen, Samuel A. Wheeler ; in September, Jesse Allen resigned, and Jacob Allen was appointed. 1845, Robert K. Du Bois, Justus Gale, Lucius V. Bierce, William M. Dodge, James H. Crawford ; Gale refused to serve, and Samuel A. Wheeler was elected to the vacancy. In November, Du Bois died and Horace Canfield succeeded him. 1846, Horace Canfield, Samuel A. Wheeler, Allen Hibbard, Nicholas E. Vansickle, Lucius V. Bierce. 1847, Allen Hibbard, Lucien Swift, Samuel A. Wheeler, Joseph A. Beebe, Ansel Miller. 1848, Ansel Miller, Nathaniel Finch, Benjamin McNaughton, John M. Cutler, George W. Bloom. 1849, Nathaniel Finch, Ansel Miller, Charles Webster, George W. Bloom, Milton N. Henry ; in October, Finch resigned, and the remaining Trustees elected John M. Cutler. 1850, Thomas H. Goodwin, John Howe, Hiram Viele, Robert Jackson, L. C. Parker ; in October, William M. Dodge was elected to the place made vacant by the removal of Howe. 1851, James M. Hale, Benjamin McNaughton, William O. Sanford, Milton W. Henry, D. F. Bruner. 1852, James M. Hale, William O. Sanford, R. P. Myers, Peter Osburn, Ansel Miller.

The total vote upon the occasion of the first *town* election, in 1836, was 166. At the *last* town election, in 1852, there were cast 278 votes. The year previous, however, fifteen years after the first vote above mentioned,

there were 334 ballots cast, just two more than double the first vote. From the time that Akron became a village until advanced to a city of the second class, in 1865, the following were officers of the corporation, and were elected by popular vote upon the first Monday of April of each year. The Mayor, Recorder, and the five Trustees together constituted the Village Council:

Mayors—1853, Philip N. Schuyler; 1854, William T. Allen; 1855, Nathaniel Finch; 1856, Nathaniel Finch; in December, Finch resigned, and in February of 1857, Frederick A. Nash was elected to succeed him; 1857, Frederick A. Nash; 1858, Frederick A. Nash; 1859, George W. McNeil; 1860, Henry Purdy; 1861, Henry Purdy; 1862, Charles A. Collins; 1863, Henry A. Collins; 1864, George D. Bates.

Recorders—1853, Horace Canfield; in December, Canfield died, and the Council elected R. S. Elkins to fill the vacancy thus caused; 1854, R. S. Elkins; 1855, Joseph E. Wesener; 1856, Joseph E. Wesener; 1857, Ralph P. Waterbury; 1858, Ralph P. Waterbury; 1859, Allen Hibbard; 1860, Alvin Rice; 1861, James Holmes; 1862, Alvin Rice; 1863, Alvin Rice; 1864, Henry W. Ingersoll.

Trustees—1853, William T. Allen, Daniel H. Wheeler, R. S. Elkins, David A. Scott, George Thomas; Elkins being appointed Recorder in January of 1854, S. A. Lane was elected to fill the vacant place; 1854, James B. Taplin, Thomas H. Goodwin, Richard Howe, David Hanscomb, James M. Hale; 1855, Richard Howe, George Thomas, James B. Taplin, William T. Allen, David A. Scott; in April, Taplin resigned, and R. S. Elkins succeeded him; 1856, Henry Purdy, David A. Scott, Thomas H. Goodwin, Henry S. Abbey, Joseph Milligan; 1857, George Thomas, Henry Fisher, Jr., Henry S. Abbey, Henry Purdy, Charles Cranz; 1858, Charles Cranz, R. B. Walker, John Cook, Joseph Milligan, Job Pierce; 1859, William L. Everett, Job Pierce, R. B. Walker, Thomas H. Goodwin, Joseph Milligan; 1860, Richard Howe, Ferdinand Schumacher, Robert L. Moffatt, James Christy, William S. Painton; 1861, Robert L. Moffatt, Ferdinand Schumacher, George Buel, John Douglass, Henry Fisher; in October, Fisher resigned, and, in November, George W. McNeil was chosen by the Council to serve out the term; 1862, Charles Webster, John E. Bell, John Douglass, Isaac Harter, George Buel; 1863, Arad Kent, John E. Bell, J. W. Holloway, Jacob Goldsmith, John H. Wagoner; 1864, Allen Hibbard, Stephen H. Pitkin, William H. Lapens, Charles W. Bonstedt, James Christy.

Treasurers—1853, Milton W. Henry; at this time, the election of the Treasurer was transferred from the Council to the people; 1854, Milton W. Henry; 1855, Milton W. Henry; 1856, Milton W. Henry; 1857, Milton W. Henry; 1858, John Good; 1859, John H. Chamberlin; 1860, John H. Chamberlin; 1861, Charles Cranz; 1862, Charles Cranz; 1863, Charles Cranz; 1864, Charles Cranz.

In January, 1865, as is set forth more at length elsewhere, Akron became a city of the second class. From that time to the present, her officers have been the following:

Mayors—Elected by the people, term two years: 1865, James Mathews; 1866, James Mathews; 1867, Lucius V. Bierce; 1868, Lucius V. Bierce; 1869, J. L. Robertson; 1870, J. L. Robertson; 1871, J. L. Robertson; 1872, J. L. Robertson; 1873, Henry Purdy; 1874, Henry Purdy; 1875, Levi S. Herrold; 1876, Levi S. Herrold; 1877, James F. Scott; 1878, James F. Scott; 1879, James M. Fraze; 1880, James M. Fraze; 1881, Samuel A. Lane.

Clerks—Elected by the Council, term one year. The office is that of which the incumbent was formerly denominated Recorder; 1865, Jerry A. Long; 1866, Jerry A. Long; 1867, Mills B. Purdy; 1868, Mills B. Purdy; 1869, Mills B. Purdy; 1870, Mills B. Purdy; 1871, Mills B. Purdy; 1872, Mills B. Purdy; 1873, John A. Means; 1874, John A. Means; 1875, John A. Means; 1876, Mills B. Purdy; 1877, Adams Emerson; 1878, Adams Emerson; 1879, Newton Ford; 1880, Newton Ford, 1881, Newton Ford.

Members of City Council—Elected by the people. Term two years. After the first election, the six persons elected drew lots as to which ones should serve the full term of two years, and which the half term, until the next election, resulting as follows:

First Ward—Two years, George W. Crouse; one year, Charles W. Bonstedt. Second Ward—Two years, Henry W. Howe; one year, John E. Bell. Third Ward—Two years, Lewis Miller; one year, J. Park Alexander. Each year thereafter there has been elected one from each

ward, as follows: 1866—First Ward, J. J. Wagoner; Second Ward, J. H. Collins; Third Ward, George Sechrist. 1867—First Ward, George W. Crouse; Second Ward, W. H. Payne; Third Ward, J. A. Long. 1868—First Ward, J. W. Holloway; Second Ward, J. H. Collins; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander. 1869—First Ward, C. R. Howe; Second Ward, W. J. Atwood; Third Ward, Clement J. Kolb. 1870—First Ward, William T. Allen; Second Ward, W. P. Cassidy; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander. 1871—First Ward, David R. Paige Jr.; Second Ward, John Memmer; Third Ward, Elias W. Howard; Fourth Ward, Robert McElhinney, George Burkhardt; Fifth Ward, R. F. Palmer, Clement J. Kolb. 1872—First Ward, William T. Allen; Second Ward, O. C. Barber; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander; Fourth Ward, Noah N. Leohner; Fifth Ward, James A. Metlin. 1873—First Ward, Milton W. Henry; Second Ward, James Christy, H. E. Merrill; Third Ward, H. L. Carr; Fourth Ward, David Lamparter; Fifth Ward, A. J. Hamlin; Sixth Ward, J. A. Baldwin, Thomas Johnson. 1874—First Ward, William T. Allen; Second Ward, E. H. Merrill; Third Ward, Elias W. Howard; Fourth Ward, Robert McElhinney; Fifth Ward, James A. Metlin; Sixth Ward, Enoch Rowley. 1875—First Ward, Milton W. Henry; Second Ward, A. Brewster; Third Ward, William A. McClellan; Fourth Ward, J. H. Derhammer; Fifth Ward, Simon Hankey; Sixth Ward, David E. Hill. 1876—First Ward, William Buchtel; Second Ward, John W. Baker; Third Ward, John J. Cook; Fourth Ward, John Schott; Fifth Ward, Christian Vogt; Sixth Ward, Enoch Rowley. 1877—First Ward, Charles A. Collins; Second Ward, James Christy; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander; Fourth Ward, D. W. Morgan; Fifth Ward, Edward A. Lawton; Sixth Ward, David E. Hill. 1878—First Ward, L. G. Thorp; Second Ward, W. J. Underwood; Third Ward, Mason Chapman; Fourth Ward, John Schott; Fifth Ward, Christian Vogt; Sixth Ward, Enoch Rowley. 1879—First Ward, Ulysses L. Marvin; Second Ward, N. A. Carter; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander; Fourth Ward, Estep; Fifth Ward, Edward A. Lawton; Sixth Ward, F. W. Inman. 1880—First Ward, Milton W. Henry; Second Ward, Henry H. Brown; Third Ward, B. F. Goodrich; Fourth Ward, John Schott; Fifth Ward, Charles F. Ingersoll; Sixth Ward, Thomas H. Peckham. 1881—First Ward, David L. King; Second Ward, N. A. Carter; Third Ward, J. Park Alexander; Fourth Ward, Philip Weber; Fifth Ward, Edward A. Lawton; Sixth Ward, James Housel.

Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal.—Judge Leicester King, of Warren, father of David L. King, Esq., of this city, was the man to whom, more than all others, Akron was indebted for her second canal, an enterprise which very materially aided in developing the commercial interests of the growing village. By personal effort and influence, Judge King conquered the many obstacles in the path, and carried to a successful completion, after many years of tireless endeavor, the project to which he had devoted his energies, and in whose eventual accomplishment he had the fullest confidence. An old paper in the possession of Mr. George McMillen, of Portage Township, indicates that the lobby system obtained in full vigor over fifty years ago, and is not, therefore, one of the inventions of modern politics. We subjoin a copy of a portion of the paper, bearing date of "Middlebury, December 12, 1826," and running as follows: "We, the subscribers, citizens of the villages of Middlebury and Akron and their vicinity, confident that inestimable advantages would result to our villages and this section of the country generally, from a canal connecting the Ohio Canal at the Portage Summit with the Pennsylvania Canal at Pittsburgh, and anxious that an act should pass the Legislature of Ohio at their present session, authorizing the construction of such canal, will pay the sums annexed to our respective names, to John McMillen, Jr., and Peter Bowen, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of delegates from the aforesaid villages to the Legislature, to assist in procuring the passage of such an act. Payment to be made at the time of subscribing." To this are attached nineteen names. The delegates and other supporters of the measure proved speedily successful, for the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio January 10, 1827, which act authorized "the construction of a canal to meet or intersect the Pennsylvania, or Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, at or near the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania." The act was to take effect and be in force "whenever the Legislature of Pennsylvania should pass a law giving their assent

to and confirming the provisions of said act of Ohio," etc. Pennsylvania's Legislature subsequently passed the act desired. Hindrances of one sort and another intervened, and, at times, it looked as though the canal would never be built. Finally, in 1836, the State of Ohio was induced to extend a helping hand, which she did by a pledge to take one dollar of stock for every *two* dollars of private subscription obtained. Mr. King then visited Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, and, by dint of earnest solicitation, secured a favorable attention from a number of capitalists, and returned, bringing with him across the mountains many thousands of dollars, in an ordinary hand satchel. Altogether, $840,000 was secured from private individuals, and the State, in pursuance of her promise, added $420,000 of stock.

As originally projected, the canal was to have passed through Middlebury, which at that time was about as large and as promising a place as Akron. However, since the connection with the Ohio Canal was to be made "on the Portage Summit," and some difficulty was experienced in accomplishing both these things, by act of the Legislature, March 2, 1836, the State Canal Commissioners were empowered to determine anew the location of the connection. The Board of Canal Commissioners ordered Leander Ransom, Acting Commissioner, to investigate the matter and report. This he did, voluminously, January 29, 1837, fixing the junction "at the north end of the lower basin in South Akron, a few rods from the foot of Lock No. 1 of the Ohio Canal." The canal was at last completed from its eastern terminus at Beaver, Penn., to Akron, and opened throughout in 1841. Late in the fall, the first boat arrived from the East. A number of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities, were on board. Gov. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and Gov. David Porter, of Pennsylvania, were specially invited to attend the formal opening. Gov. Corwin was detained at home by sickness, but Gov. Porter was present. When the boat, decorated with flags and banners, and carrying a cannon and a brass band, reached Warren, it met a hearty reception at the hands of the enthusiastic citizens. There Judge King, who was President of the Canal Company, and his son David, then a lad of seventeen, and others interested, joined the party. At every town and village the people had turned out with hearty good-will to see the boat go by, and to every such gathering Gov. Porter declaimed his same set speech till all the passengers had memorized it as thoroughly as the speaker. At Ravenna, another accession was received, and at Franklin Mills (now Kent) and Cuyahoga Falls. Akron had been advised of their approach, and the entire populace went out to meet them, which they did about noon, at the big bend at the Old Forge. The escort accompanied the boat to town; the company disembarked at the western end of the long trench, in South Akron, and repaired to a large upper room in May's Block (where the Clarendon Hotel now is), where a grand banquet had been spread. One of the most important factors of the boat's cargo was its ample supply of liquor. There was a barrel of sherry, another of Madeira, and a great many dozen bottles of champagne; what was left of these was conveyed to the dinner-room. Besides this thoughtful provision, much more of a like sort had been forwarded in anticipation of the event, and there was no lack of that with which to make merry. Not a few were attacked with a dizziness not incident to sea-sickness. In the evening, another jollification was indulged in at the Ohio Exchange, a noted tavern, where Paige Brothers' hardware store now stands. Speeches were made and drinks taken; bands played, and toasts were offered and responded to; refreshment flowed freely. One of the visitors—old Gen. S., of Warren—imbibed too much, and died before morning, of apoplexy. A son the next day, himself also considerably obfusticated, sobbing and moaning to a friend, Mrs. E., remarked that "he always cried when his father died." One of the Ravenna party, upon his return, was narrating the joyfulness of the occasion to a group of neighbors, when one of them referred to this death of a man who had taken so conspicuous a part, inquiring if that occurrence did not cast a shadow over the general hilarity, to which he responded: "It was dom'd fine! dom'd fine! That dying of S——'s was too bad, to be sure; but the old fellow went out of the world with his belly full of beefsteak and brandy!"

As is mentioned elsewhere, the canal company took possession of the ditch through which the water-power was conveyed to Akron, from Old Forge to Moody's shop on Main

street, between Market and Mill, widening and deepening it, but reserving to the Middlebury Hydraulic Co.—the owners of the power—all their rights. For a time the canal flourished apace. A large amount of business was done and it became the thoroughfare of a considerable passenger traffic. Besides the merchandise brought here or shipped from here, everything from Pittsburgh or Warren destined for Cleveland of course passed through Akron, and thence via the Ohio Canal.

The outlook promised well for the stockholders; in fact, several small dividends were declared. The tolls collected at the port of Akron during the year 1852, amounted to $6,966.61; in 1853, $8,110.54. The maximum was reached in 1856, in the sum of $8,786.78. Very unfortunately for the canal, in 1854 a controlling interest passed into the hands of men who were also financially interested in the new newly constructed Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. This end was accomplished, first by obtaining stock of the canal company as subscriptions to the railroad company, and afterward by buying from the State her interest. These two, the railroad and canal, being parallel, were necessarily either coadjutors or active competitors. At first they promised to act together, and largely upon that consideration the same men secured the relation of Directors to each. That policy, however, was not long maintained; tolls upon the canal were speedily put up to an exorbitant figure, while the railroad transported between the same points for a much lower cost. The effect is clearly exhibited in the showing of the receipts of toll upon the canal at Akron for the next few years: 1857, $6,538.96; 1858, $5,400.96; 1859, $2,143.42; 1860, $853.27; 1861, $772.88.

A joint resolution passed the Legislature April 12, 1858, authorizing the sale of the State's canal stock by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to the highest and best purchaser. Nothing was, however, effected under the order until some years later. Finally, in 1862, November 20, the stock, for which the State of Ohio had paid $420,000, was sold to Charles L. Rhodes, of Cleveland, for $35,000. He at once turned it over to the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, of which he was Vice President and Superintendent, and the bondage of the canal became complete. Just prior to this sale, the General Assembly had been urged to permit the canal company "to sell the canal, and that such portions might be closed as the purchasers might think proper." This was rejected in the Senate by a heavy adverse vote. After 1862, the business of the canal was very small and constantly decreasing. No money was expended on repairs; bridges and locks became dilapidated, and the people along its banks were clamorous for a removal of the source of so much sickness. In January, 1867, the canal company again petitioned the Legislature for permission to remedy matters in some way or other, and secured the passage of an act (March, 1867) "authorizing the Directors of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal to lease, sell or abandon such portion or portions of said canal and its appendages as may, in their opinion, be for the interest of said company, and not prejudicial to the public interest." * * * Negotiations were then pending between the Middlebury Hydraulic Company before mentioned and the canal company, which, upon the passage of the above act, were completed. The Hydraulic Company, whose rights had fully continued through the period of the canal's active operation, now leased that portion contained between the Portage County summit near Ravenna and the western end, the junction with the Ohio Canal, and including the Shalersville reservoirs, intending to maintain its use as a canal, and also as to the portion between Middlebury and Akron its original purpose of a water-power. Business had now substantially ceased; the water in the channel beyond the Old Forge was stagnant, and by its offensive odors and malarial influences provoked its neighbors beyond the point of their endurance. One night in the spring of 1868, a party of men cut the banks at Cuyahoga Falls and at two other places east and west of that village. By morning only a reeking ditch remained. The State threatened to prosecute the actors, but never did so, and the breaks were never repaired.

Again, in the spring of 1874, the canal was cut one night in Akron by a party of disguised men, between Exchange street and Main. Those engaged in the affair were arrested and tried before a Justice of the Peace, but were never punished. Soon after this, the western part from Mill street to Exchange was permanently closed, and now steps are being

taken to conduit that part of the channel still open upon Main street, from Tallmadge to Mill

An enthusiastic set of men, chiefly from the East, built—on paper—a great city upon the top and side of North Hill, at a point between Cuyahoga Falls and Akron, which was in time to have absorbed both these lesser towns into its suburbs. The imaginary city was to be supplied with a limitless water-power—the *sine qua non* of all manufacturing interests in those days—by means of a canal dug around the brow of the hill, and tapping the Cuyahoga River just below the village of the Falls, and so great was the faith of the projectors of the idea, that they exemplified it in the good Scriptural way, by works. They formed a joint-stock company with a nominal capital of $500,000. Prominent among its members were E. C. Sackett, Dr. Eliakim Crosby, who had successfully originated and carried out the similar scheme above mentioned of bringing a water motive power from Middlebury, Col. James W. Phillips and Dr. E. W. Crittenden. These four men contracted to build the canal or aqueduct for $118,000. Col. Phillips at once went East, where, in New York and Philadelphia, he interested a number of capitalists in the project and recruited laborers for the work. The company also issued scrip and paid in land whenever possible; they owned the entire tract of "the chuckery." They had a map of their prospective city platted, published and circulated as an advertisement. One of the heaviest proprietors (from Rochester. N. Y.) offered to stake every dollar he owned in the world, that in less than ten years the best corner lots would be worth as much in the market as those of Rochester. They cut and quarried from the precipitous cliffs along the east side of the river an aqueduct four miles in length, to the site of their well-nigh Utopian scheme. A dam was constructed across the river by which to throw into the raceway so much water as should be needed. Work was begun in 1838 and pushed energetically that year and the next, so that by the latter part of 1839, the water was turned in. With some changes and repairs at places along the route, the canal seemed to operate nicely. But, unfortunately, right here the funds of the organization had been expended, some of its instigators had lost confidence in its ultimate success, there had been no such influx of population as had been expected, and no capitalists came forward to utilize the power now that it was secured. Several serious breaks occurred in the sandy embankments, the water was shut off, and thenceforward matters remained *in statu quo*. Strong efforts were put forth by the plucky proprietors to overcome the untoward circumstances. Now that the major part of the cost had been met, the labor practically completed, it indeed appeared as though just a *little* more capital would restore the concern to a firm basis, and bring the much-longed-for manufacturing enterprises.

In 1843, the Universalist Church, which had a strong society in Akron, held a mass convention in the old stone church (now the Baptist Church), upon which delegates were in attendance from all over the United States. Among them was Horace Greeley. The officers of the Canal Company showed the entire trench to Mr. Greeley, expatiated upon their intentions and expectations, and the great manufacturing city that was sure to grow upon their plats and records. Evidently a great impression was made upon the editor's mind or the editor's heart, or both, for upon his return the New York *Tribune* contained a lengthy article wherein the whole scheme was enthusiastically set forth, and the prophecy volunteered that Summit City would become the "Lowell of the West." No funds, however, came to the exchequer of the company; on the contrary, they became involved in litigation and debt, and so what was once one of the greatest business projects of the day has entirely passed into oblivion, save as it is called back into historical notice. The monument to their blasted hopes is now plainly visible almost its whole extent, and evokes many curious questions from visitors and the younger generations. This young city, with little existence, except on paper, entered the lists as a competitor for the seat of justice of the county, but was unsuccessful in its aspirations in that direction. All this, however, is fully given in the chapter devoted to the organization of Summit County, and will not be repeated here.

It is probably impossible for us of the present day to at all adequately comprehend the wonderful hold which certain moral and theological questions obtained upon the minds and feelings of the people forty years ago. It

was in those days that every pulpit was a forum of polemic display and every discourse a labored argument. The same combative style characterized the newspapers, both secular and religious, and lusty blows were given and taken for opinion's sake. One of the strongest and strangest vagaries was that adopted and preached everywhere in season and out of season by the so-called Millerites. Here in Akron they had a considerable following as well as in neighboring towns. In an April number of the *American Democrat*, issued each week by Horace Canfield, appeared this notice:

The present week is a time of great interest to the believers in the personal reign of Christ, and in the Second Advent as now near. This week, we believe, will conclude the 2,300 years from the going forth of the decree to restore and build Jerusalem, at which time the word of God has been given that the sanctuary shall be cleansed, and there shall be an end of indignation. * * * The time of the feast of the passover was the first full moon after the vernal equinox, which will occur on Friday of the present week. We know not how to escape the fact that there the 2,300 years will terminate, and from that time we shall be in constant expectation of seeing the Lord.

Second Advent Conference to be held at Akron (if the Lord does not come before that time) on Wedneseay, April 19, 1843, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends from all quarters are invited to attend.

Akron has been inclined to agitate the matter of the allowance or prohibition of intoxicating drinks from an early date and at frequent intervals. At a Council meeting May 15, 1841, Ansel Miller presented the following preamble and resolution, and the same were adopted:

WHEREAS, The licensing of groceries for the retailing of ardent spirits by the Town Council is an action on which much difference of opinion exists among the citizens of Akron, therefore,

Resolved, That for the instruction of the Council, the voters at the coming election are hereby requested to write or print on their tickets *License* or *No License*.

Accordingly, upon the succeeding day of election, June 1, the voters declared in favor of *No License*. The Council accepted their verdict, and refused the petitions of all desiring licenses. A pressure was brought to bear upon the State legislators at the session of 1842–43, which effected the following bill in February:

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Town Council of Akron, in Summit County, shall have powers to pass such by-laws as may be necessary to prohibit within the corporate limits of said town the retailing, vending or selling of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors by any person or persons other than licensed tavern-keepers or physicians in the course of medical practice.

In pursuance of the power therein conferred, the Town Council convened in special session February 28, and appointed a committee of two—the Mayor, Harvey H. Johnson, and James Mathews—to draft an ordinance in accordance with its intent. The ordinance passed its third reading March 11, 1843, by a unanimous vote, and immediately took effect. This was about the time of the noted "Washingtonian Movement." The County Washingtonian Society called its annual meeting for the 22d of February. A stirring address was delivered by H. W. King, Esq., before a large gathering. The society reported over five thousand members in the county. Henry Rhodes was elected President, and L. V. Bierce, George Bliss and R. McMillen an Executive Committee. At the time of the vote upon the adoption or rejection of our new constitution, June 17, 1851, the question of *license* or *no license* as a system to be incorporated into the State's organic law was separately submitted to the decision of the electors of the State. The vote of Portage Township (including Akron) stood—*For* license to sell intoxicating drinks, 275. *Against* license to sell intoxicating drinks, 312. In common with nearly all the cities and villages of Northern Ohio, Akron was strongly affected by the maelstrom of feeling in the temperance cause which swept over the country in 1874, commonly known as the "Crusade." The movement was countenanced and abetted by the best classes of society. A few were displeased with its methods, and held themselves aloof, but by far the larger part of the city's best people either acted a part or at least sympathized with the endeavors of the crusaders. An interesting episode of the campaign occurred upon the evening of Monday, April 6. It had been the day of the municipal elections. The great question at issue was that of temperance; all other matters were retired from prominence in comparison. A large and enthusiastic concourse, with a considerable proportion of ladies included, gathered at the Council rooms, as it was generally known that a proposed ordinance pro-

hibitory in character was that night to come up for its third and final reading. Every one wishing to first learn the result of the day's work at the polls, the early portion of the evening was devoted to short and stirring speeches by prominent citizens, music, etc. The returns coming in indicated a signal victory for the temperance interests. At 10 o'clock, President J. Park Alexander called the Council to order. The third reading of the ordinance before mentioned was made the special business of the session, and by a unanimous vote of the eight Councilmen present it became a law. Amid intense enthusiasm and outbursts of applause, Mr. Alexander appended his name as President of the Council, and the deed was accomplished. It was announced that a jollification meeting would take place the next evening at the Academy of Music, and that at that time the gold pen with which President Alexander's signature had been affixed would be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be devoted to some charitable object. The next night the Academy was packed; standing-room even could not be had, and many were obliged to turn away disappointed. John R. Buchtel was assigned the post of auctioneer, and the fun began. The first bid was 10 cents; from that it jumped to $10, then rapidly mounted by tens and fives until finally it was struck off to Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher for $252.50. That is probably the most costly pen in the United States. Undoubtedly, some permanent good was accomplished by the Crusade, but a considerable portion of the effect proved but temporary, as, indeed, might be expected from the nature of the means employed—a species of coercion—and when the restraint was removed the evils of course returned. Still later have occurred the "Murphy Movement" and a number of lesser waves of temperance reform. While these several spasmodic efforts have been followed by many discouraging lapses and much that tended to dishearten the truly earnest and temperate lovers of temperance, yet we believe that, unconsciously to itself, perhaps, the public has thereby been educated to a higher grade of thought and feeling upon the subject. This we regard as practically the most valuable result of these periodic agitations.

Akron's noted Glendale is justly considered one of the most beautiful and best kept cemeteries in the entire country. Centrally located, yet possessed of remarkable natural advantages, it is at once removed from all indications of city surroundings, and pleasingly diversified in surface contour. The spacious grounds are under the charge of an experienced and competent manager, who devotes his whole time to the task. There is a fine stone lodge at the city gateway, and just inside a costly memorial chapel, reared in 1875 by the Buckley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, aided by outside subscriptons, in remembrance of the brave comrades from Akron and Portage Townships, who fell in the war of the rebellion. There are also fine greenhouses in connection with the yard, and a well-arranged vault. This brief notice will not undertake to describe Glendale; no attempt at description would convey to one unacquainted with the actual appearances an at all adequate idea of its summer beauty, and to one knowing it the effort would doubtless seem to fall far short of reality.

In 1839, the Town Council passed an act to regulate the public burying-ground (which had already been located where it now is), providing for its thorough care under the supervision of a committee appointed directly by themselves. This management continued until 1850, at which time, in February, the corporation transferred all its right and title to the "Akron Rural Cemetery Association," an organization chartered for the purpose, and in whose hands it still remains, conditioning the transfer upon a perpetuation of the same methods of conduct.

A large share of credit for the present state of improvement is due to the judicious and efficient labors of the Ladies Cemetery Association, an adjunct of the Rural Cemetery Association before mentioned, an organization broader than any denomination or set, and whose members represent them all. These ladies, both by direct exertion and by means of numberless fairs, bazars, musical and other entertainments, have raised considerable sums of money, which have been expended in improving and adorning this beautiful "God's Acre."

The inception of the town, in 1825, was far from promising. Its main features were alder swamps and barren sand hills. A more uninviting site could hardly be found in the neighborhood. The completion of the Ohio Canal

to this point, however, in 1827, worked wonders. That year and those immediately subsequent greatly increased the population, so that by 1830, the census of Portage Township (including Akron, which constituted almost the whole of the enumeration), showed 475. By 1832, Akron was thought to contain about 600 inhabitants; in 1836, when it became legally a town, 1,200; and in 1840, it had reached 1,664.

The imports in 1836 amounted to $500,000, and the exports $400,000, indicating a thriving state of business, a characteristic which has been thoroughly maintained and to a remarkable degree ever since. The chapter upon our industries and manufactures will exhibit this fact more clearly. The growth has been in general of a very steady uniform sort, not greatly fluctuating from time to time. It has also been of a desirable kind, healthy and constant. The great panic of 1837, to be sure, was disastrous, but the town soon rallied, and proved to have suffered no lasting check. In the hard times of 1873, and the four years next succeeding, Akron endured the strain much better than the majority of towns and cities of the State.

Quite a number of times she has been visited by extensive conflagrations—notably those of 1848, 1849, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1869, and several of later dates—by which large portions of the heaviest business sections of town have been destroyed, but from the ashes of which, phœnix-like, better forms have followed.

In 1853, Akron had eight churches, five flouring-mills, one woolen factory, three foundries, sixty stores, six hotels, one bank, three printing offices and two telegraph offices.

The State Legislature in 1845 chartered a college in Akron, with power to confer literary, legal, medical and theological degrees. It seems that nothing was ever accomplished in the practical furtherance of this idea. The incorporators evidently had in mind the establishment of a university composed of several colleges. Why the project died we cannot learn.

Akron was, however, provided with a classical college, first opened to students in 1872, through the munificence of Hon. John R. Buchtel, seconded by the contributions of many others, particularly of the Universalist denomination. An extended sketch of Buchtel College is elsewhere presented in this work, so we will simply refer the reader to that for fuller information.

A number of severe fires in the early years of the town rendered the need of some organized protection imperative. In December of 1839, the Council, by ordinance, provided for the creation and maintenance of volunteer fire companies. Accordingly, a company under the name of the "North Akron Fire Company," was formed January 28, 1840, with twenty-six members. To these persons there was subsequently issued by the Town Recorder, upon the direction of the Council, certificates of membership dating back to the time of joining. February 10, 1846, eight more persons became members, and "No. 1" was added to the name. The application of "Niagara Fire Engine Company, No. 2," was accepted by the Council December 20, 1845, and thirty-seven men appointed members. Again in 1847, a hook and ladder company was, by the same authority made a fire company, and clothed with the name "Tornado Fire Company, No. 3," indicative, we suppose, of the vast energy of its thirty-two members.

Still other companies were from time to time added, all volunteer organizations. In May, 1858, the Council first declared a compensation, further than the statutory privileges, to the members of these companies. This was the princely sum of $2 each per year, and that conditioned upon a strict compliance with the prescribed regulations.

Gradually, however, improved appliances and a paid service have been substituted for the former less capable but hearty labor, and now Akron is abreast with the foremost cities in the efficiency of her protection against fire.

A petition was presented to the Town Council July 29, 1847, signed by H. B. Ely, praying the privilege of constructing a line of telegraph through Akron. The petition was granted, and a resolution in pursuance adopted whereby "The Lake Erie Telegraph Company was authorized to run their line of communication through this town, provided they do not interfere with or obstruct any street or alley in said town, to the inconvenience of the citizens or public."

This was the earliest move in the direction of telegraphic facilities. The line was built and operated for a few years, but for some reason or other was discontinued.

The railroads of Akron and the county at large are treated of in a distinct article by another writer. We will here merely advert to them, for a fuller and more interesting description, referring to that chapter. The "Akron Branch" of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was projected early in 1851; the survey began April 15. In June of the same year, the people of Summit County by a majority vote of 827, instructed the County Commissioners to make a subscription of $100,000 to the proposed road in behalf of the county. The contract for building from Hudson, its northern terminus and point of junction with the main line, to Akron, was let June 21. The work was pushed with vigor. By the 1st of the succeeding January, the road was in use as far as Cuyahoga Falls. By the next 1st of June it connected at the Old Forge with a packet line of boats upon the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal. Early on the morning of Sunday, July 4, 1852, it was completed so as to allow the passage of cars into Akron. A mild form of jubilee had to be indulged in although it was Sunday, but the great day of jollification occurred on Monday, the 5th. Of that we will give no narration, as we presume the article devoted specially to this topic will contain it in full, only mentioning that at the great dinner at Cuyahoga Falls, in the afternoon, Col. Simon Perkins, President of of the company proposed a name for the new road, "Cleveland, Akron & Zanesville Railroad," which was then and there formally adopted. Subsequently the name was still further amplified in significance—the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad—no one of which places, by the way, has it ever reached. It is now known as the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad.

Our next road was the Atlantic & Great Western, completed to Akron in April, 1863, a broad guage, tributary to the New York & Erie. Of the tribulations of this unfortunate and ill-managed road, a vast chapter might be written. After many successive mutations, the road is at last under an entirely new and distinct organization and with a new name—the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio—we hope, upon a better, sounder foundation, and in a fair way to serve its patrons respectably and repay its investors.

The third road to enter Akron was the Cuyahoga Valley, commencing operations the 1st of February, 1880. Though having but just made a beginning, its management appears to have been judicious; it has certainly striven to accommodate the public, and has secured very many friends who warmly desire for it an unqualified success.

In 1860, a strong effort was made to secure the location of the new State Penitentiary at Akron. Several prominent citizens were sent to Columbus to lobby for the measure. In December, the Council empowered our Representatives to tender to the State an eligible site of twenty acres of land or more if needed, free of charge, for that purpose; the offer was not accepted.

With reference to the advancement of Akron from its grade of an incorporated village to become a city of the second class, an enumeration of the inhabitants was taken upon the 14th day of December, 1864. It was thus learned that the requisite 5,000 was exceeded, and steps were at once instituted looking to the desired action. Upon the 20th of December, by resolution of the Council reciting the above fact, the proper State officials were requested to advance the grade as prayed for. In consideration of this petition, and in accordance with the statutory provisions, Gov. Brough, Auditor of State Godman and Secretary of State Smith declared Akron to have become a city of the second class, January 21, 1865.

In September of 1865, there was annexed to the city the territory lying just east of the then eastern corporation line, and extending as far as Middlebury Township, *i. e.*, to where now Middlebury street intersects East Market.

The census of 1860 had shown a population of 3,520 in Akron; that of 1870 showed 10,006. The city had almost trebled in the decade, though the county as a whole had gained but 26½ per cent; of the 7,275, the total county increase, 6,486 had occurred in Akron. This effect was in a measure to be sure due to the gain by annexation before mentioned.

The next and last change in the corporation boundaries took place in 1872. August 24, 1871, the Council provided that at the regular spring election, to be held on the first Monday of April, 1872, the question "Shall the incorporated village of Middlebury be annexed to the city of Akron?" should be submitted to

the electors of that village. By subsequent action it was also ordained that the same question, at the same time, and in the same manner should be declared upon by the voters of Akron. The result was as follows: Akron—For annexation, 1,042; against, 16. Middlebury—For, 140; against, 26. Upon this decisive vote, the Council appointed William T. Allen, George W. Crouse and David L. King Commissioners on the part of Akron to arrange terms and conditions with the Commissioners appointed by Middlebury, namely, Mendall Jewett, Frank Adams and George F. Kent. Upon the 13th of April, the terms of annexation were agreed upon, and, upon the 24th, the report of the Commissioners was presented to the Council, by it adopted, and the former village of Middlebury formally added to the city and made to constitute its Sixth Ward. Final action, perfecting the work, was taken by the County Commissioners October 28, 1872.

From a population of 10,006 in 1870, Akron grew to 16,462 in 1880, a gain of 64½ per cent. Excluding the effect of the annexation of Middlebury, the increase would be 49½ per cent. During the same period the increment of the county was 26 per cent, the same as for the decade preceding.

As a city, we are at the present in the midst of an era of active and great improvement. The telephone system has been in operation less than two years, and the city is radiated in every direction by its wires. It has passed beyond the experimental stage, and from an interesting novelty has become almost a necessity. Akron was the first place in the State, excepting three or four of the largest cities, to possess the telephone. Under the charge of the private company which owns and controls this system, are lines now in successful operation from Akron to Tallmadge, a distance of four miles; Akron to Doylestown, fourteen miles; Canton to Massillon, eight miles, and a line nearly constructed between Akron and Canton, twenty-two miles. When this is completed, Tallmadge, Akron, Canton, Massillon and Doylestown will, for the first time in history, be on speaking terms with one another. To this circuit will in time be added Cleveland and Cuyahoga Falls, and eventually a number of other places.

In the winter of 1879–80, Akron was accorded the privilege of a free postal delivery, and early in the succeeding spring the system was carried into execution, to the great satisfaction of every one.

Akron is a pioneer in the matter of utilizing electricity as a means of lighting streets, and is the *first* city of the world to adopt the method of high masts for that purpose. It is yet too early to predicate the means or the method a success or otherwise, but certainly the beginning augurs well for the future. A new city hall is nearly ready for occupancy; the needs which this will supply have been long and severely felt.

A system of water-works of the most improved type is well on toward completion. It is being put in by a private company, upon which falls the entire responsibility, expense and hazard. We are now promised the turning on of the water by the 1st of June next, and when it comes it will assuredly meet a hearty welcome from all our citizens. Besides this, a complete plan of sewage has been devised by our city Civil Engineer, and the necessary work is now being done. A new paving with stone to replace the worn-out Nicholson has been ordered upon East Market and Mill streets, and before many months, in all probability, several other streets will be repaired in the same manner. With all these progressive steps, Akron yet enjoys the unique position among cities of being wholly free from debt. It is to be hoped that this blissful state of things will continue.

Two more improvements seem earnestly demanded in the near future. One of these, at least, will doubtless soon follow. We mean the hiding from sight that long-time eyesore—the ditch where was once the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal—alike obnoxious to the nostrils and deleterious to the health of our people. The initial steps toward so desirable a result have already been taken in the City Council, in a resolution to the effect that the old canal bed should be conduited from Tallmadge street to its end at Mill street.

The other is the introduction of street railways, and we confidently predict that not many years will elapse before that also will be chronicled among the manifold advantages of Akron.

CHAPTER IX.*

CITY OF AKRON—ITS MANUFACTORIES—THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS—THE REAPER WORKS—SEWER PIPE AND POTTERIES—MILLS, OATMEAL, ETC.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

"The bellows-puff, the hammer-beat, the whistle and the song,
Told, steadfastly and merrily, toil rolled the hours along."—*Street.*

THE first steps taken to inaugurate manufacturing within what are now the corporate limits of the city of Akron were by Joseph Hart in 1807. This movement was commenced in what is now the Sixth Ward, Middlebury. Mr. Hart began, during that year, the erection of a "grist-mill." He soon sold one-half the land he had purchased to Aaron Norton, and the two completed the structure in partnership, finishing their work in 1809. For many years this mill did the work of the surrounding country in the way of grinding—as did "Bagley's Factory" the cloth-dressing and carding. The projecting of the Ohio Canal gave an impetus to the manufacturing interests of Middlebury—mills, factories and mechanical shops springing into existence; but Akron, on the canal, when once under way, brought a sad discomfiture to the village eastward. In 1831, Dr. Eliakim Crosby conceived the project of bringing the Little Cuyahoga from Middlebury round to Akron, thus creating a fine water-power. No sooner was the project conceived than it was undertaken; the "Cascade mill-race" was dug and the Stone Mill put in operation. Thus was started on its astonishing career of prosperity the manufacturing interests of Akron proper. Middlebury languished for awhile; its factories closed, and the "grinding ceased." However, in the course of time, mechanical establishments began to increase and its water-power was improved. In the end, the pottery business gave it a permanence, so that now the Sixth Ward is emphatically a manufacturing ward of the city.

Among the prominent industries of Middlebury, nearly thirty years ago, was the carriage manufactory of C. A. Collins, which then turned off goods to the amount of $20,000 annually. Their carriages were of "the highest finish and style, and in great demand in the Southern and Southwestern States." Irish, McMillan & Co. had an extensive machine shop, "where all kinds of machinery were manufactured." Their building was three stories high, and about three hundred feet long by forty wide. This firm averaged, in manufactured articles, about $14,000 a year. Their fire-engines were superior to those made in Eastern establishments.

"The pottery business," says a writer of that period, in speaking of the manufactories of Middlebury, "is carried on extensively. There are three devoted to the making of ordinary stoneware, one to the manufacture of stone pipes and pumps, and one to Liverpool ware. The clay is procured from Springfield, and the ware is of the best quality. The pipe for pumps or water drains, is made in joints of twenty inches, and by shoulders and cement are put together so as to present an entirely smooth inner surface. They are glazed inside and out, to prevent decay of the pipe and an unpleasant taste to the water. They are destined to supersede all metallic pipes.

"The potteries," continues the writer, "furnish 80,000 gallons of the manufactured articles annually, which average five cents a gallon. There is also a cabinet-shop in this town (Middlebury), which turns off an immense number of articles in its line. Every operation, from jacking an oak board to vaneering the choicest mahogany, is done by machinery. Rawson, Goodale & Co. have a woolen factory which employs a large number of hands and turns off a considerable amount of broadcloths, satinets and flannels. These goods are taken to the New York market, the Ohio mark taken off, and then, by the merchants, returned to Ohio and sold as European manufacture. The deception is a harmless one, as their goods are decidedly preferable to those imported. There is also a comb and button factory in Middlebury, one of fanning-mills, and several for making lucifer matches." Such was the state of

*Contributed by C. W. Butterfield.



Fred Schumacher

manufacturing industries in what is now the Sixth Ward of Akron, something more than a quarter of a century ago.

From 1831, when the first mill was built in the village of Akron, to 1854—a period of twenty-three years—the manufactories of the place had largely increased both in number and importance; but the great want was a speedy transportation. Says the writer already quoted: "When our immense beds of stone-coal, iron and pottery shall have an opening to market; when our flour, by a speedy transportation, can come in competition with the New York and Eastern production; and when the milk from our dairies can be sent almost warm to the New York market, then Akron will indeed be not only the child of promise but of fulfillment."

In 1857, there were in Akron two woolen-factories, five flouring-mills, a steam engine factory, a blast-furnace, a mineral paint mill, a card-factory, and an extensive stove-factory, besides a number of smaller works. The next seventeen years showed a large increase; for, in 1874, there were in the whole city, two woolen-mills, two paper-mills, seven flouring-mills, four foundries, one rolling-mill, one blast-furnace, one forge, three planing-mills, two manufactories of reapers and mowers, one of pearl barley, one of oat-meal, one of knives and sickles, one of rubber goods, one of chains, one of matches, and three machine shops. There were, also, one manufactory of boilers, two of plows, one of woolen goods, one of horse hay-rakes, one of stoves, one of iron fences, ten of stoneware, and one of blank books.

There is now, probably, no city in the United States of the same population, presenting such a diversity of manufactories as Akron. The receiving and shipping facilities enjoyed by the manufacturers of the city may be regarded as one of the important factors in their progress and prosperity. The magnificent water-power is another noteworthy advantage; and the abundant supply of cheap fuel from the neighboring coal-banks is still another. The market is stocked, at all seasons, with cheap farm produce; house rents are reasonable; in fact, all the expenses of living are very moderate. The city has already three railways. This gives competing lines East and West, and insures the lowest rates for fare and freights.

In no department of the mechanic arts, it is safe to say, has more marked progress and improvement been made within the last quarter of a century than in that of labor-saving farm machinery. The problem of how to construct the most economical and effective mechanism for the consummation of a given purpose in the arena of agricultural enterprise, has for a series of years been made the patient and unremitting study of some of the most talented of American inventors. While admiring a beautiful and perfect piece of machinery, the creation of some master mind, how little conception has the beholder of the many months and even years of studious application, of persistent experimenting, of scientific induction, that were involved in the successful development of it. This is known only to the inventor himself, and it is in entire accord with the doctrine of compensation that he should reap the legitimate reward for his incessant toil and pre-eminent skill. That this reward, in its fullest measure, is due to Lewis Miller, of Akron, inventor of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, will be conceded by every one acquainted with his inventions. The fact that the machine is to-day, in its essential principles and mechanical construction, the same as when originally brought out—in 1855—is assuredly an emphatic tribute to Mr. Miller's genius. Of course, minor improvements have from year to year been made upon it—here a little and there a little—but its main features remain the same.

These machines were first manufactured in Canton, Ohio, by the firm of C. Aultman & Co. In 1863, the works in Akron were started as a branch of the Canton house. There is now another branch, located in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Taken together they rank among the largest works of the kind in the world. They are making at Akron sixty-five machines a day, and have shipped an average of three car loads a day since the middle of December, 1880. From this writing (March, 1881) until July following, the average will be about eight car loads a day. The works comprise in Akron a main building, 450x50 feet, with four floors; a warehouse, 50x200 feet, having also four floors; a molding shop, equivalent to 150x70 feet, one floor; engine and boiler-rooms, 50x40 feet, two floors; a blacksmith-shop, 30x200 feet, one floor; an old wood-room, 50x100 feet, having three floors; a new building, 265x60 feet, with four floors; a new engine-room, 20x30 feet, one floor; a repair room, 30x50 feet, two floors; an

iron warehouse, 35x116 feet, and an office building, 40x80 feet, with three floors; the total area of the buildings being 243,900 feet, or upward of five and two-thirds acres. These buildings are thoroughly equipped with very complete machinery, especially adapted to this kind of business, and operated by steam-power supplied from engines of colossal proportions. The machines are sold all over the United States; but, the principal demand is from the wheat-growing districts west of the Mississippi. At the works in Akron are now manufactured the Buckeye Mower; the Buckeye Single Reaper; the Buckeye Combined Mower and Dropper, rear delivery; the Buckeye Combined Mower and Table Rake, side delivery; the Buckeye Harvester, for hand binding; the Buckeye Twine Self-Binder, and the Buckeye Wire Self-Binder.

The firm of Aultman, Miller & Co. was organized in 1865, with a capital of $300,000, since increased to $1,000,000, for the exclusive purpose of manufacturing these machines. The headquarters and main works of the company are located at Akron.

But the "Buckeye" is not the only mower and reaper manufactured in Akron. The "Empire," made by J. F. Seiberling, at his works in the city, belongs to the lighter class of machines, and is now sold in every State and Territory in the Union. In its construction numerous improvements have been made since its first introduction into the market. It has been thoroughly tested in all kinds of grass and grain, and on all conditions of ground, with gratifying results. For compactness, simplicity, lightness of draft, ease of management and beauty of finish, it ranks deservedly high. The Empire Mower and Reaper Works were established in Akron by Mr. Seiberling in 1875. Their capacity is now 7,000 machines a year. The Empire works turn out a mower which is a two-wheeled, front-cut machine; to this can be added, at any time, a reaping attachment. This consists of a separate finger-bar, with either the dropper or Empire side-delivery table-rake, or sweep rake. Mr. Seiberling also manufactures the Empire Harvester and Binder, which is a new member in his family of machines. The buildings of Mr. Seiberling are those of the old Excelsior Mower and Reaper Works, located immediately east of the depot of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, on Forge and Lincoln streets. They consist of a foundry, 110x95 feet; a main building, 45x180 feet; a warehouse, 45x90 feet, and a blacksmith-shop, 35x40 feet. The steam engine which supplies the motive power of the works is of eighty-horse-power.

That such a prosaic subject as the manufacture of shirts should have been made so highly poetical, under the magic touch of an English poet, as to immortalize his name, is strange indeed; but such is the fact, for

> "With fingers weary and worn,
> With eyelids heavy and red,
> A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
> Plying her needle and thread;
> Stitch! stitch! stitch!
> In poverty, hunger and dirt,
> And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
> She sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

That is to say, it was wonderfully sung by Thomas Hood, as every one knows. But mention of the two factories in Akron will not be made in verse; nor will the way their owners do business be chronicled in harmonious numbers. The office and factory of George W. Wright & Co. are located at No. 112 South Howard street, on the third floor. These gentlemen do excellent work, and are the sole manufacturers of the patent diamond neckband, which is used in all their shirts. The other factory is upon the same street, at No. 167, and is owned by Sperling & Roberts. They make first-class goods of four grades.

The manufactory of Frank D. Howard, who makes plows, cultivators, field-rollers, road scrapers, farm bells and other articles, is on the corner of High and Mill streets. This manufactory was first started in 1869, by A. Rice & Co., and continued under that name until 1872, when the firm changed to Benjamin & Howard, and, in 1877, the present proprietor became sole owner. The premises occupied by the business covers a space of 120 feet on Mill street and 115 feet on High street. The building consists of a two-story brick with basement, 35x70 feet, used as a factory, sample and sales-room and office; a foundry, 40x50 feet; a blacksmith-shop, 20x30 feet; and an engine-room, 15x20 feet, with sheds and warehouse for storage of material and stock. A forty-horse-power steam engine is used in driving the machinery. Mr. Howard makes superior chilled iron and steel plows, in which he has a large trade. In the foundry department, car wheels

for coal cars are the chief product. The trade of this house extends throughout Central, Northern and Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and the Eastern and Western States.

In the Scriptures, carriages or chariots are frequently alluded to. Upon the flight of the the Israelites out of Egypt, they were pursued by Pharaoh with six hundred chariots, all of which were swallowed up by the Red Sea. Chariots and carriages were used mostly by kings and grandees on state occasions. The Greeks and Romans had chariots, but, strange to relate, it was so late as the sixteenth century (1550) that carriages were introduced into France; and at that date only three were known in Paris, then quite a large city. Since taste enters so largely into the construction of modern vehicles, and their price brings them to the doors of many, the manufacturing of them has become general. There are in Akron four carriage manufactories, where goods of that kind can be obtained second to none in the country.

C. A. Collins & Son have the oldest establishment for manufacturing carriages in Northern Ohio. It was commenced in 1837, by C. A. Collins. All styles of open and top buggies, fancy carriages, spring wagons and sleighs are made by this firm. Their works are located on the corner of Main and Church streets; their repository is on the "old gas works" property. An addition 30x50 feet, three stories high, has recently been made to their buildings.

Another manufactory of carriages in Akron is that of John Heppert, at the corner of Market and College streets. Mr. Heppert commenced in this line in 1858, in the Sixth Ward, then Middlebury. He now occupies as office, salesroom and repository two floors of the spacious building, 50x50 feet in size, at the corner of the streets just mentioned. He turns out some of as fine carriages, road wagons, buggies, express wagons and other vehicles as are to be found in this section of country.

A third manufactory of carriages is that of Charles Vogt, who commenced business in that line in 1876, at the corner of Main and Middlebury streets. Mr. Vogt has good manufacturing advantages and a prosperous trade. The old wood department and paint-shop measure 35x70 feet, and the smith-shop 30x45 feet. These are now store buildings. His new and commodious brick structure is used as an office and wareroom on the first floor. The second floor is occupied as a paint room and repository. This building is on the northwest corner of the streets before mentioned, while the old buildings are on the southwest corner. His new frame building in the rear of the brick is used as a blacksmith-shop.

In addition to the manufactories of carriages before described, there is one belonging to Harpham Brothers, in the Sixth Ward, at 102 High street; but this firm is employed more especially in the making of wagons. They do a large and thriving business and their work is first-class.

The large establishment of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company makes nothing but articles appertaining to agricultural implements. This company is the outgrowth of two others: the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company of Akron, and George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., and was formerly conducted as a branch of a Massachusetts house, founded a number of years ago. The capital stock of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company is $500,000. The works at Akron are very extensive, and consist of a number of buildings erected and fitted up expressly for the rapid and perfect prosecution of this particular branch of industry. They make mower knives, reaper sickles, sections, spring keys, guard plates and other articles of this nature. The demand for their goods extends from the rugged and rocky hillsides of New England, across the fertile prairie lands of the Mississippi Valley to the sunny slopes of the Pacific coast. They export large quantities to England, France and Germany. The annual business of the Akron branch of this corporation is fully $500,000. Two immense engines of 150-horse-power each are used at these works. The company has a smaller branch house at Canton.

The tobacco trade is one of the most extensive in the United States, whether we regard the extent of the capital invested, or the number of hands to whom it gives steady employment. The use of "the weed" is very general, notwithstanding the theories put forth by certain medical writers concerning its bad effects upon the system, and the practice of smoking is on the increase, while chewing is perhaps scarcely holding its own, and snuff-taking is a thing of the past. Cigar manufactories are multiplying all over the country. There are no less than ten in Akron: Freudeman Broth-

ers, 165 South Howard street; M. H. Hart, 125½ same street; Holstein & Golberger, same street (No. 155); Louis Walde, near the fair ground; John Lotze, 707 South Main street; Benjamin McNaughton, 916 East Market street; J. Mengendsorf, 125 South High street; H. F. Shrank, 258 West Market street; Peter Langendorf & Brother, 927 South Howard street, and John F. Weber, 164 same street.

There are two tanneries in Akron. The Akron Tannery is the property of James Christy & Sons, and is located on Howard and Main streets. The business was founded here in 1842, by the present senior member of the firm, and, from a comparatively small beginning, has steadily increased to its present extent and magnitude. The firm now occupies as office, storeroom and finishing department, four floors of the spacious new brick structure, 38x60 feet, at the intersection of Howard and Main streets, with a two-story building, 40x100 feet, the first floor of which is used for the storage of bark, and the second as a dry-room for hanging hides, and a two-story tannery building, 80x80 feet. They have all the latest improved machinery in the various departments of their extensive establishment, and manufacture every description of leather of superior grades, and the most excellent qualities, making a leading specialty of fine harness leather, which latter product has attained a national reputation for its uniform excellence and reliability.

John H. Christy is the owner of the other establishment. He is the successor of J. H. Christy & Co., who started the business in Akron in 1849. At that time, the firm purchased the tannery at the corner of Howard and North streets, which had been erected ten years before by Christy & Sawyer. The business continued under the firm name of J. H. Christy & Co. until April, 1849, when, by purchase of the company's interest, John H. Christy became sole owner. The building, occupied for storing and displaying goods, and as an office and salesroom, is a three-story brick, at 109 Market street. In rear of this is a brick warehouse, three stories high, 25x40 feet, with slate roof. Upon the site of the old tannery, an elegant one of brick, three stories high, 100x100 feet, is erected. The leather manufactured is harness, upper and calf. The trade of the house extends throughout all parts of the United States.

Beds have come down to us from the "ages primeval." An easy couch for the weary or sick—what is more comfortable?

"When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at heart;"

When disease has laid us upon a sick bed, and our bodies racked with pain, what greater boon than an improved spring bed-bottom for our couch on which to lie? F. F. Hale manufactures Champion spiral spring bed-bottoms at 206 Mill street. He began business in April, 1880. H. Limbert also makes goods of this description on Summit street. He manufactures, in addition, patent swings.

The Akron Steam Forge Company was originally a partnership concern, established in 1865, but, in 1879, it became an incorporated company under the above title, with a capital of $60,000. The area of ground owned by the corporation is ten acres, and the works occupy a space of 60x265 feet. These buildings have a fine appointment of mechanical appliances adapted for the special work performed here. In the axle-shop are four steam hammers—one 4,000-pound upright, taking steam both ways; two halves, each with hammer-head weighing 2,000 pounds, and one with head of 1,500 pounds; five heating furnaces, and every requisite modern convenience commended by thorough experience.

The product of this company comprises car, driving and locomotive axles, shafting, eleven sizes of eye-bars for bridges, and every description of wrought shape work. In all departments are employed long-experienced and well-skilled artisans, none but the best selected materials, and absolute perfection is aimed at and attained in all their manufactures. Hence, wherever these uniformly fine goods have been introduced and used, their quality, strength, finish and durability are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by the output of any other like establishment in the Union. In their line of manufacture, the character of the stock employed is an all-important consideration, and therefore they use nothing but carefully selected wrought scrap, of tough and fibrous texture, insuring the most satisfactory results.

The company are doing a very prosperous business, and their product is in active demand by railway and other corporations, keeping the works constantly busy. They now give employment to some fifty hands, while their pay-roll foots up to $2,000 per month. The present output is at the rate of about $300,000 per year.

The shipping facilities of this company are all that need be desired. The Valley Railway runs through their premises, and they have switches connecting with the A. & G. W. and C., Mt. V. & C. roads, whereby they are enabled to ship their products to all parts of the country at competing rates. The office and works are east of the Fountain Driving Park.

One of the large industries of Akron is the manufacture of oat-meal. An analysis made by the eminent chemists Liebig and Hassal, shows that while wheat and barley contain 14 per cent of the nutritious elements—the life and muscle-giving qualities—and corn but 12 per cent and a fraction, oats contain nearly 20 per cent. The phosphorescent qualities of the latter act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain; and on no food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oat-meal porridge. To a very great number of people the value of oat-meal is little known, although the prejudice against it is fast giving place to a more just opinion, especially among the educated classes who are capable of appreciating the value of the favorable verdict of chemists and physiologists. There is more oat-meal now consumed in the United States than in Scotland. As it contains in an unusually large degree all the essentials which go to produce health, hardiness and long life, by all means give us more porridge and less pastry. From a highly instructive paper on oat-meal, by Dr. H. A. Mott, an eminent analytical and consulting chemist, of New York, we learn that of all cereal meals, oat-meal is far superior for the following reasons: Because it contains more fattening matter than any other cereal grain; it contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter (gluten); it contains so much nutriment in small bulk; it can be eaten for long periods with beneficial results; it keeps unchanged for a long time. In oat-meal the nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements exist in such proportions as to admit of it being eaten alone as a sustaining diet; hence it is a typical food. The proper preparation and use of oat-meal for the table to make it palatable, is, as yet, not well understood by a large portion of American cooks. They cannot prepare it properly. To do so, requires a double kettle for boiling in water and steam—iron outside, and tin about an inch smaller inside. In this way the meal cannot be scorched.

The oat-meal mills of Akron may properly be said to have given the city a goodly share of its wide celebrity as a manufacturing center. The man as yet best known in this connection is Ferdinand Schumacher. Before he inaugurated the production in this country of this wholesome article of diet, it was generally believed that such a commodity as good oat-meal could not be made in America, simply because it then was not. But Mr. Schumacher entertained a different opinion in the premises, and, having had some experience in his native country (Germany) in this line, he came to the conclusion that the experiment looking to the production of superior oat-meal here should be persistently attempted. The signal success he has met with in his efforts in this direction shows that he was perfectly right in his judgment. When he began, all the oat-meal consumed in this country was imported from Canada and Europe; but his excellent product at length led the market, and at present the importations of this valuable hygienic food are comparatively trifling in amount.

Near the depot of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad are located Mr. Schumacher's German Mills, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of this article of food. His are among the largest and best-equipped mills in the country. They are seven stories high, and cover an area of 60x90 feet. They are fully furnished, from foundation to the top floor with the latest improved machinery and manufacturing apparatus. The engine, 20x42, is of 125-horse-power, built by the Putnam Machine Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., as were also all the other engines in this establishment.

The German Mills have two basement stories, each thirteen feet high, containing sixteen oat-driers, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels per day. The oats are kept constantly stirred and turned by machinery, so as to secure perfect uniformity in drying. Though the fuel used is coal, the arrangement of the driers is such that

no smoke or smut can come in contact with the grain.

In these mills are eleven hulling stones and buhrs for grinding feed, which are all run from a line shaft by quarter-twist belts. When perfectly hulled and cleaned, the berry of the oats are cut by ingenious machinery patented by Mr. Schumacher, consisting of a series of knives operating in connection with vibrating perforated plates, for the purpose of cutting the meal, instead of bruising and crushing the berry as in the old process, whereby a large proportion of the starch was unavoidably converted into a comparatively worthless meal or flour. The packing and warerooms are very commodious, light and airy, and kept scrupulously clean. The oat-meal is conveyed from the mill into this department by machinery, for the purpose of being packed and shipped fresh every day. A fair proportion of the meal is put up in fourteen-pound air-tight tin packages, in which it may be kept perfectly sweet for years. The "German Mills American Oatmeal" brand is largely shipped to every State in the Union, and its quality and flavor are pronounced unsurpassed on every hand.

Carter & Steward also manufacture oat-meal in Akron, at 111 South Main street. The buildings occupied by this enterprising firm were erected more than a quarter of a century ago and used as flouring-mills until 1873, when they passed into the hands of the present proprietors, and extensive alterations and improvements were made, and since that time they have been used exclusively for the manufacture of oat-meal. The main building is 33x95 feet in size, and the engine house and kiln, or department for drying oats, is 15x95 feet. The mill is supplied with complete machinery, especially adapted to the uses for which it is employed, and all the appointments of these works are of the best and latest improved designs. The products of these mills are sold in all portions of the United States, from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., in New Orleans and throughout the entire South. An idea of the capacity of the works and the extent of the business transacted by this house may be gathered from the fact that their annual sales in this one item alone exceeds $100,000.

Besides the two mills already spoken of, there are those in Akron of Hower & Co., successors to Turner & Co., which make oat-meal, on the corner of Canal and Cherry streets. Turner & Co. started in 1877, and were succeeded by Hower & Co. in December, 1880. Their mills are now known as the Akron Oat-Meal Mills. Their capacity is sixty-five barrels a day. The trade of the firm extends from Michigan to Maine.

The latest addition to these mills is the manufacture of rolled avena (rolled oats), which is oat-meal as originally made, and claimed to be superior in flavor and much more easily cooked than the granulated meal.

There are in Akron four extensive planing-mills. The Weary, Snyder, Wilcox Manufacturing Company have their buildings on Main street. This company was founded in 1864, by Weary, Snyder & Co. It became a joint-stock company in 1877, with an authorized capital of $150,000. This company handles about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Their yards and mills occupy about four acres of ground opposite the Empire House. The factory building is three stories in height, and 80x120 feet in size. This is equipped with a variety of machinery especially adapted for this particular branch of industry, among which is a gang of saws twenty-eight in number, planing machines, ten single saws, numerous scroll saws, a dove-tailing machine of their own invention, used especially in the manufacture of boxes for the establishment of F. Schumacher for the packing of oatmeal, pearl barley and cracked wheat; door, sash and blind machinery, etc., operated by a forty-horse power engine. In this establishment is manufactured doors, window sash, blinds, door and window frames, casings and brackets.

In 1852, J. H. Dix & Co. started a planing-mill at the Ætna Mills—the first in Akron. They moved in 1855 to south Howard street near the gas works, where the business is still carried on—but by other parties. They continued the work for three years, when they sold their mill to J. Rockwell & Co. The last-mentioned firm conducted the business about three years, when their interest was disposed of to W. L. Evert & Co., who continued the work for a time when the property was sold to W. B. Doyle & Co., the present owners. This firm manufacture doors, sash and blinds and other articles appertaining to house-building. They also have a lumber-yard connected with their mill. They carry on an extensive business.

Plaster, as a fertilizer, is also manufactured by them.

Another planing-mill is that of Simon Hankey. This was started at his present location, 1136 South Main street, in July, 1872, where he occupies three acres of ground. By reason of his straightforward course, characteristic push and integrity in all his dealings, he has succeeded in establishing a prosperous and constantly amplifying trade. His fine planing-mill measures 60x122 feet, part of which is of two stories. He has the latest improved machinery for general planing and the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and moldings. His trade is chiefly that of the city and county.

The planing-mill of D. W. Thomas, at 244 West Market street, is an extensive one. It was first started as a furniture factory by George Thomas, father of the present owner. After going through several hands and being changed to a planing-mill, the ownership finally passed to Mr. Thomas, who now conducts a large lumber business in connection with his mill.

All nations, ancient and modern, savage and civilized, have considered respect for the dead a virtue, and burial-places as sacred. Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah as a burial-place. Egyptians hewed sepulchers out of solid rock, and built vast pyramids to serve as repositories for their dead, whose bodies were so embalmed that after 3,000 years they are found in a good state of preservation. The Romans honey-combed the hills of Southern Italy with catacombs, in the niches of which they placed their dead. The cemeteries of modern civilization are fast getting to be picturesque cities of the dead. Monuments of all kinds mark the resting-places of those who slumber in the bosom of the earth. Akron is not behind her sister cities in the manufacture of these standing memorials. The proprietor of the Akron Marble Works, M. H. Crumrine, manufactures and deals in American and Italian marble and in American and Scotch granite mantles and grates. He first started the business in Massillon, in 1857, and in 1863 changed its location to Akron, when he purchased a lot at 219 and 221 East Market street, 100x40 feet, and erected a frame building in which he continued his business until in 1866, when he moved the frame building to the rear of its former location, and on the same site erected a fine three-story brick block known as Castle Hall Block. In 1868, at 15 North High street, one door from the corner of Market street, he erected a brick building 53x16, which he has since occupied as sample and salesroom and office, with a work-shop immediately in the rear 35x20.

Besides the marble works just mentioned are those of Emil Feige, who manufactures monuments and tombstones of Italian and American marble, sandstone and other varieties, at 235 Main street. This house was founded in 1858, by Jennings & Henry. In 1877, the present proprietor, E. Feige, purchased the establishment and became sole proprietor. The building at present occupied by the business is a frame 20x45—the front portion used for display of manufactured good and the rear for manufacturing.

Not only oat-meal, but pearl barley is extensively manufactured in Akron. The Empire Barley Mills of Ferdinand Schumacher are located near the depot of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. These mills have six floors, each measuring 85x60 feet. The engine room contains a double engine with combined power of 250 horse. A 40-inch belt on an 18-foot pulley conveys the power to the pearling machines, which, thirteen in number, are attached to a long line shaft, and have a united capacity of 250 half barrels of pearl barley per day, of 110 pounds each.

On the first floor are the barley machines, consisting of an iron shell turning in the opposite direction, from rapidly-revolving sandstones, four feet in diameter by fourteen inches across. This mill, the German Mill, the model Akron (A) elevator, and the commodious packing-houses, which are all adjoined, have a total frontage of 293 feet.

Gorner & Planz are the proprietors of the Akron File Works, located between Carroll and East Middlebury streets. This firm is the only one in Summit County engaged to any extent in this branch of manufacture.

The enterprise was first started by Methias Harter, in 1868. The senior partner of the present firm became a partner in 1870, and the business was conducted until 1873 under the firm name of Harter & Gorner, when Mr. Gorner purchased the interest of Harter, and for a year and a half continued the business alone. In 1875, H. Pohle purchased the works from Gorner, and continued the business with Planz as partner until 1877, when Mr. Gorner re-

purchased the interest of Pohle ; and since, the firm name has been Gorner & Planz. The buildings occupied for the conduct of the business are two in number—one, 16x32, the other 16x22. The location of the works is just east of the Buckeye Shops, and in the rear of the Akron Knife Works. In the works is a ten-horse-power engine, which is used principally in the grinding of files, five cutting-blocks, and all tools and machinery used in cutting files. The trade of the house extends throughout Northern, Central and Eastern Ohio, a large amount of the product being sold to the large manufacturing establishments of Akron.

Baker, Merriam & Co. manufacture wood and clay smoking pipes, enameled teapot knobs, pail woods and cigar boxes, also all styles of Hamburg and Shaker pipes, at the corner of Bowery and Ash streets. J. W. Baker began business at this point in 1870, in the manufacture of cigar boxes alone, and was joined in the fall following by J. C. McMillen, who purchased an interest in the concern. They made cigar boxes about four years, after which they added wood smoking pipes and tinners' teapot knobs. They now carry on a large and flourishing business in the articles above mentioned.

Among the multifarious industries of the city of Akron, there is no single one which has contributed in a greater degree to give the city a wide-spread reputation than that of the production of sewer pipe. From the rock-bound coasts of New England to the prairie cities of the far West the fame of the Akron sewer pipe is familiar as household words, and has repeatedly received the highest encomiums from Mayors and boards of public works, engineers, contractors and chemists. It is manufactured from a combination of the celebrated "Summit County Clays," which by careful analysis have been found to be superior to any yet discovered for this particular purpose. By skilled labor and powerful machinery of the latest and most approved design, the material is rendered homogeneous and uniform throughout, and under immense pressure the pipe is made very compact, and under a high temperature becomes thoroughly vitrified and impervious to the action of acids, gases and steam, all of which are found to a greater or less extent in city sewers. This kind of clay receives a perfect glaze from the vapors of salt, and does not require slip or other foreign substances which are liable to cut or scale off by the action of sewer gases.

The subject of thorough and perfect sewerage is beginning to receive the general public attention and recognition which its importance demands. That the health of communities is seriously affected and impaired by faulty or inadequate drainage is a proposition susceptible of ample demonstration. The disease-breeding miasmas contaminating the atmosphere of thousands of neighborhoods and homes, poisoning the human system with noxious effluvia and deadly exhalations, are the sure and direct result of heedlessness with regard to sanitary teachings in this direction. Go into a neighborhood where typhoid and typhus fevers prevail, and you will certainly find a cause for this infectious malady in the noisome gases emanating from the undrained soil or from imperfect sewerage, and, not infrequently, in consequence of drinking well water impregnated with fetid percolations from contiguous privy vaults and cess-pools.

It is, moreover, unquestionable that many other forms of disease are contracted by similar means, emphasizing the vital importance of counteracting and removing this pestilent cause of disease and death.

The fact of the need of a universal system of sewerage being well established, it now remains for us to consider and determine as to the best and most approved material for this purpose, inasmuch as upon this point of perfect sewerage depends the health and well-being of the public.

The strange anomaly is too often observed of a house-builder, in order to save a few dollars, contracting for the introduction into his premises of a poor and cheap sewer connection, thus inviting febrile disease into his household ; but then does the victim employ a quack doctor to attend his family? No ; he hesitates not to summon the best physician to be had. Here is an illustration of obtuse empiricism at the first and corrective skill at the last, although perhaps the latter is employed too late to prevent fatal consequences of the imprudence of "saving at the spigot and leaking at the bung."

The initial process in the manufacture of vitrified pipe is the grinding and tempering of the clay, some of which is extremely "refractory," in huge mills—the substance being manipulated by large revolving discs describing

diverse circles, and moving gradually from center to circumference of the clay receiver by the operation of an automatic screw. From the mills the tempered mass is thrown into the "blockers," which expel the air, solidify the substance, and form it into blocks, which are brought by elevators up to the powerful screw and steam presses, the cylinder whereof contains an inside die suspended from the top of the press, taking the place of the core in iron castings, and an outside die which forms the exterior of the pipe. The clay is forced down between these dies, producing pipe ranging in diameter from one to twenty-four inches, and is cut off at proper lengths by a series of knives. The present forms are then transported by steam and hydraulic elevators, consisting of endless belts, to the drying and finishing departments, where they are seasoned for three or four days by steam heaters. They are then taken by tramways to the burning kilns, ten in number, each of which is as large as a good-sized room, where for several days they are subjected to a most intense heat, perhaps not far from a thousand degrees—a "warmth" that would have made old Dr. LeMoyne, of crematory fame, dance with delight. The torridness of this temperature may be imagined when it is stated that thereby iron can be reduced to a cinder.

After the clay has approached the melting or fluxing state, coarse alkaline salt is thrown upon the fires, producing a dense vapor which permeates every part of the kilns, circulating through and around the sections of pipe, completely enveloping their inner and outer surfaces. This vapor chemically unites with the pipe communicating to it a smooth and glossy finish, whereby the substance becomes vitreous or glass-like, and the glaze is an integral part of the pipe itself; not a mere varnish-like coating, as is the case with the "slip"-glazed pipe. The contents of the kilns are allowed to gradually cool off, and usually at the expiration of a week they are in proper condition for removal and the market.

The Akron Sewer Pipe has for many years been in satisfactory use in every section of the country, and is its own complete recommendation. Its even interior surface has no hummocks to arrest any floating substance, and its glassy smoothness enables a very small flow of water to carry along with it all the solid matter that finds its way into the sewer. For over twenty years the "Akron" has been the standard in Chicago, where the flat, low-lying surface requires the most perfect sewers, because of the very slight fall possible in their construction. The experience of other cities and towns which have adopted this pipe uniformly corresponds with that of Chicago, and wherever practically tested it has maintained its justly exalted reputation.

Another significant fact is that these pipes have been and are employed in chemical works and retorts, holding the strongest acids, and nothing has ever been used which will produce the slightest effect upon them; they cannot be disintegrated or even weakened by any known chemical.

There are three sewer pipe companies in Akron, each one which is largely engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe. The Akron Sewer Pipe Company, at 173 North Water street, Sixth Ward, make standard Akron sewer pipe. The business is conducted under the name and style of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company, was founded in this city in 1848, by Merrill, Powers & Co. It subsequently was transferred to Hill & Adams, who were succeeded in 1867, by the Hill & Adams Sewer Pipe Company. In 1871, the company was again reconstructed and became as at present, with a paid-up capital of $175,000, and an authorized capital of $300,000. It is a joint-stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, with works and general headquarters at Akron, and agencies in all the principal cities of the United States. The works consist of one two-story brick structure, 50x240 feet in size, and one four-story structure, 50x150 feet, with numerous smaller buildings, sheds, etc. They have ten down-draft kilns, each with a capacity of twenty-five tons. These kilns are constructed so as to secure a uniform heat, vitrifying each piece of pipe, which by gradual cooling is rendered free from checks and scales. The products of the company are sold in almost every State in the Union. These were the first sewer pipe works started west of New York City, and the second established in the United States.

The Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company manufacture, at 921 East Exchange street, Sixth Ward, vitrified salt-glazed sewer pipe. This company was incorporated in 1872, with an authorized

capital of $100,000. The buildings occupied were erected in 1867, for the manufacture of woolen machinery, and were occupied for this purpose until in 1872, when the business was changed to that of the present. They consist of two main shops of brick, 170x45 and 80x40 respectively, office, sheds, etc. The shops are equipped with all modern appliances for the manufacture of sewer pipe ; six kilns of two car-loads dimensions each.

The Hill Sewer Pipe Company also manufacture sewer pipe in Akron. Their place of business is at 1175 East Market street. This company was founded under its present title in 1873, as a stock company, with a capital of $80,000. D. E. Hill, one of the stockholders, and the gentleman from whom the company takes its name, originated the sewer pipe business in the United States, and to him is largely due the honor of bringing about a much needed reform in the sewerage system of most of the cities of the Union, by the introduction of this pipe, which is now acknowledged to be a safe and reliable article for sewers. The works occupied by the Hill Sewer Pipe Company occupy a large tract of ground, and contain one four-story structure, 50x100 feet in size, equipped with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of these improved pipes, and four kilns, 15x30 feet in dimension.

That the taste for personal decoration is a universal expression of human existence, and that the art of making jewelry was one of the first at which mankind arrived, is evident from the immense stores taken from the tombs of ruined cities of the Egytians and other nations. In the manufacture of jewelry but little is done in Akron, but that little is well done by George J. Neiberg, at 179 South Howard street.

Matches in their present form were first made public about 1830, by Faraday, and came rapidly into public use. The tip of the match is a combination of sulphur and phosphorus. The phosphorus ignites at the heat of 120 degrees, which a slight friction will produce, and this in turn ignites the sulphur, which requires 450 or 500 degrees. The flame of the sulphur sets fire to the pine of which the match is composed, and which ignites at about 600 degrees. The combination is necessary because the phosphorus alone would not kindle the match, while the sulphur alone would not ignite with ordinary friction. The number of matches that are annually consumed in this country is something wonderful to contemplate. According to the late report of the Revenue Department, the tax on matches for the last year yielded revenue to the amount of $3,561,306. At 1 cent a box, this would represent, in round numbers, 356,000,000 boxes. Calling our population 50,000,000, this would give over 7 boxes to every man, woman and child in the country. The taxes paid on matches by each individual in the land would thus be 7 cents. The revenue tax on matches is 1 cent for each 100 in a box. Where such an immense quantity of matches are consumed, there must be considerable facilities for manufacturing them. This we have in the ingenious machinery used in making them, as most all of the processes in manufacturing them are conducted by mechanical appliances. The wood used is the best—clear white pine—which is first sawed into blocks of equal size, and of two matches in length. These blocks are then made into splints of a proper size, by being forced through tubes with numerous perforations, made as near together as possible, leaving just enough strength for cutting purposes. These perforations may be either round, square or diamond shaped, the latter forming the name of the new combination. The square forms are called "telegraph" matches. These and the diamond are preferable to the round, as they do not break so easily. After the splints are cut into proper sizes, they are fed through a hopper and received by a double chain, which carries them to the sulphur vat, then to the phosphorus vat, when they are taken off and removed to the packing room. The phosphorus composition into which the matches are dipped is composed of phosphorus, niter, glue, red ochre and smalt in proper proportions. In safety matches, the phosphorus is in sand paper on the box, and other materials on the end of the match, so that neither can be ignited without the use of the other. Matches are also made without dipping into sulphur, paraffine oil being used as a substitute. The parlor match is made without the use of sulphur, and phosphorus is replaced by the chlorate of potash and antimony. The wood is prepared with stearine or paraffine.

On the 1st day of January, 1881, the Diamond Match Company, with branches in differ-

ent parts of the United States, went into operation. One of the largest of these branches is what was previously the Barber Match Company, of Akron. The Akron works were established in 1847, by George Barber. The first factory was a small barn; but, from the very beginning of the business, owing to the superior quality of the goods produced, the demand steadily increased. The average product of this branch is 1,500 gross, of 14,400 each, or 21,660,000 matches every day, with a possible capacity for turning out 6,804,000,000 matches per annum. The United States revenue laws require a 1-cent stamp to be placed on every 100 matches, and to do so requires an expenditure by the Akron works of over $1,900 a day. They use annually from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 feet of the best quality of white pine lumber, 70 tons of brimstone 17,000 pounds of phosphorus, 33,600 pounds chlorate of potash, 30,000 pounds of glue, 50,000 pounds of paraffine wax for parlor and drawing-room matches or tapers, and a large quantity of other material. They manufacture their own packages, and use about 250 tons of straw board for boxes, and 20 tons of other paper, and for shipping boxes over 1,000,000 feet of cottonwood lumber. Two printing-presses are kept constantly employed printing labels, and 15 box-making machines, each capable of turning out from 7,000 to 10,000 straw board boxes per day. Three hundred and fifty hands, including men, boys and girls, are constantly employed, and the monthly pay-roll amounts to fully $6,500. The works are equipped throughout with the most perfect match-making machinery now in use, propelled by two engines of 250 and 150 horse power respectively. The works are located on Falor street. This branch makes about one-fifth of the entire product used in the United States. The Diamond Match Company also run a factory near their match works, where animal pokes, curry-combs and smoking pipes are made. This factory was formerly run by the Hopkins & Robinson Manufacturing Company.

The Akron Machine Works of Taplin, Rice & Co. are located on Broadway and Church street. These works were established in 1861, by Taplin, Rice & Ford. In 1867, under the manufacturing laws of the State of Ohio, it became an incorporated company, with a paid-up capital stock of $100,000, under the name and style of Taplin, Rice & Co. They have now a surplus of $40,000. The works cover a large area and consist of several commodious buildings, all connected, being 550 feet in aggregate length and of an average width of about fifty feet. In addition to these is a separate structure, 40x100 feet, used as a pattern-shop. The works are divided into three separate departments, as follows: Foundry, machine shop and stove department. The buildings are all supplied with the latest improved machinery, tools and appliances requisite for carrying on the business in all its various features and departments. The company manufactures stoves in every variety, and turn out brass and iron castings of all kinds. They make a leading specialty of steam engines, mill gearing, shafting and pulleys, potters' and sewer-pipe machinery, and Mason's Patent Friction Clutch and Pulleys. They attend to the repairing of machinery and gearing of every description. The company have recently purchased, directly opposite their works on Church street the extensive buildings formerly occupied by J. F. Seiberling in the manufacture of his Empire mower and reaper. The patronage of Taplin, Rice & Co. is largely West, extending to the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and east to the western portions of Pennsylvania.

American inventive genius is to be credited with some of the most wonderful achievements of the age, and in the production of valuable articles the eminence of our country is universally conceded. It is no less remarkable how quickly and thoroughly this talent finds applications in the perfection of new ideas and the improvement of old ideas, so that no sooner has a discovery been announced, or a new invention made, than active minds are at once developing its capabilities and extending its uses in all directions. Economy in time, labor and material is the greatest desideratum, never lost sight of by the practical men in our midst, and the wastefulness and inefficiency of primative methods are never allowed to shelter themselves long behind the plea that nothing better has been thought of.

This train of musing can be particularly applied to the drug trade. Skilled pharmacists become important factors to the trade of all cities. The Smith Brothers manufacture pharmaceutical products at No. 193 South Howard

street. This house was founded in 1873, by Sisler & Hoy, who conducted the business successfully until September, 1878, when they were succeeded by the present proprietors. These gentlemen occupy two floors in the three-story brick structure, No. 193 South Howard street, as office, salesroom and laboratory. Their laboratory is supplied with the latest improved devices and appurtenances of chemical science for the manufacture of solid and fluid extracts, elixirs, pepsin, gelatine coated pills, and a great variety of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. They manufacture 120 different varieties of gelatine-coated pills. This house does a wholesale and retail business, dealing directly with druggists and physicians.

An industry of considerable dimensions in Akron is that of the manufacture of chains, by the Miller Chain Company. This company succeeded to the business of S. Matherson, at Cuyahoga Falls, in 1879. In order to increase their facilities, and the better to accommodate their increasing trade, in September of that year, they established themselves at Akron, where they have spacious and well-arranged works, with materially improved appliances and conveniences for manufacturing their various goods.

The works comprise four buildings, two brick and two frame, each having dimensions of 20x100 feet; one brick, 60x80 feet, and one brick, 40x60 feet, besides a large packing-room-office building, etc. The firm make cable, crane, agricultural, machine and harness chains of every description. They also make car-brake and other chains to any designated length, and chains for special purposes, from sample or drawing.

All their chain are made from carefully selected stock, in the most faithful and workmanlike manner, and are thoroughly inspected before leaving the works. Hence, they can safely guarantee their productions to be of superior quality and finish.

Possessing every modern facility, ample capacity, and unsurpassed advantages for the economic prosecution of this department of industry, they are enabled to offer the most favorable terms to manufacturers using large quantities of chain, and to the trade generally.

Their product finds a market from Maine to California, and they have a prosperous and increasing trade in St. Louis, Chicago, and through the Northwestern States.

The Akron Iron Company is a stock company, founded in 1866, under its present name. Its location is in South Akron. The capital invested in the business is $400,000. They manufacture every variety of bar and pig iron, hot-polished shafting, best, common, refined and charcoal iron, American-Scotch pig iron of all grades and make. A leading specialty is the production of superior qualities of iron for agricultural implements. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States devoted expressly to the manufacture of iron for agricultural implements; and for extent, capacity and general completeness of appointments, will compare favorably with any. The buildings occupied by this company are capacious and extensive, and are equipped in all their departments with the most perfect ma chinery and devices for carrying on their extensive business. Power is supplied at the Akron works by engines of 500-horse-power, and 175 men are regularly employed, many of whom are skilled and experienced mechanics. The company also owns and operates a blast furnace at Buchtel, Ohio, where engines of 700-horse-power are in operation. They also operate coal and iron ore mines in the Hocking Valley regions, furnishing employment at the mines and furnaces to 175 additional hands. The total monthly pay-roll of these extensive works ranges from $10,000 to $15,000, and the amount of business transacted by the company reaches nearly three-quarters of a million dollars per annum. Their trade is principally derived from the large manufacturing establishments within a radius of one hundred miles around Akron.

The manufacture of flour is extensively carried on in Akron. This is made possible by the fine water-power of the city, and the cheapness of coal to drive engines. The Cascade Mills are located at the foot of North Howard street. They are owned and operated by Ferdinand Schumacher. They are run exclusively by water-power, and manufacture the highest grades of flour and farina, by the most approved patent process. The buildings are "L" shaped, and have six floors. The mill measures 50x80 feet, with warehouses attached, 40x80 feet, and barrel-house, 40x40 feet.

The water-power is ample at all seasons. It

has a head and fall of 38 feet. The power is derived from an iron overshot wheel, 35 feet in diameter, with a 10-foot face. This immense wheel weighs 37 tons, and yet, being well balanced, it revolves on its shaft as steadily and smoothly as if it were made of the lightest wood. The wheel contains a series of 96 steel buckets, having a total weight of 16,000 pounds. Each bucket is made of a single sheet of cold-rolled steel one-eighth of an inch in thickness. This complete wheel cost $8,000, and about $4,000 additional were expended for its foundation, which is built on the solid rock. The water supply flows through a 6-foot subterranean tube, to an iron stand-pipe rising about 18 feet to the level of the basin, and flowing from an iron-tank 26 feet long, 8 feet wide and 4½ feet high, to the iron-gate, which gauges and delivers it to the buckets at the apex of the wheel. From spur-wheels, connected with a 12-foot pulley, by a 40-inch leather-double belt, 120 feet long, power is communicated to the line-shaft over a 10-foot pulley, whence the 12 run of buhrs are operated by quarter-twist belts.

The mills are equipped with thirteen middlings purifiers, one pair each porcelain and iron-rolls, two cockle-machines, an ending-stone and brush-machine for cleaning wheat, and other appliances, all of the latest improved mechanism.

The Ohio Canal runs through the premises, affording convenient facilities for receiving and shipping product. The waste water, as well as the water discharged from the wheel, flows into the Cuyahoga River through two substantial 12-foot stone underground conduits, each 220 feet long.

The Stone Mills, of which Commins & Allen are proprietors, are located on Howard, Ash and Mill streets.

These mills were erected in 1832, by Gen. Perkins and E. Crosby, and by them transferred to Ebenezer Beech, of Rochester, who, with his successors, continued in possession until about 1867, when they were in turn succeeded by the present proprietors, Commins & Allen. This is not only the largest mill in the city, but the oldest. The main mill structure is of stone, five stories in height, and covers an area of 60x120 feet. The machinery is all of the most complete character, and comprises eleven run of buhrs, from 4 feet to 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, six of which are propelled by water, and five by steam-power. One engine and boiler, of 125-horse-power, and water-power estimated as fully equal to 100 horses, furnish the motive power for the machinery employed. The amount of capital invested in the business is large and ample. The products of the Stone Mills are known by the following brands: The "Akron Mills," the "Stone Mills," the "Star Mills," the "Lake Mills," the "California Mills" and others. These gentlemen also manufacture and make a leading specialty of superior patent flour.

The Allen Mills were originally a building used as woolen mills, which was changed to a flouring-mill in 1853, by Jacob Allen, Jesse Allen and J. D. Commins, who conducted their business under the firm name of J. & J. Allen & Company. The original building was erected by S. Perkins, J. D. Commins, Jacob Allen and Jesse Allen, who together constituted the Perkins Company. The Allen Mills are located on Canal street, between Mill and Cherry streets, and are owned by F. H. Allen, V. J. Allen and W. A. Palmer. The building, which is of brick, is 35x110 feet. The machinery of the mills is all first-class. The flour manufactured is the fancy patent, and the fine grades of family and baker's flour. The capacity of these mills is 225 barrels in twenty-four hours.

A distillery was first erected on the spot where the Ætna Mills now stand. The building was enlarged and changed to a flouring-mill in 1837, and run by Chamberlain & Standard, of Cleveland. Subsequently, it passed into the hands of Rawson & Noble, who conducted the business until the building burned down. Upon the spot of the burned mill was erected, in 1857, the present mills by Buell & Taylor, who continued proprietors until 1862, when the mills were purchased by the Chamber Company. They were owned by this company until 1877, when they became the property of the Second National Bank of Akron. By the bank they were leased to McNeil & Baldwin, who conduct the business at the present time. The capacity of the mills is 200 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. McNeil & Baldwin manufacture the straight grade and patent flour.

The South Akron Mills are now owned by the Brewster Coal Company. These mills are located on South Main street. They were erected by George Steese, who sold them to L. S. Herrold, the latter disposing of them to the present owners in 1875. Only custom work is

done at these mills. Connected with them is a saw-mill—the only one in Akron.

Coopering, as might be expected, is carried on to a considerable extent in Akron. The Union Stave Company, C. B. Maurer, General Superintendent, carry on a large business at 402 South High street. This company is now erecting four new frame buildings. One of these will be 28x40 feet in dimensions, 14 feet high; two other buildings will be 30x54 feet each and 18 feet high. These three buildings will front on High street. The fourth structure will be in the rear of the other buildings and will be 30x108 feet in dimensions, 18 feet high.

The first-named building will be used for manufacturing purposes, and the remaining additions will be for storage room.

The material used in the manufacture of barrels, at this place, is prepared from the forest at Union City, Penn., by a force of about fifty men under Mr. Maurer's management. The annual shipments to this city of staves, hoops and headings by Mr. Maurer is fully 200 car loads. This immense amount of stock is here made into about 160,000 barrels per year, by a force of fifty men. The trade is growing very rapidly, and the present year's business will reach at least 175,000 barrels. Another item of interest in this connection is that, while the prepared material is shipped to this place, the finished barrels are shipped from here filled with flour from the mills of F. Schumacher, and Commins & Allen's (Stone) Mills.

There are other establishments in Akron where barrels are made in large numbers: By T. J. Walker, corner of Middlebury and South Main streets; by Lapp & Riner, near the Ætna Mills; by George Roth, 353 South Main street; and by Edward Zschech, 362 same street.

The question of ability to manufacture an artificial stone that would, in point of durability and general efficiency, come up to all requirements has, for many years, received the attention not only of the curious and inquiring, but also the practical and scientific, and much time and labor has been devoted to the discovery of a successful process of manufacture. Success has crowned the effort, and now an artificial stone in every way equal to the best natural stone is produced at much less expense, while the fact of its being much lighter and more easily molded into any desired shape, renders it more desirable. For building purposes it is superior to brick, as it is impervious to water, and is not affected by heat or frost, and will "stand fire" much better than either brick or natural stone. This stone is of a hydraulic nature and will harden when set in water, and will resist the action of steam, acids, and other disintegrating influences, as well as our best building stone. The artificial stone was patented by James Harry Thorp, of New York, September 11, 1877, being the second patent issued to himself. The process of manufacturing being simple and requiring but few tools. Wood patterns are made of whatever shape the stone is wanted, sand and cement are then mixed together in proportions three to one, when thoroughly incorporated, the chemical is added in quantity sufficient to dampen the mixture, which is then tamped into patterns, the patterns are then taken away in pieces, the stone is allowed to stand a few days to harden and dry, and is then ready for use. In our larger cities this stone is fast superseding the use of other building material, and is being extensively used for walks, trimming brick houses, etc. The sand found in this vicinity is particularly well adapted to making this stone, and thus the article can be furnished here very cheap. The expense of the material does not average one half that of natural stone. This industry which promises to be of importance to Akron, is carried on at Palmer & Pruner's Artificial Stone Works, 203 North Howard street—H. A. Palmer and H. A. Pruner, proprietors. They manufacture this stone under the patent before mentioned, the firm controling the right in the counties of Summit, Trumbull, Portage and Stark. They make ornamental lawn vases, window caps, sills and keys, cemetery work, pavements in mosaic and other styles, cisterns and cellars, chimney tops, fountain basins, door steps, horse blocks, and lot fencing and solid stone of all kinds for building purposes, of any size or dimensions.

The Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company have their works on North Main street. They were established in 1851, under the name and style of the Globe Foundry. In 1869, a stock company, known as the Webster, Camp, & Lane Machine Company, was organized with a capital stock of $100,000. The works were remodeled and enlarged, and the scope of business considerably increased. The machine-shop, which is two stories in height, covers an

area of 52x150 feet, and is constructed of brick, in the most thorough manner. The foundry building is one story, of wood, 60x100 feet in size. The storehouse is a two-story wooden structure, 40x90, and the smith-shop of one story, 20x40. These buildings are all thoroughly equipped and supplied with the most approved styles of machinery for carrying on the extensive business of the company, in its varied departments and ramifications. One forty-five horse-power engine furnishes the motive power required. The company manufacture every description of gearing and pulleys, mining and milling machinery (these two latter being leading articles of manufacture by this house), pottery machinery, brass castings of every description, steam and water pipe fittings, and other articles pertaining to this line. They make a specialty of furnishing engines constructed and fitted up with special reference to simplicity of mechanism, durability and freedom from derangement, regularity of speed, economy of fuel, and the largest amount of power.

The trade of this house extends all over the West, particularly throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, etc.

The manufacture of boilers of every description, and heavy sheet and boiler iron work, is extensively carried on by J. C. McNeil, at the Akron Boiler Works, on South Broadway, directly opposite the Buckeye Works. This business was established in January, 1866, by the present proprietor. The main building covers an area of 40x75 feet, and is supplied with the latest improved machinery and devices for carrying on this extensive business. The sheds adjoining the main works cover an equal space, and are used for storage, and for the heavier work. One ten-horse-power engine and boiler furnishes the motive power required, and twenty skilled and experienced workmen are, on an average, employed at this establishment. Mr. McNeil manufactures every description of ordinary boilers, making a specialty of heavy sheet and boiler iron work. His repairing department is in charge of competent and experienced workmen, and is made a prominent feature of his steadily increasing business. The Akron Boiler Works are thoroughly equipped in every particular, and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the West.

Almost every manufacturing establishment in the city of Akron use and testify to the superiority of his boilers. He also makes a specialty of steam heating "magazine" boilers for public and private buildings. The new buildings measure 66x100 feet, and the shipping facilities are as good as those of any manufacturing establishment in the city, being located immediately on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroads, thus affording the greatest facilities for loading and shipping the product to any part of the country.

There are two creditable upholstering establishments in Akron, where are manufactured everything in the line of upholstered stock, especially lounges and mattresses. The first is the house of Klinger & Dodge, originally Klinger & Gintz. Their place of business is at 126 Howard street. The other manufactory is that of K. Gintz, 114 Mill street, which was opened in 1880. The work at both these establishments is done in the best manner, and sold at reasonable prices.

Edam & Johnson, manufacturers of commercial fertilizers and best quality of Kelly Island White Lime, have their works at the corner of Cedar and William streets. George Edam began the business in 1877, and Charles N. Johnson purchased an interest in January, 1880. Their establishment is a large one; they burn about forty tons of lime in twenty-four hours, and grind twenty tons of fertilizers in the same length of time. Their new buildings are 40x60 feet; the old ones nearly the same dimensions. Their engine room is 25 feet square. They furnish ground limestone, land-plaster, pure bonedust, white lime, plastering hair, calcined plaster and cement.

The Akron Straw Board Company are located in the Sixth Ward, Middlebury. Their works were established in 1873, by the present proprietors, J. F. Seiberling and M. Seiberling. Since that time their business has steadily increased, until it has now reached the handsome aggregate of $75,000 to $100,000 per annum. The works consist of three two-story buildings, one being 30x100 feet in size, one 40x85 feet, and one 40x60. These buildings are supplied with the most approved styles of machinery manufactured expressly for this line of business, and on which numerous improvements have been made by the members of the firm. The

mills are in every respect thoroughly equipped, and for general appointments and capacity will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the United States. The products of these works, which consist principally of a superior quality of steam-dried straw board, in numbers ranging from thirty-five to one hundred and fifty, are used for a variety of purposes, and meet with a ready sale in the Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets, where this trade is principally located. The capacity of the mills is at present from eight to ten tons of finished board per day, the demand for which is fully equal to the supply.

The firm of May & Fieberger are successors to Cramer & May in the manufacture of galvanized iron cornice, window caps and other work. They are located at 114 North Howard street, and do a large and successful business.

Caoutchouc, or, as it is commonly called, India rubber, has within the last twenty-five or thirty years become a very important article of commerce and industry. It is procured from the creamy exudations of several plants, and is found in abundance in a number of tropical countries, the principal sources of supply being Para, Java, Penang, Singapore, Assam and Central America. The best quality of rubber comes from Para, though much of the Central American product is in quality nearly equal to it.

The India rubber tree is a beautiful specimen of the vegetable kingdom, being very tall and straight, with smooth bark, and measuring in many cases eighteen inches through at the base. In these trees small longitudinal gashes are cut, from which flows a white sap, of about the consistency of cream, which is conveyed through an earthen spout to a trough placed beneath. The curing process is performed by means of a fire made from the nuts of the Urucury palm, the smoke of which has the peculiar property of solidifying and curing the rubber in a very thorough manner. The workman dips a wooden paddle in the creamy fluid, turing it quickly in order to separate the sap as much as possible, then passes it repeatedly through the smoke, until the substance assumes a grayish yellow color and becomes solidified. After the rubber has accumulated to a thickness of about two inches on each side of the paddle, it is cut open on one side, peeled from the tool, and hung up to dry out the water that accumulates between the layers.

The color of the cured rubber is a light yellow, but it gradually changes until with age it takes on the dark brown so familiar in the rubber of commerce.

An effort is being made, aided by the Brazilian Government, to systematize the cultivation of India rubber, and this, if successful, must largely increase the production beyond the requirements of manufacturers, thus decreasing the cost of the raw material, as also of the finished product.

The chemical properties of India rubber are somewhat remarkable, inasmuch as, unlike all other solid vegetable products, it contains no oxygen, the constituents, according to Dr. Ures' analysis, being 90 per cent carbon and 10 per cent hydrogen. It is quite insoluble in alcohol, but in ether, derived from alcohol by washing with water, it readily dissolves and affords a colorless solution. When the ether is evaporated, the rubber becomes again solid. When treated with hot naptha distilled from native petroleum, or from coal tar, it swells to thirty times its former bulk, and if triturated with a pestle and pressed through a sieve it affords a varnish.

The present skilled stage in the manufacture of India rubber has only been reached after years of patient labor. To get two pieces of clean rubber to unite firmly together, at their recently cut surface; to obtain facile adhesion by the use of hot water; to cut the rubber by the use of a wet blade; to collect the refuse pieces, make them up into blocks, and then cut the blocks into slices, required years of time, the greatest patience and ingenious machinery to effect. Mackintosh, Hancock and Goodyear alike record the simple manipulations they first employed, and the impression produced at last when they compare their individual efforts with the gigantic and complex machinery now used to secure the same result.

Of all the wonderful changes affected by chance, observation or chemical experiment of late years, few have been so important as the change in India rubber by the process called vulcanizing, which was discovered and patented by Charles Goodyear, of New York. The union of sulphur with rubber, to give new properties so valuable that it may be said the prior well-known quality of elasticity is now rendered so variable that almost every range, from the most



A. C. Voris

delicate tenuity to the hardness of metals, is obtained at will by the manufacturer.

India rubber, until the time of Goodyear's invention, had been greatly restricted in use owing to the fact of its being entirely unfitted for many purposes; but now, with extraordinary impetus, the ingenuity of manufacturers was employed in producing an immense variety of articles, which were constantly demanded by the ever augmenting utility of vulcanized rubber in the arts and in mechanical construction. This invention, judged by its great usefulness to society, deserves to rank among the leading discoveries of the nineteenth century.

There are three different and distinct classes of manufacturers of rubber goods, viz., those manufacturing belting, hose, packing, springs, wringer rolls, tubing—in short, goods used for mechanical purposes; those making boots and shoes and clothing, and those producing the thousand and one small articles of utility and ornament which are ever increasing in variety.

There is but one factory in Akron of rubber goods, but this one produces all articles made of caoutchouc adapted to mechanical purposes. This is the Akron Rubber Works, located at 111 Factory street. These works were established in 1869. The resources and trade of this concern have more than kept pace with the general prosperity of Akron. The capital employed is $75,000, and the annual trade reaches $300,000. The buildings occupied by these works consist of a main building, 120x60 feet (three stories), an additional back building of 80 feet in length, and a stock-room of 50 feet in length, all built of brick. The parties composing the firm are B. F. Goodrich, H. F. Wheeler and B. T. Morgan. The trade of these works extends over various States besides our own, and their products, among which may be found belting from 2-inch to 24-inch in width, 2 3 and 4 ply, steam packing for making steam-tight joints, standard hose of all kinds and for all purposes, which are unsurpassed, many of the processes used being of their own invention and the result of many years' experience. Hose for fire department service, springs, grain drill tubes, wringer rolls, billiard-table cushions, and, in fact, all articles made of rubber adapted to mechanical purposes.

The Akron Paper Company, the proprietors of which are Thomas Phillips & Co., have a fine brick mill, 100 feet square, with two floors, containing a full equipment of improved machinery, which is propelled by two steam-engines of respectively 80 and 18 horse power. They make a specialty of manilla flour-sack paper, turning out, on the average, 2 tons every 24 hours, and consuming 3½ tons of old rope per diem. The number of hands employed is 70; annual product, between 600 and 700 tons of paper, worth in the neighborhood of $160,000.

Besides a very large local demand by the millers of this city, the Akron Paper Company have considerable trade with the millers west to Chicago and St. Louis, and some Southern custom; the aggregate demand being fully equal to the full producing capacity of their mill.

The business was inaugurated in 1872 by Thomas Phillips (deceased in 1878), and it was through his efforts that the enterprise was made a success.

Merrill & Ewart manufacture, on Brook street, Merrill's patent vitrified diamond roofing tile. This firm commenced the manufacture of this tile in Akron in 1875. The works consist of a two-story brick, 64x32 feet in size, with a wing 24x48, and were erected by the firm at a cost of $10,000. One 40-horse-power engine is used in driving the machinery, which consists in the main of a clay mill, clay packer and tile presser. The trade extends through Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States generally. The house has an agency in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia. The sizes of tile made by this concern are 14x8½ inches and 6x10 inches, and require 250 and 500 respectively to the square. This firm also manufacture a superior quality of drain tile.

The business of D. A. James, designer and manufacturer of fine wood work, was inaugurated by him in 1875, on Main street, between Market & Mill, and was removed to the present location, 218 West Market street, in 1876. W. P. DeLand was admitted to partnership May 1, 1879, when the firm assumed the above title. The partnership continued one year, when Mr. DeLand retired. Mr. James makes fine office and church furniture from architects' or their own designs. All their work in this line is executed in a highly artistic and workmanlike

manner, from the best selected materials. He makes a specialty of ornate picture and mirror frames and room cornices, from unique and original designs, with the most elaborate and artistic finish. He produces special designs to order, which are never duplicated except by permission. This superb art work is executed in precious natural woods, some of them very rare, including Hungarian ash, English oak, burr oak, chestnut, white holly, ebony, African amboine, bird's-eye maple, silver-gray maple, thuya and tulip woods. Making a constant study of this special line of manufacture, and exercising cultured taste and skill in its perfect development, these gentlemen have met with marked success in their sedulous efforts to please their numerous patrons. He likewise pays special attention to wood decorations for dwellings, such as window and door casings, etc., in natural woods susceptible of rich carving and high finish.

The Akron Varnish Works, of which Kubler & Beck are the proprietors, were established in Akron by E. G. Kubler, who, after many years of practical scientific experience in some of the largest manufactories of varnishes and japans in the East, concluded to "go West." He found Akron to be an advantageous point for manufacturing and shipping, and the decision to locate here proved to be a wise one.

Mr. Kubler is a thoroughly skilled chemist, possessing intimate knowledge of all its details, and enjoys the prestige of careful business training, ripe experience and uprightness in all his dealings. With this ample fortification, he has constituted it his strong point to manufacture none but the purest and best goods. After patient experimenting, he has brought the production of black baking japan to such perfection that even his competitors acknowledge the fact that it is unsurpassed in quality and durability.

Owing to the constant growth of the business thus established on a firm foundation, it was found necessary to enlarge the facilities for manufacturing, and a copartnership was formed under the style of the Akron Varnish Works, Kubler & Beck, proprietors. Mr. Beck is also a gentleman of fine business ability, and has acquired a practical knowledge of producing processes in this line. Their goods are sold all over the United States to the largest manufacturers of every description who have occasion to use varnishes. Their old works are located on Bowery street; their new works on South Main street.

Lager beer, in its use among Americans, is fast superseding whisky. The perfection to which its manufacture is brought in Akron is due in a great measure to F. Horix, who carries on a brewery on North Forge street. Mr. Horix came to Akron in 1868, and, soon after his arrival here, entered upon the brewery business, and has continued in it to the present time. His first start was in a small building which he erected on Exchange street. The buildings which he now occupies consist of the brewery proper, a three-story structure of stone and brick, 68x92 feet, a warehouse of brick, 14x 14 feet, and an ice-house 30x80 feet. The cellar used for cooling purposes is beneath the brewery, inclosed by stone, and is 68x90 feet. The arrangement of these buildings is most perfectly adapted to the business. These buildings were erected in 1873 by F. Overholtz. The premises, with all improvements, were purchased by Mr. Horix March 1, 1879, and immediately taken possession of by him. The capacity of this establishment is 20,000 barrels per annum. Excellent lager beer is also manufactured by the Wolf Ledge Ale and Lager Beer Brewery, at 154 Sherman street, by William Burkhardt, proprietor.

At 210 Cherry street, west of the Brick Mill, are manufactured the "Celebrated Cahow Pumps," by H. J. Cahow. He makes deep-well pumps a speciality. His work includes a great variety of force, suction and chain pumps. He also manufactures water pipe. Mr. Cahow does an extensive business in his line.

The city of Akron is not only famous far and wide for the superiority of the sewer pipe and stoneware made within her limits, but likewise for the excellence of the fire brick here produced.

For a series of years J. Park Alexander, proprietor of the Diamond Fire Brick Works, made a careful, erudite study of the subject of making first-class fire brick, expending many thousands of dollars in his laudable endeavors to bring about the consummation he so desired to achieve, and being ultimately rewarded with signal success.

Mr. Alexander commenced the manufacture of fire brick in 1866—the first one to start in this business in Northern Ohio, if not in the

entire State. His previous large experience in the production of stoneware from the chemically peculiar clays of this region, with very satisfactory results, led him to experiment therewith in the making of fire or furnace brick. It was soon demonstrated, however, that only a low-grade brick, suitable for ordinary heating apparatus, could be made from it. In no wise disheartened at the comparative failure, he subsequently made a thorough test of the best clays from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, laying under contribution, as it were, the divers aluminous deposits of the whole country, but still without the successful outcome aimed at. Though baffled, he continued to persevere in his research after the coveted secret, ever keeping in view the adage that "persistency wins the day" at last.

In 1870, or thereabouts, Mr. Alexander inaugurated a series of experiments with the siliceous pebbles found in abundance in the conglomerate rock formation near the western corporation line of Akron, feeling assured that therein he had the material for the production of an infusible and non-shrinkable brick. After long and patient study and experimenting with silica and alumina, and a large pecuniary outlay, he succeeded in discovering a process whereby fire brick of unequaled quality and durability could be made from silica alone. He made application for letters-patent on his new process, which were duly granted.

The material alluded to was analyzed by Prof. Cassell, and found to contain 98.75 per cent of pure silica—an extraordinary proportion—and affording an advantage not enjoyed by other localities. Mr. Alexander has availed himself of this, and for about three years past has made the silica fire brick, known as the "Diamond" brand.

The manufactory of Allison & Hart is on Bank street, Sixth Ward. This firm manufactures fire brick also on a large scale; they also make stove and furnace linings, and ground fire clay for laying fire brick.

The uncommonly fine plastic clays of Summit County, rich in alumina, and practically inexhaustible in extent of deposit, formed the basis for the early inception of pottery manufacture in Akron. It was started here on a somewhat extensive scale, when the town had but a few hundred inhabitants, it being the first mechanical industry of importance established here.

From the date of its introduction, about 1830, it gradually grew in volume up to the year 1852, the surrounding country being supplied with brown, yellow and stone ware from this point. Up to the period mentioned, the means of transportation were restricted to wagon conveyance and the Ohio Canal, and, consequently, the commercially tributary area was limited.

In 1852, however, when the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was opened to Akron, the business gained a fresh impetus, and has steadily increased in volume ever since.

The fame of Akron stoneware has extended pretty much all over the country, and it may be qualifiedly affirmed that it is the only real *stoneware* made on the continent. The peculiar fire qualities of the clay found here are such that the ware made therefrom is capable of standing any degree of heat to which it may be subjected; neither fire nor hot water will affect it injuriously. Hence, it may be used the same as iron vessels for culinary purposes. On the contrary, the so-called stoneware made in New Jersey and elsewhere, from the friable clay of other sections, must be "handled with care," and can only be preserved from fracture by keeping it at a safe distance from caloric influence.

By reason of this fact, Akron stoneware has justly achieved a wide reputation, and the demand therefor is rapidly extending. It is now being shipped largely to all parts of the West and Northwest (Chicago being one of the principal distributing points), to the South, to the interior of Pennsylvania, and latterly, considerable orders for this excellent ware have come from Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.

The business of Whitmore, Robinsons & Co., was established in a comparatively small way, in 1857, by a number of practical potters, under the style of Johnson, Whitmore & Co. They commenced with one kiln, and their whole area for working consisted of about a quarter of an acre of land, situate on the south side of Market street, Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron, where they set to work making yellow-ware, then a new manufacture in this section. Fortune favored them, and their business prospered.

In January, 1862, Mr. Johnson retired, and in the following April, James B. Manton became a member of the firm, whereupon the style changed to Whitmore, Robinsons & Co., consisting of Richard Whitmore, Thomas Robinson,

William Robinson and James B. Manton. In 1866, Henry Robinson was taken into the co-partnership. From time to time, commodious additions were made to their works, thus increasing their producing capacity, until they had the satisfaction of knowing that theirs was the most extensive and complete stoneware pottery in the world. They run six mills, operated by three steam engines, with a total of 175-horse-power.

While this company make stoneware their principal manufacture, they also produce all kinds of yellow and Rockingham ware. In this department, they have two up-draft kilns, which are run to their full capacity.

The buildings of this immense concern have the following dimensions: Main building, of brick (stoneware department), 177x50 feet, three stories; kiln sheds and engine houses attached, 177x50 feet, one story; yellow ware warehouse, of brick, 80x34 feet, three stories, with wing 20x30 feet; yellow and Rockingham ware factory, of stone, 70x36 feet, three stories; stoneware factory, of stone, 180x36 feet, two stories; slipware shop, of brick, 50x40 feet, two stories; dipping-house and green-house, frame, 100x30 feet, two stories; other small buildings for various uses, about half an acre of area. The aggregate floor surface of these works is 97,660 square feet, or about two and a quarter acres.

They ship their goods principally to the West, and Southwest as far as Texas, while they also have a growing Eastern trade.

The Akron Pottery, owned and carried on by E. H. Merrill & Co., was established in 1861. They do a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of beer and ink bottles, pump cylinders and all styles of stone tobacco pipes. They manufacture a variety of novelties in stoneware, which are the invention of the proprietors, and they have also made many improvements in machinery, especially applicable to this branch of business, among which we may mention a bottle machine and a pipe machine, constructed on new and improved principles. They have also invented an improvement in clay mills, which greatly facilitates the manufacture of their specialties. The buildings occupied by this firm consist of one three-story structure, 30x60 feet in size, and one-story building, 70x100 feet, equipped with all the necessary machinery and implements required in this branch of industry, with an engine and boiler 40-horse-power. Their place of business is at 404 South Main street.

Meyres & Hall manufacture Ohio stoneware, having their office and warehouse near the depot of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. Their works, although located in another town, may appropriately be classed among the industries of Akron. The business was established in 1864, by S. L. Stall & Co., at Mogadore, and passed into the hands of the present proprietors in 1873. They manufacture a superior grade of goods, widely known as "Ohio Stoneware," consisting in part of churns, butter, pickle and snuff-jars, milk pans, jugs, water fountains, fruit, preserve and cream-jars, bean pots, stove tubes, etc. The office and warerooms of the firm are located near the union depot, Akron, and the potteries at Mogadore. These consist of one building, 60x40 feet, with an L-shaped addition, 40x50 feet; another building, 40x50 feet, and numerous smaller structures, sheds, etc. These are supplied with all the necessary machinery and appliances, operated by one 20-horse-power engine and boiler, which serves to turn the lathes and to heat the buildings. All the machinery is of the most perfect construction, especially adapted to this line of business.

Stoneware is manufactured by F. J. Knapp, wholesale dealer, east of Fountain street. He and his father began business at that point many years ago. The present buildings were erected by them. Mr. Knapp purchases his clay in Springfield. He has two kilns. His works have a capacity of 14,000 gallons a week. His motive power is furnished by a steam engine of thirty-horse-power.

At 115, 117 and 119 Fountain street, are the pottery works of Whitsel, Gibbs & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Ohio stoneware. Their buildings were erected over twenty years ago by F. J. Knapp and his father, who afterward sold to Beecher & Lantz. The latter ran the works one year and sold them to Peter Bodenbohl, who disposed of them to Shenkle Brothers & Mann. This firm conducted the business until last year, when the works were purchased by the present proprietors. The capacity of the establishment is 15,000 gallons a week. There are three kilns. Their trade goes West, largely.

Next to the works of Whitmore, Robinsons & Co., those of the Akron Stoneware Company, on Bank street, Sixth Ward, are the largest in

Akron. This is an incorporated company, organized May 1, 1879, with a capital of $60,000. Joseph Cook, President; R. H. Kent, Secretary and Treasurer; David A. Butler, General Agent. This company manufactures every variety of standard Akron stoneware. Their works are large and their trade extensive.

Johnson & Baldwin occupy the works first started by Johnson & Dewey as a redware manufactory, on the corner of Market and High streets, Sixth Ward. The proprietors are Thomas Johnson and Harvey Baldwin. Their works have a capacity of 15,000 gallons a week. They have two down-draft kilns. Their entire trade is disposed of to Quigley Brothers, of Akron, wholesale dealers in stoneware. The latter have an office at 215 High street, Sixth Ward, also one near the depot of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

Jones, Waite & Co. carry on the manufacture of stoneware on River street, Sixth Ward; William Rowley on the same street; Cook & Fairbanks on South High street; and Viall & Markle on East Market street, same ward. These works are all extensive and their trade widely extended.

Akron has three broom factories; that of Bachtel & Pontius was established in 1870. This firm, of whom the members are A. C. Bachtel and N. Pontius, manufacture in large quantities every variety of the best brooms, at 125 Carroll street. Their broom-corn is brought from Illinois; their handles from Columbus, Ohio; their wire from Cuyahoga Falls; and their twine from New York City. The shop of H. B. Cross, who also manufactures brooms, is at Lock No. 1, Ohio Canal; that of Mr. Hardy is on Mill street.

The Akron Malleable Iron Works are located on East Water street, Sixth Ward, Hope & Greer proprietors. W. Foster Hope, Business Manager; John F. Greer, Superintendent. This firm manufacture malleable iron castings, nickel-plated castings, models for patents, and gray iron castings of every description.

Lepper & Sackett make Bohemian or hulless oat-meal at their Bohemian Oat-Meal Mills, on Water street, Sixth Ward. Their goods are sent to various parts of the country.

In addition to the industries already noticed, there are a number in Akron helping to swell the aggregate, each one of which is of importance: Louis Cohn's Awning Manufactory is located in the Phœnix Block, South Howard street. N. O. Freer, makes, at 176, same street, furnaces for heating and ventilating buildings. He began his business first on Mill street, in 1876, and moving to his present rooms in 1878. G. W. McNeil & Sons manufacture stone grain scourers and polishers on South High street. George W. McNeil, Jr., makes, at the same place, the Acme Wheat Steamer. M. Shouler manufactures soda water, ginger ale and Seltzer water, at the Akron City Bottling Works, 834 Bowery street. At 240 Mill street, R. L. & A. Andrew make window shades. They have been established in the business since 1876. Nahum Fay, at 926 East Market street, manufactures cordage. John J. Grether makes soap and candles, at 717 South Broadway. He established the candle business in Akron in 1852, adding soap manufacture some years subsequent. Adam Beck also manufactures soap near the fair grounds. Walter Andrews makes candies at the Akron Steam Candy Works, selling them at wholesale only. J. Bergdorf is engaged in the manufacture of baskets on Cuyahoga street.

A summary of the manufacturing interests of Akron is as follows: Capital invested, $6,127,250; hands employed, 4,163; total value of materials consumed, $4,606,774; total annual production, $9,313,451.

Number of establishments that turn out a product annually of $1,000,000 or over, 2; $900,000 or over annually, 1; $250,000 and less than $900,000 annually, 7; $100,000 and less than $250,000 annually, 7; $50,000 and less than $100,000 annually, 11; $25,000 and less than $50,000 annually, 18; $10,000 and less than $25,000 annually, 34.

It may be said, therefore, with truth, that the crowning glory of Akron is her manufactories. It has been shown that a number of them are among the largest and most successful of their kind in the United States, giving them almost the control of the market for the particular commodities manufactured. The history of most of them shows a gradual development from small beginnings. Not all, of course, have been alike successful; but, the rule has been, to which there have been but few exceptions, that every industry persevered in and conducted on strictly business principles in Akron, has, in the end, proved a success. There really seems no limit to the increase of the manufacturing interests of this thriving city.

CHAPTER X.*

CITY OF AKRON—ITS EARLY CHRISTIANITY—FORMATION OF CHURCHES—BUILDING OF CHURCH EDIFICES—RELIGION AT THE PRESENT DAY—SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC.

"Magna est veritas, et prevalebit."

THE church history of Akron dates back almost to the dawn of its existence as a town or settlement. The great truths of religion make their appeals to man, whatever may be his circumstances or surroundings. If there has ever been a church-going habit; if the Sabbath has ever found recognition from him; and truth and love to God predominated in his heart; then, when deprived of the opportunities of going to church, this religious nature will make its appeals with the recurrence of the seventh day, demanding that he should rest, or by some means recognize the day set apart for rest, by special command. This demand, or religious influence, is early felt in pioneer life; and, because the opportunities for church-going are few, they are, therefore, the more highly prized. In a very early period in the history of the town, religious societies were formed, and churches established, as will be gathered from a perusal of the sketches following of the different religious denominations having organized churches within the city limits. These sketches have been written, either by the Pastor or some leading member of their congregations, and are as full and complete as our limited space will allow, and are given without comment.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Akron comes first in the order of formation, and dates its organization back to 1830. The following historical sketch of it was furnished for this work by Mr. Jacob Snyder, and will be found of interest to its members: With the characteristic zeal of the Methodist Episcopal societies of the world, that of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Akron, Ohio, secured a location in this city when it was but a young village. The society was organized in about 1830, and by the Rev. John Janes, of the North Ohio Conference, of the territory of which the then village of Akron formed a part. In about the same year of the organization of the society, the erection of a church edifice was commenced, which was an unpretentious wooden structure of 40x60 feet, located directly in front of the present one, and fronting toward the West. It was destroyed by fire in March, 1841, and upon its foundation another of like design was immediately built. In 1836, this city was taken within the bounds and placed under the control of the Erie Conference, when Revs. Thomas Carr and John L. Holmes were appointed to serve the society. In 1837, the appointees were Daniel M. Stearnes and Thomas Graham; in 1838, Horatio N. Stearnes; in 1839, John Robinson and Caleb Brown; in 1840, John Robinson continued, and Benjamin K. Maltby; in 1841, Ira Eddy and John Wood; in 1842, Timothy Goodwin, M. D.; in 1843, William H. Hunter; and in 1844–45, Edwin J. Kinney.

The busy throng in practical life is apt to be absorbed only by what the present forces upon it; yet there is now and then one, who, somewhat more far-sighted, overleaps the general boundary, and invites to remembrance the men and the deeds of the past. Such was Rev. Samuel Gregg, who was appointed to this station in 1846, and who was the author of "The History of Methodism in the Erie Conference," in two volumes, which we have taken the liberty to use in preparing these historical sketches. In 1847, James R. Locke was the appointee to the station; in 1848, Martin C. Briggs; in 1849, Reuben J. Edwards; in 1850–51, Ezra Jones; in 1852–53, John Tribby; in 1854, Gaylord B. Hawkins; in 1855–56, William F. Day; in 1857–58, George W. Clark; in 1859, Thomas Stubbs, and in 1860–61, John D. Norton.

With this last-mentioned pastorate, the time had arrived when, to meet the increased wants of the society, the old church must undergo extension and reparation. The Pastor seeing this necessity, urged upon the trustees its possible accomplishment, which resulted in reversing its front, enlarging the building, and in otherwise improving its several apartments, at

*Edited by W. H. Perrin.

a cost in all of about $3,500. In 1862–63, John Peate was appointed to the charge; in 1863, E. A. Johnson, and in 1865–67, D. C. Osborne. It was during the latter's pastorate in 1866 that the centennial of Methodism was celebrated by the society in the old church, at which time there was subscribed and paid about $30,000, as a nucleus from which the present edifice sprang. During this year and the early part of the following one, the Centenary picture, now decorating the main Sunday-school room was made, whose design embodies the ideal of the then prospective departments, and exhibits the members of the entire Sunday school, as well as many of the congregation of the old church, to the extent of between seven and eight hundred photographic likenesses made by G. W. Manly, Esq.

In the spring of 1867, ground was broken for the present edifice, and by late autumn, the foundation walls were elevated to about one-half their designed height. The work was then delayed in the winter, and again resumed in the spring of 1868, and thence prosecuted to the entire inclosing of the building by the return of the next autumn. Another winter's cessation from the work was followed by its resumption in the spring of 1869, and the completion of the Sunday-school and the lecture-room apartments in April, 1870, when the transition from the old church to the present one was made by the society and Sunday school. On the 15th of this month, the finished apartments of the first story, main building, and the second story of the Sunday-school rooms were formally dedicated by Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, and Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York. At this time, W. F. Day, D. D., had charge of the appointment, he having after an interval of about twelve years been re-appointed thereto in 1868, and he continued in the position until August, 1871. During the last ten years previous to the occupancy of the new edifice, the ratio of increase of membership, both of church and Sunday school was greater than of any previous decade of the society's history.

In June, 1871, the work upon the audience-room of the present church was resumed which had been permitted to rest during the interval of completing the other departments of the church; and in the January following, it was completed and dedicated, Bishop Wiley and Dr. B. I. Ives conducting the dedicatory exercises. Both the main audience-room and the Sunday-school apartments are considered models of excellence, and, to an extent, even beyond a State-wide reputation.

In 1871, W. W. Ramsay, of the Cincinnati Conference, was transferred to the Erie, and appointed to this charge, his term of service ending in 1874, when Henry Baker became his successor, and continued until 1877. In the latter year, I. A. Pierce became the appointee, and in 1878 W. W. Case, the present incumbent was transferred from the Cincinnati Conference to the East Ohio, and appointed to the charge. The present membership of the church is about eight hundred, and that of the Sunday-school about seven hundred and fifty.

When the pews of the spacious audience-room are well filled, their united capacity is about one thousand sittings. When all of the vacant places of the room are supplied with extra means of seating, this capacity may be increased to 1,500, and the possible capacity by the availment of all of the standing room, which probably has been the case in a few instances, is 2,000. Both in the church and Sunday school there seems to be a continually growing interest upon the part of all connected therewith. And it seems as if the Sunday-school appointments especially were likely at some not far distant day to become too straitened to accommodate the growing attendance. For here may be seen

> "'Fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters, friends,'
> And very little boys and girls—around,
> Across, within the spacious sacred rooms,
> 'They walk, they sit, they stand,' what
> Crowds press in!"

The church and Sunday school are both greatly indebted to Mr. Lewis Miller for the great proportions they have assumed since the enterprise of the present church edifice was commenced, he having both by an unusual expenditure of time and money contributed to the advancement of their interests.

The First Presbyterian Church of Middlebury (now the Sixth Ward of Akron) is one of the early church organizations of this section. The following sketch of it was written by Mrs. Henry Robinson especially for this work: At a meeting held in the schoolhouse in the village of Middlebury, then Portage, now Summit County, Thursday, December 15, 1831, the First

Presbyterian Church of Middlebury was organized by Rev. Benson C. Baldwin, assisted by Rev. John D. Hughes, of Springfield. The following-named persons were then admitted to membership: Jesse Neal and Nancy, his wife; Dr. Titus Chapman, Richard Chapman, Mrs. Eliza Chapman, Mrs. Sylvia Chapman, Woolsey Welles, Mrs. Mary B. Welles, James Neal, William F. Astroon, Harvey B. Spellman, Edgar Chapman (only member now living), Miss Sallie Allen, Miss Amanda Gillet, Miss Mary A. Gillet, Miss Naomi Hickox, Miss Louisa Neal, Miss Sophronia Neal, Miss Sophia Neal, Miss Mary Erwin, Miss R. M. Jennison, Mrs. Jane Bell, Mrs. Mary Ann Cotter, Mrs. Clarissa Hickox, Mrs. Allen and Miss Emeline King. The officers of the church were Woolsey Welles aud Richard Chapman, Ruling Elders; Jesse Neal, Deacon. Rev. Benson C. Baldwin remained a much-loved Pastor of this little church until September 30, 1838, when he removed to Medina. He was succeeded by Rev. Almon Saunders, of Unionville, who commenced his labors October 7, 1838, and continued with the church for one year. In July, 1840, the Rev. H. A. Sackett took charge, remaining until the next January. During his labors large numbers were added to the church. In the fall of 1841, Rev. James Shaw was settled as Pastor. The church was greatly blessed during his pastorate, 109 members being added. In the fall of 1845, on account of failing health, he requested that his pastoral relations with the church be dissolved. This good man passed to his eternal rest in 1874 or 1875.

Soon after Mr. Shaw ceased his relations with the church, a part of the members seceded. The subject of slavery had for some time been agitated, and a part of the church, on this account, not being willing to retain their connection with Presbytery, withdrew and formed a Congregational Church. From this time until the fall of 1846, the pulpit was supplied by the aged minister, Rev. William Hanford. In September of that year, the Rev. Horace Foot was engaged for one year, and in January, 1848, Rev. Elroy Curtis was called, and labored as Pastor until the spring of 1854, faithfully and efficiently. In 1860, the slavery question, which had divided the churches, being settled, they were united, and formed an independent church, under the charge of Rev. William Dempsey, who remained until 1863. He died in 1864 at Medina. The church then hired Rev. Mr. Hicks, who remained for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. John G. Hall. He remained three years, and in May, 1871, Rev. Henry Avery came, remaining until May, 1874; Rev. Carlos Smith then officiated for three months.

This brings us to the period in the history of the church, when it again connected itself with the Presbytery. This was accomplished through the earnest efforts of Mr. Ambrose L. Cotter, who has been connected with it for forty-six years having become a member in 1835. He has always been an earnest and zealous worker in the cause of Christ, and, though now past his fourscore years, his enthusiasm kindles at the very mention of the church. The next minister in charge was Rev. C. E. Barnes, who came in October, 1874, and was employed as stated supply until 1877. On the 1st of April, 1878, Rev. J. H. Jones was formally installed as Pastor, and still continues his labors as such. During all these years, this little church has had but three regularly installed Pastors, viz.: Rev. James Shaw, Rev. E. Curtis and Rev. J. H. Jones, the others having officiated merely as stated supply.

There are very few of the earlier members now known to be living. Mrs. D. A. Hine, who resides here, and who united with the church at the same time as did Mr. Cotter, is still an earnest and devoted Christian worker. The society is now recognized as the "First Presbyterian Church of Akron." Its present membership is sixty-one; the officers are Rev. J. H. Jones, Pastor; A. L. Cotter, J. K. Robinson and Henry Hart, Ruling Elders; James B. Manton, William Robinson, Dr. F. C. Reed, Harvey Baldwin and J. K. Robinson, Trustees. The church edifice was erected in 1833, but has since been remodeled and repaired.

The Sabbath school has been in existence ever since the organization of the church, and at present numbers over one hundred, with an average attendance of sixty-five. The officers are Dr. C. C. Davidson, Superintendent; Mrs. Henry Robinson, Assistant Superintendent; Byron Robinson, Secretary; Miss Kate Palmer, Treasurer; Miss Frances Robinson, Organist; and Miss Belle Berger, Chorister.

In connection with the church is a Ladies' Foreign Mission Society, formed May 17, 1880, by Miss Loring; and at the same time the children formed a home Mission Band, to be

known as the "Austin Mission Band." They have undertaken the support of a pupil in Miss Austin's School, at Sitka, Alaska. Members, thirty-nine; amount of money raised in less than a year over $45; officers, Mrs. Henry Robinson, Superintendent; Miss Kate Palmer, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Lizzie Griffin, President; Henry B. Manton, Vice President; Miss Nellie Farwell, Secretary; and Park T. Robinson, Treasurer.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,* Akron, Ohio, is another of the early church organizations. The records of the church were burned and consequently much that would be deemed necessary for its history is lost. What we give here has been collated from journals, Episcopal addresses, etc. Rev. A. Sanford reports in 1832: "Solemnized one marriage at Akron." Bishop McIlvaine in 1834, says: "From Stow to Middlebury, October 11; two or three Episcopal families in the neighborhood; heard of none in the village; preached at night in the schoolhouse to a very considerable and attentive audience; next day went to Akron, to take the canal-boat for Massillon. This growing place is destined to become a manufacturing town of great importance. There was no place of worship in it when I was there, and seldom any preaching of the Gospel. It should be a missionary station as soon as possible. I should have preached there, had not the constant expectation of the boat prevented." The Rev. W. K. Newman took charge of St. John's, in Stow, and of two new parishes at Akron and Franklin.

From the Bishop's address, 1836: "July 8, visited St. Paul's, Akron; preached and met the Vestry; the Rev. Mr. Barrow has been invited to assume the care of this point and Franklin." This minister reports, in the same year, five communicants. Mr. John Hanford was the first lay delegate from this parish to the diocesan convention. Rev. Mr. Barrow remained one year. In 1837, nine communicants are reported. In 1838, the Bishop reports preaching in the Baptist Church, and confirming five persons. This year the Rev. T. J. Davis, of Connecticut, assumed charge of the church. In 1839, Mr. Davis reports fifteen communicants, and that a Sunday-school has been organized, which numbers twenty-five children; also the organization of a society called the Christian Knowledge Society. A room was fitted up in a stone building on the ground now occupied by Mr. Henry's store, to be used as a place of worship.

Referring to a visitation made in 1839, Bishop McIlvaine says: "In a large upper room in a warehouse fitted up for a church, I preached, catechised the young, addressed the parents, and confirmed three. This parish has much prospered since that date." November 6, 1840, the Bishop visited St. Paul's and confirmed six persons. It was this year, on a Sunday morning, at the hour of worship, that a severe storm threw a large chimney and heavy ornamental stones in upon the assembled congregation, and although the people were hurled down through a broken floor, but one man was killed and a few others injured.

About this time the congregation undertook the building of what is known under the name of the old "Cobb House," northwest of the city, near the bend of the canal. It was to serve for the combined purposes of parsonage, seminary and parish school. From a letter of a Warden, dated November, 1840, we give the following extract: "This parish has received donations, solicited by Rev. Mr. Davis, about $900 from the friends of the church in Philadelphia, and this diocese to assist in the erection of a temporary house of worship and parsonage and support of the Rector. It would probably be a satisfaction to the donors to know that their benevolent wishes have been fulfilled in the erection of the building contemplated, and the establishment of the church upon a permanent basis." This year occurred the first attempt to chant, under the direction of Mrs. Cowan. It was a nine days' wonder. In November, 1840, Rev. Mr. Davis resigned. The resolutions passed by the Vestry were exceedingly complimentary to Mrs. Davis, and were signed by John Hanford and E. W. Chittenden, Wardens; Alvah Hand, Abram Smith and J. G. Darby, Vestrymen.

In 1841, Rev. Lyman Freeman was called. During his administration, the building in which the congregation is now worshiping was undertaken. For this purpose $1,770 was collected from persons other than citizens of Akron. Mr. Lyman Cobb had the contract for building, and in part payment on contract, the title of the Cobb House was transferred to him. On the 2d of June, 1844, the church was consecrated. The parish then numbered sixty communicants, and the building was described

* By Rev. R. L. Ganter.

as being 40x60 feet. Four months after the consecration of the church, the Rev. Mr. Freeman resigned. Rev. Mr. Cox took charge December 8, 1844. Rev. Mr. McIlhinney, November, 1847. Rev. J. K. Stuart in 1848. Rev. E. H. Cumming, December 20, 1850. He was followed by Rev. R. S. Nash, and he in turn was succeeded in November, 1854, by Rev. D. C. Maybin. The Rev. Edward Meyer preached his first sermon December 16, 1855. He reports that "during the summer of 1856, through the exertions of the ladies' society, a set of neat green blinds were procured for the south side windows, adding greatly to the comfort of the worshipers, and furnishing a pleasant and subdued light; the cost was $40." Mr. Meyer's resignation was accepted July, 1859. The Rev. Henry Adams took charge in 1860; the Rev. Samuel Maxwell in 1863; the Rev. W. T. Fitch in 1866; the Rev. Henry Gregory in 1869, and the Rev. R. L. Ganter, the present Rector, in 1870.

In 1870, the church edifice was enlarged and a new organ procured. The same year, also, a commodious parsonage was erected on North Summit street. In 1872–73, $4,000 were expended for new Sunday-school rooms.

The following are the present officers of the church: R. L. Ganter, Rector; Senior Warden, D. L. King; Junior Warden, Philo Bennett; Vestrymen, Frank Adams, J. A. Beebe, O. C. Barber, C. A. Collins, A. L. Conger, G. W. Crouse, U. L. Marvin, W. B. Raymond; Superintendent of Sunday school, H. J. Church; Assistant Superintendent, U. L. Marvin; Secretary, A. N. Sanford; Assistant Secretary, Percy W. Leavitt; Treasurer, W. B. Raymond; Librarians, W. F. Snook and W. A. Noble.

Ladies' Aid Society: President, Mrs. Frank Adams; Vice President, Mrs. Lorenzo Hall; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Commins; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Ruth Hubdell; Directors, Mesdames H. H. Brown, E. W. Shook, A. Brewster, L. Camp, James McNeil, O. C. Barber, C. B. Cobb and E. Buckingham.

St. Paul's Church numbers 170 families, 230 communicants. Sunday-school teachers and officers, 31; scholars, 283; total, 314.

The Baptist Church of Akron* was organized at Middlebury (now Sixth Ward of Akron) April 18, 1834, under the name of the Akron and Middlebury Baptist Church. The names of Elder Caleb Green and Elder Amasa Clark appear as Moderator and Scribe of the Council. The church at its organization was composed of three male members—Horace Barton, Daniel B. Stewart, Henry H. Smoke; and six females—Miss C. Barton, Mrs. Thirza J. Smoke, Mrs. E. Burton, Mrs. Sally Smith, Miss Amanda Smith and Miss Elizabeth Stewart. The first house of worship (now owned by the German Reformed Church), on Broadway, just south of the Court House, was dedicated in September, 1837.

The church had the services of several ministers for brief periods for about two years after its organization, services being held in schoolhouses in Akron and Middlebury. In the year 1836, Rev. E. Crane became the settled Pastor, and services were held in a hall in Middlebury, and in a schoolhouse in Akron while the first house of worship was in process of erection. Mr. Crane is still living, and resides at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Rev. H. Carr succeeded Mr. Crane, and was the Pastor at the dedication of the house of worship in 1837.

While the church worshiped in this house, it had as Pastors Rev. H. Carr, Rev. S. Van Voris, Rev. C. S. Clark, Rev. J. Hall (afterward President of Denison University), Rev. D. Bernard, Rev. L. Ransted, Rev. J. M. Gregory (now President of Illinois State University) Rev. J. C. Courtney (who died after a brief pastorate), and Rev. A. Joy, during whose pastorate the house on Broadway was sold, and the present house on North High street purchased and remodeled. It was dedicated June 17, 1853. Mr. Joy was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Hammond in 1855, whose pastorate continued one year. Rev. Samuel Williams became Pastor in 1856, and remained five years. Rev. N. S. Burton succeeded him after an interval in 1862. Rev. F. Adkins was Pastor from 1866 to 1868. His successor was Rev. C. T. Chaffee, from 1869 to 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Agenbroad for one year. Charles A. Hayden was ordained, and became Pastor Nov. 25, 1873. He resigned in May, 1876. The present Pastor, Rev. N. S. Burton, entered upon his second pastorate in July, 1877. The present membership is about 145. R. A. Grimnow and W. T. Allen are Deacons, and J. W. Burton, Clerk and Treasurer.

A Sunday school was organized when the

*Written by Rev. N. S. Burton.

church entered its first house of worship, and has been maintained since. Its present Superintendent is Dr. Denitt G. Wilcox. The average attendance about 110.

Three of the Pastors, J. W. Hammond, F. Adkins and C. A. Hayden, received ordination here. More than most churches, this church has suffered loss by the removal of valuable members to larger cities, where they have become efficient workers in church work. Though small in numbers in comparison with neighboring churches, it has always had its full proportion of men and families of high standing in business and social circles.

St. Vincent De Paul's Congregation (Roman Catholic) of Akron, Summit County, Ohio, comes next in order of church organizations. The following sketch of it was written at our request by Rev. T. F. Mahar, the present Pastor: Previous to the organization of this congregation, and as early as 1835, visits were paid to the few Catholics of Akron, by Father Henni, the present Archbishop of Milwaukee, who came on horseback from Cincinnati, and said mass in a log cabin owned by James McAllister. Right Rev. J. B. Purcell, now Archbishop of Cincinnati, followed soon after and said mass here; and the Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, Pastor of Louisville, Stark County, visited shortly after him. Rev. Father McLaughlin, of Cleveland, was also here, and Rev. Basil Short baptized the children and attended the Catholics from 1837 to 1842.

Hitherto mass was said in private houses or rented halls. The frame church on Green street was commenced by Rev. M. Howard, in 1843, and he remained in charge of Akron Congregation to 1844. Father Cornelius Daly succeeded in February, 1845, and was the first resident Pastor. He remained in charge till 1848, and enlarged and finished the church commenced by Father Howard. During the charge of Father Daly, the Archbishop of Cincinnati ordained Rev. J. V. Conlan, in the old frame church now used for school purposes. The Rev. Cassina Moavet, was here from October, 1848, to June, 1850, then came Rev. Father Goodwin. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis McGann, who owned the present site of the new church and the present cemetery. Father McGann was here from December, 1850, to August, 1855. Rev. L. Molon came in January, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Walsh. Then followed the Rev. W. O'Connor, now a Redemptorist. Rev. M. A. Scanlon, was appointed to this charge in July, 1859, and remained here to November, 1873. During his pastorate the Catholic Germans, who till then formed part of St. Vincent's congregation, separated (in 1861) and organized themselves by permission of Bishop Rappe, as St. Bernard's congregation. Rev. Father Scanlon was succeeded November 23 1873, by Rev. Timothy Mahoney. Father Mahoney, after having freed the congregation from the greater part of a burdensome debt, was transferred August 1, 1880, to the larger and more important charge of St. Patrick's Church, Cleveland, and was succeeded by Rev. T. F. Mahar, D. D., the present Pastor. Among the prominent laymen and pioneer members of the congregation may be mentioned James McAllister, John Cook, John Dunne—father of Judge Dunne—Thomas Jones, J. McSweeny, Martin Quigley and Thomas Garaghty.

The present and second church edifice built by St. Vincent De Paul's congregation was commenced on St. Patrick's Day, 1864, by Rev. M. A. Scanlon. It is a massive stone structure, fifty feet wide and one hundred feet long, and of Roman style of architecture. The interior is quite attractive, the ceiling, especially, being very beautifully stuccoed. There are no pillars, and hence an unobstructed view is had of the whole interior. The twelve elegant, stained-glass windows are gifts from the different church societies and from several members of the congregation. The altar is only temporary, and will be replaced by another as soon as the debt is somewhat diminished. The cost of the church is estimated at about $50,000. The parish school was organized during the pastorate of Rev. Francis McGann, about the year 1853. There are at present two divisions with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty children.

The Universalist Church* is among the early religious societies organized in Akron. Some time in the summer of 1837, Rev. Freeman Loring visited Akron for the purpose of establishing a Universalist Church. His meetings were held in the building now known as Merrill's pottery, and, subsequently, in a hall on the site now occupied by the store of Wolf, Church & Beck. Among those who became

* By Rev. Richard Eddy.

interested in the movement was Dr. Eliakim Crosby, then a man of wealth and great enterprise in business. An organization was effected in a few months. Dr. Crosby, Minor Spicer, Jacob and Jesse Allen and Henry Chittenden being among the more prominent members. Wholly at the expense of Dr. Crosby, and under the superintendence of Mr. Loring, a stone church edifice 44x57 feet, surmounted by a steeple 100 feet high, was erected, and dedicated in November, 1839. The cost of the building was about $8,000. Mr. Jesse Allen presented the church with a fine organ, and the building was completely furnished with the church conveniences of that day. Mr. Loring was installed as Pastor on the day of the dedication, and the membership then amounted to about one hundred persons. Dr. Crosby was at this time engaged in the construction of a canal, commonly known as "The Chuckery Race," for the purpose of bringing water power from the Cuyahoga, at the falls, to Akron, a project which proved to be a disastrous failure, involving the doctor in financial ruin. To relieve his embarrassment in a measure, the members of the church organized a stock company, and bought the church building, paying therefor $7,000. Mr. Loring resigned in the fall of 1839, and was succeeded by Rev. Nelson Doolittle, whose pastorate extended through several years. To him succeeded Revs. J. G. Foreman and Z. Baker. Under the latter there were divisions growing out of the introduction by the Pastor, of skeptical theories and so-called Spiritualism. The building needing extensive repairs, and the church becoming discouraged, the edifice was at last sold by the stockholders to the Baptist society, by whom it is now held and occupied.

A new effort to organize a church was made in November, 1872, when twenty-four persons adopted and subscribed a profession of faith and church government—John R. Buchtel, Moderator; S. M. Burnham, Clerk; Avery Spicer and Talmon Beardsley, Deacons. Rev. G. S. Weaver was chosen Pastor in April, 1873, and the church held its meetings in the lecture room of Buchtel College. Thirty members were added to the church during the first year of Mr. Weaver's pastorate; twenty-three the second year. In December, 1876, Mr. Weaver resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Canfield, whose term of service lasted about eighteen months, during which time there was a small increase of membership. Rev. E. L. Rexford, D. D., became Pastor in April, 1878, and remained till July, 1880, when he resigned. During Dr. Rexford's pastorate, the church completed the erection, at a cost of about $45,000, of an elegant church edifice, on the corner of Broadway and Mill street. Large accessions were also made to the membership. The present Pastor, Rev. Richard Eddy, commenced his labors in September, 1880. The officers of the Church, elected in January, 1881, are W. D. Shipman, Moderator; S. M. Burnham, Clerk; J. H. Pendleton, Treasurer; Ferdinand Schumacher, John R. Buchtel, D. S. Wall, George W. Weeks, J. H. Pendleton, Dr. William Murdock, S. M. Burnham, William Hardy, D. T. Parsons, Trustees. The present membership is 160.

A Sunday school, the membership unknown, was established in connection with the early organization. The present school was organized in 1872, and has a membership of 190, with an average attendance of 160. The present Superintendent is Mr. George W. Weeks.

The creed of the Church is expressed in the following Profession of Belief, adopted by the Universalist Convention in 1803:

I. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

II. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

The Church of Christ of Akron was organized in 1839, but its history dates back several years beyond the period of its formation as a church. The following sketch was furnished by its Pastor, Elder C. C. Smith:

In the history of every church, there is first, the period of struggle previous to organization, when a few devoted persons, strong in faith and conviction, fight for a place among the workers in God's vineyard. This time of warfare in this church occupied about ten years preceding the beginning of the history of the Akron Church of Christ proper. From the time when Elder

William Hayden and E. B. Hubbard preached a few sermons in Middlebury in 1829, to the organization of the church in 1839. Some of the first fruits of the early seed-sowing was the baptizing of William Pangburn and Mrs. Judge Sumner, by Elder O. Newcomb ; also the baptizing of Mrs. Pangburn and Levi Allen (still a member of the church), by Elder Hayden.

Prominent at this early time may be noticed Elder M. S. Wilcox, who preached as opportunity permitted, in schoolhouses and private residences. A discussion was held in Middlebury between him and a Methodist minister of the name of Graham. The name of Elder A. B. Green is also prominent in the early history of the church. We could not very well give too much prominence to the labors of two women connected with this work, viz., Mrs. Dr. Parker and Mrs. J. N. Botsford. Brother A. S. Hayden says : "These were the days of heart-song and heaven-reaching prayers and the preaching ! It was hail mingled with rain. The prolonged hour flitted away unconsciously. The group of Disciples tarried, exhorted each other, sung warmly and feelingly a parting hymn, and with a final, earnest supplication, they commended one another to the good Shepherd and separated. But they were unspeakably happy !"

In the year 1839, Brothers Bently and Bosworth came at the call of the brethren, and in the building on Main street, now occupied by Merrill's pottery, they organized, with thirty-two members, into the Church of Christ of Akron, and with Levi Allen and Samuel Bangs as Elders ; W. R. Storer and Jonah Allen, Deacons. Although organized into a society, the church had no regular place of meeting. Sometimes it came together at Middlebury, and sometimes in Akron in schoolhouses and private residences. In 1843, a meeting was held by Elder John Cochrane, assisted by Elder John Henry, of Mahoning County (of whom it was said, he "was swift to hear, but not slow to speak"), which resulted in forty-nine conversions to Christ, and in greatly increasing the influence of the church. Shortly after this, the church purchased a small frame building on a lot on High street, the present site of the German Lutheran Church building and parsonage, which was its first home.

In 1845, Dr. William F. Pool moved into Akron, and while practicing his profession, greatly strengthened the church, "laboring in word and doctrine." In 1849, M. J. Streator became Pastor of the flock, remaining with it about ten months. In 1854, W. S. Gray commenced his three years' service for the church ; in 1857, during his last year's stay, it sold the above mentioned house and lot. For six years the church rented Tappin Hall, on Market street, for its place of meeting. Here Elder Warren Belding held for them a very successful meeting, and here they were blessed with the labors of Elder J. Carroll Stark. In 1861, Elder J. G. Encil commenced his pastorate. While he still remained with the church, a lot was purchased in 1863, and the building now occupied was erected at a cost of about $6,000. Then came the following ministers in the order named : J. O. Beardsley, L. R. Norton, R. L. Howe, L. Cooley, John L. Rowe, R. G. White, F. M. Greene and C. C. Smith, the present Pastor. The pastorate of L. Cooley was the longest of any, five years, and his memory is still held dear by those who labored with him. The labors of R. G. White during three years were signalized by a large ingathering of souls, and the establishing of the Mission Church at Middlebury, Sixth Ward of Akron, resulting in eighty members going out from the church for that purpose.

The officers of the church at the present time are : Elders—Levi Allen, Dr. William Sisler, Jacob Rhodes and C. C. Smith. Deacons—William Allen, Bennett Smetts, William Weston, Elijah Briggs, Edwin A. Barber, John Noble and J. P. Teeple. Clerk—Horton Wright. Treasurer—Albert Allen. There is upon the church books, 444 members, a net increase of 164 members during the four years of the last pastorate. It is in a vigorous and healthy condition, and stands first among the churches of Christ in the State in its liberality to establish the cause at home and abroad. Then there is the unwritten history of the struggles and triumphs of the individual members, and the unrecorded number who have taken membership from the church below to the church above. The names of the following ministers (not mentioned above) were prominently connected with the early work of the church here : Elders A. S. Hayden, J. W. Jones, Benjamin Franklin and R. Moffett.

The Sunday school was in existence as far back as 1845, but was not permanently organized until 1864, under Brother Beardsley's ad-

ministration, since which time it has been steadily on the increase. Mrs. Harvy, Daniel Storer, Camden Rockwell, J. P. Teeple and Byron Grove were, at different times, Superintendents, and stand prominently connected with the work. The present Superintendent is John Noble; Assistant, Charles Trarler; Clerks, Eugene and P. Rowe. During 1880, the average attendance was 160; average collection, per Lord's Day, $5.60. It is but just to state that the attendance would be much greater if there were accommodations in the house for a larger school.

In September, 1876, the sisters organized "The Akron Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions," with Mrs. Levi Allen as President. The society has been in a flourishing condition from the start, and is now one of the largest and most efficient societies of the kind in the State.

The Congregational Church, although one of the oldest churches in the Western Reserve, did not organize in Akron as early as some of the other denominations. The following sketch of "the Congregational Church of Akron," was written, at our request, by the Pastor, Rev. T. E. Monroe:

On the 30th of May, 1842, a number of persons met to consider the expediency of organizing the present Congregational Church. A resolution was then adopted, declaring such organization desirable, and appointing a committee of three gentlemen—Mr. Seth Sackett, Mr. H. B. Spellman and Mr. A. R. Townsend—to prepare a confession of faith and a covenant, as a basis for final and permanent organization. At the same meeting a similar committee was appointed to prepare a statement of the reasons which seemed to require another church organization, and to invite neighboring ministers to assist in forming it. The meeting then adjourned to January 2, 1843. At this adjourned meeting, the articles of faith and the covenant were approved, and their adoption deferred to the 8th of June, at which time a Council was convened, to which these proceedings, with the reasons which justified them, were submitted for advice. This Council was composed of Rev. Seagrove Magill, of Tallmadge; Rev. Joseph Merriam, of Randolph; Rev. Mason Grosvenor, of Hudson, and Rev. William Clark, of Cuyahoga Falls. This Council advising the formation of a church, it was organized by twenty-two persons signing the confession of faith and covenant. On the 3d of July, nine others united with the infant church, when, on the 7th of July, with thirty-one members, the first election of officers was made, Mr. H. B. Spellman being elected Deacon and Mr. Allen Hibbard being chosen Clerk.

On the 1st of May, 1843, Rev. Isaac Jennings, having ministered to the church for six months as a supply, was called to be its first Pastor. This call was accepted, and on the 14th of June following he was ordained and installed. In June, 1845, the society completed a comfortable house of worship, situated on North Main street, at a cost of $1,800. Mr. Jennings remained Pastor of the church until June 7, 1847, when he tendered his resignation. Several meetings of the church having been held at which he was urged to withdraw his resignation, it was reluctantly accepted on the 7th of February following, and the separation was approved by Council, convened upon the joint request of the church and Pastor, on the 12th of February, 1847. Rev. W. R. Stevens supplied the pulpit of the church from November, 1847, until May, 1849, when Rev. N. P. Bailey began his ministry to this people. On the 7th of October following, he was ordained and installed by Council. This relation continued until May, 1856, when Mr. Bailey tendered his resignation. This resignation was accepted on the 3d day of August following, without convening a Council. The church was supplied by Rev. A. Duncasson from February, 1857, to November, 1858, when Rev. Abram E. Baldwin was invited to officiate as Pastor for one year, with reference to future settlement. This invitation was accepted, and at the close of this engagement it was renewed, and, in February, 1860, he was ordained by Council convened upon invitation of the church, and his ministry continued until May, 1861. On December 30, 1861, the church called the Rev. Carlos Smith to become its Pastor, who accepted the call, and entered upon his pastorate February 2, 1862. The church at this time had a membership of about sixty. It had been heartily engaged in the great reforms of the day, and its new Pastor cordially cooperated in every work which sought the purity of society and the progress of reform.

During Mr. Smith's pastorate, the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of about $40,000, and the membership of the church in-

creased from 60 to 268. About three hundred members had united with the church during this time, a flourishing Sunday school had been maintained, and the church had prospered in all its activities. In the winter of 1873, after a pastorate of eleven years, which had endeared him to the entire people, Mr. Smith resigned his relation to the church, but remained a communicant of it until his death, which occurred April 22, 1877, as the bell was tolling for morning service, at the age of seventy-six years. Few ministers have been so widely beloved or have made so warm personal friends.

During the winter of 1873, the church called Rev. T. E. Monroe, who commenced his ministry here on the first Sabbath of April, 1873, and is still Pastor of the church. During this time, new Sunday school rooms have been built below, and a gallery, accommodating 150 people, built in the audience-room above. An organ floor and small choir have been built in the rear of the church. These improvements, with repairs, cost $5,000, and furnish accommodations for a Sunday school of 400 children and sittings for 750 people in the audience. The present membership is a little more than six hundred resident members, with about one hundred who are absent. The various benevolent activities of the church are earnestly prosecuted, and the church enters the current year with fresh hopes of usefulness.

On the night of the second Saturday of February, 1881, the house was seriously damaged by fire to an extent requiring $9,000 for repairs. Extensive improvements are at present proposed, and subscriptions are now circulating for this purpose which will, if executed, afford convenient accommodation for 550 children in the Sabbath school rooms, and 950 sittings in the audience room. The church is to be heated throughout with steam, every pew having its steam-heated foot-rest, and every class-room its radiators. A superior organ will be procured, open-grate fires to be introduced as an attractive feature, and every convenience for social and public church work amply provided.

The Sunday school has been for eight years under the efficient management of Mr. Samuel Findly, to whom it is indebted for its eminent order and intelligence. Mr. Henry Perkins, an officer beloved by all our pupils, was elected to the office of Superintendent for the current year, and, though the school suffered seriously from changes rendered necessary by the fire, it is regaining its numbers and its interest.

Should the present plans for improvement be carried out, this church will be very amply furnished for a growing future work, and ought to prosper in the years to come quite as much as in those gone by.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlebury (Sixth Ward of Akron) is one of the very old churches of Summit County, or, rather, has grown out of the old Middlebury Methodist Church. In a very early period of the history of the county, the Rev. Doctor Clark and the Rev. Mr. Monk, of Tallmadge, preached at this place. From the present Pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Arundel, we obtained some of the facts pertaining to the history of this church, and which are here given.

What is now known as the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Akron was formerly part of a circuit consisting of Tallmadge, Pleasant Valley, Mogadore, Brimfield and Middlebury. Soon after, or about the time of the annexation of Middlebury to the city proper, in 1870, this church was set off as a charge by itself, and, since that time, has been supplied by the following clergymen: Revs. Painter, Greer, Elliott, Merchant, Wilson, Corry, Randolph, and Arundel, the present Pastor. Some three years ago, the old building was entirely remodeled, under the efficient direction of Mr. Jacob Snyder, architect of Akron, at a cost of $3,000. The audience-room and parlor are very neat and conveniently arranged, and, together with the Sunday-school room, have just been handsomely decorated by Messrs. Diehl and Caskey, of this city. The present membership is about eighty-five. The Sunday school has some two hundred enrolled on its books, and an average attendance of one hundred and fifty.

The following historical sketch of the First German Reformed Church of Akron was furnished for this work by the Pastor, Rev. J. Dahlmann. The First German Reformed Church of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, had its origin in and was the continuation of the German Evangelical Protestant congregation which was organized about 1842, and worshiped in the stone church on North High street near the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal. The building still stands, but is now turned into a dwelling house. The Lutheran element separated from

the congregation in 1852 and organized a congregation of their own. The Reformed element remained and continued their organization until the year 1855, when it united with the German Reformed Church of Akron and became identified with it. Before the two congregations united their interests, the latter had already purchased the frame church building of the Baptists on the northwest corner of Broadway and East Center streets. After uniting their interests, they mutually assumed the responsibility to cancel the debt which still rested on the church property. Divine services were held in the English and German languages on alternate Sundays by Rev. L. C. Edmonds, a young minister of talent and energy.

The English portion of the congregation did not possess sufficient activity to go forward energetically. After Rev. L. C. Edmonds had resigned, the German portion, not wishing to be long without a Pastor, called Rev. John F. Engelbach, of the German Reformed Church in the United States as their minister. They had undertaken much and were successful. Under the pastorate of Rev. J. F. Engelbach, the German portion of the congregation—the English portion merely existing in name—obtained a charter, and was incorporated on the 27th day of April, 1857, as the First German Reformed Church of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio.

The following are some of the original members: John Heintz, Philip Heintz, Louis Koch, Joh. Kling, Peter Brecht, Carl Schwing, J. Jacob Grether, George Billau, Jacob Grether, George Grether, Michael Grether, Friedrick Gessler, George Angne, Carl Nähr, Joh. Brobt, Nicolaus Fuchs, Adam Schaaf, Joh. Schaab, Joh. Fink, William Fink, Conrad Fink, Jacob Steigner, Christoph Baumgartel, Joh. Hätterich, Christoph Oberholz, Conrad Zettel, Gottfried Stegner, Andreas Koch, Joh. Gush and Friedrick Haushalter, etc.

The First German Reformed Church continued to worship in the house of God which they owned conjointly with the English portion or the German Reformed Church of Akron, Ohio, until the fall of 1858, when the former bought the latter out and obtained full possession of the church property which they still hold.

Rev. J. F. Engelbach labored faithfully for the welfare of the congregation, and resigned near the end of the year 1860. They were for some time without a Pastor.

Rev. Robert Koehler, formerly of Mount Eaton, Ohio, took charge of the congregation in April, 1861, and entered as Chaplain of volunteers in the United States service in August, 1864. Very little progress was made during his pastorate, and this was that the congregation was separated from other congregations and became a charge itself.

Mr. J. D. Leemann, an educated schoolteacher, preached over two years to the congregation, and established a parochial school in the German language on the northwest corner of South High and East Center streets. This school flourished for some time, and with its discontinuance his labors came to a close, especially when the consistory and the congregation forbid him to preach any longer for them.

Rev. John Baumgärtner, an educated minister, from Canton Berne, Switzerland, who had been Pastor for some time of a Reformed congregation in Pittsburgh, Penn., was chosen as Pastor. He entered upon his labors in the fall of 1866, and continued until September 18, 1870. During his pastorate, a new constitution for the congregation was drawn up and accepted, and an attempt made to sever the connection of the congregation with the Reformed Church in the United States which was not successful.

Rev. Christoph Schiller, from Limaville, Ohio, was by the congregation unanimously elected as Pastor on October 16, 1870, and entered upon his duties on November 27, 1870. He was successful in rescuing the congregation from ruin and enervate it to new life. It began to live again and became conscious of its duty as a Christian congregation. Under his labors, the congregation increased in membership and activity, and purchased and enlarged the parsonage next to the church on East Center street. In the summer of 1876 he resigned, and moved to Toledo, Ohio.

Rev. Julius Herold, of Charleston, Ind., was his successor by unanimous election, and entered upon the pastorate in July, 1876. He was active, and caused the church edifice to be remodeled inside, and the purchasing of over seven acres of land on the west end of the city, north of Market street, for a burial-place, which was dedicated in August, 1880, for that purpose. After having resigned his pastorate



N. B. Stone

in August, he continued his labors until November 14, 1880.

Rev. Jacob Dahlmann, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., succeeded him on the 9th of December, 1880. He was born in Barmen, Rhein Prussia, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1848, and entered upon his studies for the Christian ministry in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn., in 1855. After graduating in honor in 1860, he pursued his theological studies at the seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Penn., under Dr. Philip Schaff and others. There was a call extended to him, in 1862, to go to Philadelphia, Penn., and organize the Emanuel's German Reformed Church in West Philadelphia, to which he responded, and, after laboring nearly nineteen years in his first charge, having built a large and beautiful church and parsonage, he accepted a call from this congregation for the purpose of leaving the general church work, which became too burdensome for him, to other hands. Having served the Reformed Church, especially the German portion thereof, in the East in various ways, he continues to be Assistant Stated Clerk of the General Synod of said church, and it is hoped that his pastorate will, his life being spared, be of long duration and crowned with great success.

The church edifice, on the northwest corner of Broadway and East Center streets, was erected more than forty years ago, by the Baptist congregation. It is a frame building, massive in timbers, 40x60 feet, with four large pillars in front, and a steeple, in which Summit County placed a bell more than twenty-five years ago for the purpose of announcing the time for the convening of the court, and until lately to give the alarm for fire.

The congregation has 420 communicants and 280 unconfirmed members. The Pastor is Rev. Jacob Dahlmann, D. D.; the Elders, John Kling and John George Eberhard; the Deacons are Henry Schmiedel, Charles Brodt, Louis Müller and Peter Kuhn. These form the consistory of the congregation, and constitute at the same time the Board of Trustees.

The Sunday school of the congregation was organized by Mr. John Heintz, in 1857, with 20 to 30 scholars, and who continued to be Superintendent until 1862, when the school had increased to 50 and more scholars. Elder John Kling and others held the office of Superintendent of the Sunday school. Elder John George Eberhard was, during the last ten years or more, on or off Superintendent until lately, when the Pastor, Rev. Jacob Dahlmann, D. D., became (ex officio) Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Sunday school is held every Sunday morning from 9 to 10:30 o'clock. There are 150 children on the roll, and 130 or more in regular attendance in the summer and 110 in the winter.

Grace Reformed Church has been in existence in Akron for a third of a century. The following historical sketch is by Rev. Emil P. Herbruck, its present Pastor: Grace Reformed Congregation was organized on the 5th of March, 1853, by Rev. N. Gehr, Missionary of the German Reformed Church in the United States. At a meeting held in the old Universalist Church on High street, a constitution was adopted, and signed by the following persons: John Weimer, Catharine Weimer, Thomas Moore, Susanna Moore, William Heil, Esther Heil, Philip Kremer, Henry Rinehart, Sophia Rinehart and Magdalena Kremff. Rev. N. Gehr was elected Pastor, and served the congregation about one year. He was followed by Revs. P. J. Spangler, L. Edmonds, J. Schlasser, J. F. Helm, William McCaughey, W. H. H. Snyder, S. S. Miller, J. M. Mickley and I. E. Graff, in pastorates ranging from one to three years in length. In May, 1868, Rev. Edward Herbruck accepted a call to the charge, and under his direction it enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity than at any previous time. He labored in the congregation successfully for four years, though having almost unsurmountable difficulties to overcome. Rev. M. Laucks became his successor, and served for about two years. In April, 1876, Rev. Emil P. Herbruck assumed the pastorship, and has discharged its duties ever since.

The first edifice was bought at second-hand from the Congregational Church in Middlebury, and moved piece-meal to the present lot on Broadway, where it was in constant use by the congregation for eighteen years. In 1881, it became apparent that a new building was necessary to meet the growing demands of the church. Accordingly, on the third Sunday in April, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid. It is built of brick, with stone

dressing, and is 52x80 feet in dimensions. The auditorium is amphitheatrical in shape, and, in connection with a quarter gallery, has a seating capacity of about five hundred. The commodious basement is arranged for the Sunday school, with class-rooms of semicircular form. The building is neat and attractive, furnished with the modern conveniences, and cost $15,000.

The present membership of the church is 270, and is constantly increasing. The officers for the year 1881 are: Elders, John Weimer and Frank Bolander; Deacons, John Kritz, Isaac Kittenger, Jacob Baus and A. F. Hunsicker.

The Sunday school was organized in 1853, and has been kept up ever since, though with a somewhat fluctuating attendance. It is at present in a flourishing condition, having an average attendance of 175. The school is well conducted by its Superintendent, G. F. Eberhard.

The German Zion's Lutheran Church* was organized on the 6th day of August, 1854, by the Rev. P. J. Buehl. The original members were J. Beyruther, N. Henke, Ch. Baumgaertel, J. Grad, D. Steinhagen, J. Rogler, J. Bauernfeind, E. Seidel, J. Dietz, W. Gerdts, H. Wishmeier, Mrs. W. Beck, Ch. Schmidt, L. Strobel, W. Strobel, A. Voss, N. Oellrich, G. Kling, J. Feuchter, I. Frank, G. Proehl, C. Kroeger, Mrs. Kaiser, J. Harter, G. Beck, J. Miller, W. Schroeder, P. Bibricher, E. Ditles, W. Hageman, J. Bernitt, D. Lamparter, J. Stein, C. Reinhard, S. Schmidt, G. Miller, J. Wolf, J. Brod, G. Goetz, J. Bitsch, Mrs. Sorrik, Ch. Nehr, J. Reibly, Mr. Schneider, G. Tents, Mrs. Shönefield, Mr. Dresler. In 1855, the society purchased a church edifice for their own from the Disciples, a building which was the pioneer house of worship in Akron, having been erected in 1834–35, by the Congregationalists, on a portion of the present court house grounds. Rev. Buehl having accepted a call to the Lutheran Church at Massillon, Rev. G. Th. Gotsch was called as his successor in 1864, who served the congregation until 1872, when the present Pastor, Rev. H. W. Lothmann, was called, and took charge of the congregation. On account of the rapidly growing membership, a larger structure as a place of worship became a necessity, and, on the 16th day of September, 1877, the present building, costing $16,000, was solemnly dedicated to the services of the triune God. It is situated at the corner of High and Quarry streets, and covers a space 50x100 feet, with a spire 150 feet high; it has a seating capacity of about five hundred people, and is built of brick. The congregation at present consists of about one hundred and fifty families with 450 communicants. A school containing 130 scholars, is connected with the church, in which the children are taught both the German and English languages, Mr. F. Strieter acting as teacher. The school is held in the old church building, which was removed to the rear of the lot back of the new church edifice. The present officers of the church are as follows: George Haas, Treasurer; F. Manthey, W. Wiese and W. Woehler, Trustees; Ch. Baumann, H. Dietz and F. Kunz, Vestrymen.

St. Bernard Catholic Church* (German) was organized in 1861. In that year, the few German families deemed it proper to form a separate congregation, and for this purpose gathered in the cooper-shop of George Roth, on Green street. The number of families then were twenty-three, and they resolved to separate from St. Vincent De Paul's Church, to which they had belonged up to that time. A church was formed under the title of St. Bernard Catholic Church. The lot on the northeast corner of Center and Broadway was purchased, where the present building of the society stands. Rev. Father Loure, of St. Peter's Church, Cleveland, attended the little flock for some time, and, in 1862, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by Very Rev. Father Loure. In June, 1862, Rev. Louis Shiele was appointed the first regular Pastor of the congregation, and remained one year. In January, 1863, they took possession of their new building, and, in July, of the same year, Rev. Peter Donnerhoffe succeeded Father Louis Shiele, and, on the 19th of July, 1866, Rev. Father Donnerhoffe was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Broun, the present Pastor.

In 1865, the residence of the Pastor was purchased, at a cost of about $2,200.; in 1866, the cemetery was purchased for $2,500; in 1867, the schoolhouse was built at a cost of $1,400; in 1868, the church was renovated throughout, and stained-glass windows put in,

*By Rev. H. W. Lothmann.

*By Rev. J. B. Broun.

at a cost of $1,150; in 1870, two bells were bought, at a cost of $1,350; in 1872, the organ was purchased, costing $1,260; in 1874, some improvements were made at a cost of $1,200; in 1877, the tower on the church was built, at a cost of $2,600; the church frescoed at a cost of $400 more, and a large bell bought at $946, and other improvements at a cost of $200. In 1880, an addition was built to the church at a cost of $12,000. The present strength of the church is about three hundred families, with some four hundred attendants at the Sunday school. At the school, conducted under charge of the Church, the attendance is about two hundred and eighty children.

The Akron Hebrew congregation dates its organization back to the year 1865. On the 2d of April of that year, the following named gentlemen met and formed themselves into a society, to be known as the Akron Hebrew Association, the object of the association to be the establishment of a school and synagogue, for the promotion of the educational, moral and religious interests of the Jewish community. The charter members were Michael Joseph, Theo. Rice, J. L. Joseph, S. B. Hopfman, Simon Joseph, H. W. Moss, Isaac Levi, S. M. Ziesel, Moses Joseph, Herman F. Hahn, J. N. Leopold, D. Leopold, Louis Calish, Caufman Koch and Jacob Koch. The first Jewish residents in Akron were Mr. Isaac Levi and Mr. Caufman Koch, who were engaged in business in Akron as early as the year 1845, when Akron was a mere village. Mr. S. B. Hopfman came to Akron in the year 1851; Mr. H. Moss in the year 1856; Mr. Michael Joseph in the year 1864, and thus the Jewish population gradually increased, until at the present writing (March, 1881), it numbers 175 souls, while the books of the congregation show a membership of 30. Owing to the fact that the congregation has never called upon the community at large for pecuniary assistance, a policy to which, until now, it has strictly adhered, its financial strength has been slow but steady, and constant in its development. For four years after its foundation, the congregation found itself unable to provide a permanent place of worship; but had to content itself with the establishment of a school for instruction in German, Hebrew, Jewish history and religion; holding religious service only on special occasions, and on holidays. In the fall of the year 1869, the congregation rented a hall and fitted up a synagogue and school on the third floor in Allen's Block, which it occupied for five years, when the steady increase in membership made the rooms inadequate, and its financial prosperity enabled it to secure more commodious quarters. In the meanwhile, the Congregation had purchased "burial grounds" adjoining the Akron Rural Cemetery; but, the "grounds" being unsuitable, they were exchanged, October 15, 1871, for a large section in the southeast corner of the Akron Rural Cemetery, the congregation paying the cemetery association the additional sum of $1,000. The new synagogue and school-room, which were located in Clark's building, were dedicated on the 26th of October, 1874. Besides supporting a school and synagogue, employing a regular teacher and minister, and purchasing burial grounds, the congregation responded freely to appeals to its benevolence, contributing in the year 1868, $477 to the newly-established Jewish Orphan Asylum in Cleveland, and, sending in November, 1871, $198, raised by voluntary subscription, to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. In the year 1880, the increased membership, and the additional number of pupils, compelled the Congregation to seek new accommodations, and the third floor of the newly-erected Barber Block was leased for a term of five years. Over a thousand dollars were expended in fitting up the synagogue and school-room, which were dedicated to divine worship on the 23d of July, 1880, and which will compare favorably with the temples of many much larger congregations. As an adjunct to the congregation, the ladies organized a society called "Der Schweslerbund," which has been in existence for over thirteen years, and which has nobly assisted in promoting the great objects of the congregation. During the sixteen years of its existence, the executive power of the congregation has been in the hands of the following nine Presidents: Isaac Levi, Moses Joseph (two terms), H. F. Hahn, S. B. Hopfman (two terms), Isidor Cohn, George Marienthal, and the present presiding officer, Benjamin Desenberg. The first minister was the Rev. N. Hirsch, succeeded in regular order by Rev. N. L. Holstein, Rev. J. Jesselson, Rev. A. Suhler, Rev. A. Schreier, Rev. A. Burgheim and the present minister Rabbi S. M. Fleischman. This is the history of the Akron Hebrew Congregation from the days of its inauguration to

the present time. Its prosperous condition indicates a bright future, and it is hoped that when the congregation is again compelled to remove from its present location, it will dedicate a temple built by its own money on its own property.—[*Written by Rabbi S. M. Fleischman for this work.*]

Calvary Church, of the Evangelical Association of Akron, was organized in 1866, by Rev. H. F. S. Sichley, of the Bristol Circuit. To the Rev. L. W. Hankey, the Pastor, we are indebted for the following facts pertaining to this church: Calvary Church was organized with the following members: Benjamin Stahl (leader), Catharine Stahl, Henry Nicholas, Catharine Nicholas, Samuel Nicholas, Leah Nicholas, Joseph Nicholas, Martha Nicholas, Louisa Cook, Nancy Henninger, W. W. Farnsworth, Margaret Farnsworth and John and Eliza Shaffer. In 1867, it was determined by Conference that Akron should be made a Mission, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Sichley. There was no preaching, however, in the early part of the the year, on account of being unable to obtain a suitable building. A church was commenced during the year and the basement completed, and dedicated in October, 1867, by Rev. John Stull, Presiding Elder. The dedicatory sermon was preached by him, on the 6th of October. During the winter of 1867–68, the main audience-room of the church was finished, and dedicated to the service of God May 3, 1868, by Rev. Joseph Long, Bishop. The building, which is a substantial frame, cost about $4,000, outside of considerable work and material, which was contributed by individual members. It has been remodeled and improved since it was originally built, and is now a handsome and commodious church edifice, located in South Akron.

The following Pastors have been called to the charge since organization: Revs. Jesse Lerch, A. Swartz, H. E. Strauch, A. E. Dreisbach, S. S. Condo, A. Vandersoll, and the present Pastor, Rev. L. W. Hankey. The membership at this time is two hundred and twenty-seven.

The Sunday school of this church was organized on the 27th of October, 1867, and numbered at the time about forty scholars. It has continued since without interruption, and, at the present time, is in a very flourishing state, with a general attendance of 240 scholars, under the superintendence of W. S. Youts.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Akron, Ohio, was organized in the spring of 1870. The pioneer work which resulted in this organization was performed by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and Rev. S. Laird, now of Philadelphia, Penn. There were about thirty members at the time of its organization. The first regular Pastor of the congregation was Rev. U. P. Ruthrauff, now deceased. It was during his ministry that the fine gothic church on Prospect street was built and the parsonage purchased, at a cost of about $45,000. The church, though not yet completed in its towers and Sunday school arrangements, was consecrated in June, 1872. Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff soon after resigned the charge and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Fahs, the present Pastor, who took charge of the congregation in October, 1872. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and ninety-five communicant members.

The Sunday school was organized soon after the organization of the congregation, and numbers about one hundred and twenty-five scholars, with an average attendance of about one hundred. Mr. R. N. Kratz is the Superintendent.—[*Written by Rev. J. F. Fahs.*]

The Church of Christ of Middlebury, or the Sixth Ward of Akron, is of recent organization. The facts for the following sketch of it were furnished by the Pastor, Elder T. D. Butler: The Church of Christ, Middlebury, Summit County, Ohio, was organized March 30, 1875, with eighty members, and the following officers: H. J. White, A. Brown, M. Jewett, Elders; F. W. Inman, G. F. Kent, T. H. Botsford and Richard Whitmore, Trustees; G. F. Kent and T. H. Botsford, Deacons; S. C. Inman, Clerk, and Almon Brown, Treasurer. The membership of the church at present is eighty-five. The first Pastor was Elder H. J. White. He has been followed by Elders F. M. Green, R. G. White, J. W. James, W. H. Rogers (in the order named), and by the present Pastor, Elder T. D. Butler. The church building is quite a model of architectural beauty, and was erected in 1878, at a cost of about $6,000.

The Sunday school of this church was organized during the summer of 1875, and is in a flourishing condition, with an average attendance of about eighty children, under the superintendence of C. J. Robinson.

CHAPTER XI.*

CITY OF AKRON—EDUCATIONAL HISTORY—THE EARLY SCHOOLS—PERFECTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS—BUCHTEL COLLEGE—PRESIDENT AND FACULTY—ENDOWMENT, ETC.

Precepts and rules are repulsive to a child, but happy illustrations winneth him.—*Tupper.*

IN a history of Akron, its common schools and educational facilities occupy a prominent place. The following historical sketch of the schools of the city was written by Judge C. Bryan, and is so full and complete that we incorporate it almost bodily in this work. It is as follows: "In 1846, there were within the incorporated limits of the village of Akron, 690 children between the ages of four and sixteen years. Of this number, there was an average attendance at the public and other schools the year through of not more than 375. During the summer of 1846, one of the district schools was taught in the back room of a dwelling house. Another was taught in an uncouth, inconvenient and uncomfortable building, gratuitously furnished by Capt. Howe, for the use of the district. There were private schools, but these were taught in rooms temporarily hired, and unsuited for the purpose in many respects. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and grammar were more or less attended to in the private and public schools; but of the above number, there were, as estimated, 200 who did not attend school at all, who ought to have been receiving the benefits of good school instruction.

"It was in view of this state of things that Rev. I. Jennings, then a young man, and Pastor of the Congregational Church of Akron, self-moved, set himself to work to re-organize the common schools of Akron. There were many friends of a better education in the place, who co-operated with Mr. Jennings, and, on the 16th of May, 1846, at a public meeting of the citizens, a committee was appointed, of which he was Chairman, 'to take into consideration our present educational provisions and the improvement, if any, which may be made therein.' On the 21st of November, 1846, there was an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Akron, at Mechanics' Hall, at which Mr. Jennings, on behalf of the committee, submitted their report. It was a good, business-like document, clear in its statements, definite in its recommendations, and so just and reasonable in its views, that it received the unanimous approval and adoption of the citizens there assembled, and a committee, consisting of R. P. Spaulding, H. W. King, H. B. Spelman and L. V. Bierce, was appointed to secure the necessary legislation. The following is the plan of the committee: 1. Let the whole village be incorporated into one school district. 2. Let there be established six primary schools in different parts of the village, so as best to accommodate the whole. 3. Let there be one grammar school, centrally located, where instruction may be given in the various studies and parts of studies not provided for in the primary schools, and yet requisite to a respectable English education. 4. Let there be gratuitous admission to each school in the system, for the children of residents, with the following restrictions, viz.: No pupil shall be admitted to the grammar school who fails to sustain a thorough examination in the studies of the primary school, and the teacher shall have power, with the advice and direction of the Superintendent, to exclude for misconduct in extreme cases, and to classify the pupils as the best good of the schools may seem to require. 5. The expense of establishing and sustaining this system of schools shall be thus provided for: First, by appropriating what public school money the inhabitants of the village are entitled to, and what other funds or property may be at the disposal of the board for this purpose; and, secondly, a tax to be levied by the Common Council upon the taxable property of this village for the balance. 6. Let six Superintendents be chosen by the Common Council, who shall be charged with perfecting the system thus generally defined, the bringing of it into operation, and the control of it when brought into operation. Let the six Superintendents be so chosen that the term of office of two of them shall expire each year.

*Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

"The plan was adopted by the Legislature, and embodied in the 'act for the support and better regulation of common schools in the town of Akron,' passed February 8, 1847, with a change in the name and mode of election of officers named in the sixth paragraph only, the the substance being retained. The committee urged in behalf of this plan, that it will secure a thorough classification of pupils, bring different classes into constant fellowship, lay hold of native talent and worth, whether rich or poor, and secure the best superintendence and management. It will not only give the best schools, but the cheapest; for while such instruction as the youth of Akron now get costs about $2,200 a year, or $6.82 for each of the 375 who attend school, under the plan proposed 500 can be instructed for $1,700 a year, or $3.40 a scholar for cost of instruction. The interval between the meetings in May and November, 1846, was improved by Mr. Jennings in collecting information, maturing the plan and elaborating the report. The idea originated with Mr. Jennings, and the labor of visiting every house in the village, to ascertain what children went to school and who did not go, and who went to public schools and who went to private, and how much was paid for school instruction, was performed by him. He went to Cleveland and Sandusky City in the same interest, to see the operation of graded schools there. He procured estimates by competent mechanics, of the cost of erecting a grammar-school building to accommodate 500 pupils, and omitted no detail of the plan that was necessary to show it in organic completeness; and whatever credit and distinction Akron may have enjoyed for being the first to adopt the principle of free graded schools in Ohio, is due to Mr. Jennings. Others saw and felt the need of a system and of better methods of instruction and management, but in his practical and sagacious mind the subject took form and proportion as an organic whole, and under his presentation the plan looked so feasible, so admirable, that hostility was disarmed and the people were eager for its adoption.

"Mr. Jennings was the father and founder of the Akron schools; and, though he did not remain in Akron to see their operation, he gave them their first impulse and direction, and inspired their management and administration. His plan was flexible to the needs of the growth and enlargement, and in essential features remains as it first took form on the statute book. For actions less signal and beneficent, men have been honored and recognized as public benefactors. The first election under the law was in the spring of 1847, and L. V. Bierce, H. B. Spelman, James Mathews, William H. Dewey, William M. Dodge and Joseph Cole constituted the first Board of Education, which organized by choosing L. V. Bierce, President; H. B. Spelman, Secretary, and William H. Dewey, Treasurer. The Town Council appointed J. S. Carpenter, A. B. Berry and H. K. Smith, Examiners. The work of the board for the first year was mainly that of organization. They divided the Akron school district into eight subdistricts, built two primary schoolhouses, 25x32 feet, at a cost of $370 each, purchased two and a half acres of land on Mill, Prospect and Summit streets, at a cost of $2,137.31, on which stood a dwelling-house, which, at an expense of $613.44, was fitted up for a grammar school. Mr. M. D. Leggett, late Commissioner of Patents, was employed as teacher and superintendent at a salary of $500, assisted by Miss Wolcott, at a salary of $200, and Miss Pomeroy, at a salary of $150. The primaries were taught by young ladies, at $3.50 per week. There were two terms of the grammar school, the first commencing in August, and enrolling 127, with an average daily attendance of 112, or eighty-eight per cent; the second term enrolling 188, and having an average attendance of 167, or eighty-nine per cent. The primaries during the year showed an average attendance of fifty-five per cent, and an enrollment during the first term of 641. During the second term, 880 was the number enrolled. Some of these were from without the district. Such was the state of opinion at the first annual report, made in March, 1848, that the board felt called upon to justify the employment of female teachers in the primaries on the ground, first, of economy, and, second, that the Superintendent was required to spend one hour each day in these schools, visiting them in rotation, which the Board believed secured all the advantages to be derived from the employment of male teachers.

"The Akron school law and the operations of the first board under it had a strong opposition from property-holders. The principle of free graded schools had not yet been recognized.

These men felt it a grievance that their property should be taxed to educate the children of the village. An unlimited power of taxation for school purposes had been given the board which they felt to be dangerous, and made an objection to the system. As a peace-offering to this class and to disarm opposition, the first call was for but two mills on the dollar. But the board went farther, asking the Legislature to limit its power to five mills. The act was amended, fixing the limit at four mills a year for school purposes. This change was unfortunate. The State had just changed its rate of taxation for school purposes, by which the amount Akron would otherwise receive was reduced over $300. Schoolhouses had to be built, lots purchased and paid for, and the board was compelled to an economy of management that bordered upon parsimony, and in the second year to lose the services of Mr. Leggett, who was doing well for the school. The board was able, however, to make a good showing in its first annual report in this, that the cost of tuition for each scholar was less than $2 a year—a saving to the town of from $1,340 to $1,776 a year on the common-school system. In the grammar school were taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physiology, natural philosophy, mental philosophy, chemistry, book-keeping, astronomy, phonography, and an hour each week given to composition and declamation. The board bears honorable testimony to the zeal and efficiency of teachers of grammar and primary schools, and to the Board of Examiners for 'efficient and valuable suggestions,' and in view of all the facts may be pardoned if it slightly magnified its work when it said it had given 'the benefits of a *finished* English education to all the children of the town at less than the average rate of tuition under the common-school system.' During the second year, ending March 31, 1849, two new schoolhouses were erected for the primaries, at a cost of $480 each, but the accommodations were still inadequate. The schools were crowded, and more room needed without the means to build. The average daily percentage of attendance in the primaries had risen to be 62 per cent, and that of the grammar fallen to 71 for the first term and 80 for the last. In the third year the subdistricts were increased to nine, the primaries were graded, and the grammar school suspended from April 27 to September 3, 1849. At the latter date, Mr. C. Palmer took the charge under an engagement for two years, assisted by Mrs. Palmer and Mr. Graham. The suspension was a financial necessity, but the board was enabled to speak assuredly of the improvement in the public regard for the schools. 'The ardor of novelty had subsided, but the sober judgment of the people fully sustained the system.' 'We doubt,' the board say, 'whether at any time a motion to relapse into our former chaotic state would have been met by a more determined or numerous opposition than now. In truth, we think our school system may be looked upon as having passed the crisis, and as being fixed in the convictions and cherished in the conscious wants of the people.'

"In the winter of 1850–51, the board entered into a contract with Mr. Charles Brown for laying the foundation of a brick edifice, 70x50 feet, and two stories high, for the grammar school, an undertaking for which there was pressing need on account of the entire unfitness of the building then in use for that purpose. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with due ceremonies Aug. 18, 1851, and the walls finished before the commencement of winter. The grammar school was taught but six weeks during the fifth school year, and closed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Palmer, the Superintendent, not to be opened again until the new building was ready for occupation. The necessity of this suspension lay in the state of the finances and the limited powers of the Board for taxation. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead were employed at $50 a month to teach a high grade primary school, which took the place of the grammar school. The salary of Mr. Palmer was $600. In the fourth annual report the term, 'High School,' first appears in the transactions of the board. During the third and fourth school years, J. S. Carpenter, Esq., is President of the Board, and the reports deal more in certain general aspects, the methods, means and ends of education; less external stimulation, and more of self-help in the school room. The fifth annual report shows the same aptness for comparative statistics as the first and second, and gives the cost of tuition for the whole year: Per scholar upon average enrolled, $2; per scholar upon average attendance,

$2.80; per scholar upon average enumeration, $1.12, and believes an instance cannot be found where so thorough an education can be obtained at so small an expense.

"On the 13th of October, 1853, the new structure was completed and dedicated to the cause of education. The cost of the building was $9,250, and in its plan and appearance was creditable to the then village of Akron. Mr. Samuel F. Cooper was put in charge of the high school, assisted by Mrs. Cooper and Miss Voris; Miss Codding, assisted by Misses Prior and Gilbert, had charge of the grammar school. A nucleus of a philosophical apparatus and geological cabinet was formed under Mr. Cooper. In April, 1856, the engagement of Mr. Cooper closed. In the October following, H. B. Foster, Esq., of Hudson, entered upon the office of instruction and superintendence, and continued until the following spring, when his engagement closed. He was assisted by Misses Bernard and Williamson, all able and competent teachers, with whom the board was loath to part. Mr. Foster declining a re-engagement, Mr. E. B. Olmstead was employed to take his place, and J. Park Alexander was put in charge of the grammar school at $35 per month. The primary teachers were paid from $3.75 to $5. per week. In 1855–56, the grammar school was in charge of Mr. George Root, assisted a part of the year by Misses Angel and McArthur. Mr. Root gave special attention to penmanship and book-keeping in the high school, and his instruction in those branches was attended with marked results. The pay-roll of teachers for the year ending April, 1856, was $2,777.42, including superintendence. In the report made April, 1857, the estimated expense of running the schools for the next year was $4,200, 'including incidentals,' and it was in this report that claim was first made for compensation to members of the board for their services. It was in this report also that the first rule was laid down touching the reading of the Bible and religious instruction in the schools. The following is the rule: 'Teachers may open their schools in the morning by singing with the scholars, or reading a short passage of Scripture (the Lord's prayer, for instance), without note or comment, or without any general exercise, as they may think proper.' In this report also is laid down the rule of the board touching the qualifications of teachers. 'The board, as a general rule, have determined to employ no teachers in the Akron schools but those of *ripe age*, *ample experience* and *successful tact* in their profession, while it is entirely necessary and essential that a teacher shall have a fine education, and an ample fund of general knowledge, it is as important to possess *tact* also.' Besides these, the teacher must have 'great goodness and kindness of heart, indomitable perseverance, *good common sense*, and last, but not least, the qualities, in a measure, of a successful military general.' It might excite our wonder that so rare and so fair a cluster of graces and acquirements could be had for the asking in the year 1854, and at so low figures as from $3.50 a week in the primaries to $65 a month to the principal of the high school and Superintendent of all the schools. The board hints at no difficulty in procuring teachers of ripe age, ample experience, successful tact, fine education, etc., or that the market is not full of that description of candidates for the office of instruction. The high school lot is being graded, and, when done, "the grounds will be planted with forest trees, evergreens and shrubbery, such as will best conduce to the appearance of the place, and, in after years, to the comfort of the scholars.' A substantial stone wall has been erected on the west front, and on the other three sides a tight board fence.

"The Akron School District was, in April, 1857, divided into five subdistricts, in the first and second of which, primary and secondary grades of pupils were to be taught by the same teacher in the same room. In the other subdistricts, the primaries and secondaries were to be taught separately. A course of study is laid down. Reading and spelling run through the four grades, 'writing when desired,' in the secondary, and every day in the grammar and in the high school, 'so as to be able to write a fair hand.' The scholars in the grammar school shall be taught to read and spell the fourth reader fluently; to master the first half of Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic; the whole of Tracy's and Stoddard's Practical as far as interest; the general definitions in grammar; Colton and Fitch's Modern School Geography; to practice writing every day; map drawing; declamation one hour each week, and general practical oral instruction daily. The high school course included, 3d, Stoddard's Practical

Arithmetic, after which Greenleaf's National may be taken up (one class), and the whole school practiced in mental arithmetic; 4th, English grammar and parsing; 5th, map drawing and geography; 6th, philosophy; 7th, history; 8th, physiology; 9th, algebra; 10th, chemistry; 11th, astronomy; 12th, botany and geometry. Declamation and composition to be practiced by each pupil every four weeks. These in their order, the 1st and 2d being occupied by reading, spelling and writing. The Superintendent is to be Principal of the high school and institutes, and spend two hours each week visiting the other public schools of the town, advising with the teachers, examining the classes with reference to their classification, progress and promotion, and to report monthly to the board.

"This outline closes the tenth year of the Akron schools. One of the features of this period is the 'Specimen Schools or Teachers' Institutes', held each Saturday morning in the presence of all the teachers, members of the board, etc. One teacher, by previous appointment, calls her school together on Saturday morning, and pursues her routine course for an hour and a half, and then dismisses it. After this, lectures, discussions, etc. These institutes, the board say, 'have worked admirably.' Teachers were required to attend them. It was in the seventh year of the schools (1854), that we first hear of these 'Specimen Schools or Teachers' Institutes.' They gave way in 1860 to teachers' meetings, which were designed for mutual improvement, and to enable the teacher to keep place with progress in the 'art of teaching.' When Latin and Greek were dropped does not appear, but here is the mind of the board upon the subject: 'The introduction of the study of languages into the high school has often been urged by a few of our citizens; but, the board have been of the opinion that a good practical English education is all that any one has a right to expect or exact at the hands of a generous public.' The Akron schools have now been in operation ten years, and under five different Superintendents, three of whom, Leggett, Palmer and Foster, were capable, competent and valuable men for the place. Their work was mainly that of instruction in the department under their immediate charge; the supervision of other schools being quite nominal, consisting chiefly in occasional visitation. In the existing state of opinion and resources of the board, this was the best that could be done. But the necessity of permanence in the office of superintendence and instruction was being felt. The evils of frequent changes had become apparent. The schools had not at all times maintained the prestige they at first enjoyed, nor the pre-eminence to which they were entitled as the pioneer free graded schools of Ohio. In the eleventh annual report, the board declare their conviction that the 'lowest wages' principle was not the best economy, and that such compensation should be paid for superintendence and instruction as would secure the best skill and ability in both departments. Acting upon these views, Mr. T. C. Pooler, a teacher of experience in the State of New York, was employed as Superintendent, at a salary of $1,000, assisted by Misses M. K. Parsons and H. A. Bernard in the high school. Mr. H. M. Ford, assisted by Miss Coffman, was made Principal of the grammar school. During a part of Mr. Pooler's first year, Misses Angel and Church were his assistants, Miss Bernard coming in the second year. Mr. Pooler retained the position three years, and declined a re-engagement. With him began superintendence and the practice of making annual reports to the board. At this point also begins a change in the school year from the 31st of March, to the 31st of August, consequently this report covers fifty-three weeks of the schools—fifteen in the spring and summer of 1857, and forty weeks from September, 1857, to July, 1858. Hereafter the school year will commence with September. The above statement that with Mr. Pooler, superintendence commenced, must be qualified, for if it commenced it did not continue to any valuable extent. Rule fifth, of the board, adopted September, 1859, provided that 'he shall visit each school at least once in four weeks, and advise and direct the several teachers in regard to classifying and disciplining their pupils.' His reports are practical, and relate to matters with which he is charged. The statistics of enrollment and attendance show an improving condition in these regards.

"The engagement of Mr. I. P. Hole as Principal of the high school and Superintendent commenced September, 1870, at a salary of $900 a year, and continued until September, 1868, during which period his salary was from time to time increased, until it reached $1,500.

Besides this substantial approval by successive boards, Mr. Hole was cordially indorsed, as reports and resolutions of the Board abundantly show. His report as Superintendent was published during the first six years of his engagement, and are useful for the information they contain of the condition of the schools. The average attendance for all the schools is 91 per cent for the year 1866, while for the years 1863 and 1864 it is 78 per cent. The tables accompanying his reports show an increase in enrollment and attendance during this period, and they also show that the number attending the high school as steadily diminished. In 1860 and 1861, the total enrollment in that department was 141; monthly membership, 83, and average daily attendance, 63, while in 1865 and 1866, the total enrollment was 67; monthly membership, 44; average attendance, 41. * * * The schools had become crowded. Six primaries taught during the fall of 1865, and seven during the winter and spring following, had an enrollment of 724 pupils; one secondary school, employing three teachers, enrolled 216, and the grammar school, with three teachers, enrolled 156 pupils. The high school, with an enrollment of 67, employed one teacher regularly, one about half of the time, and the Principal something over one-half. Of all these schools, except the high, he has words of unqualified praise, and of that he says, 'decorum seems to forbid that I should speak.' He makes honorable mention of Mrs. Coburn, who had been associated with him in that department six years, and had resigned, 'as deserving to be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Akron, and the hundreds of young persons whom she had served so earnestly and faithfully.' Rule 13 of the Board, adopted September, 1859, defining the duties of Superintendents, says: 'He shall hold a meeting of the parents at the commencement of each school year, or oftener, and address them in reference to their school duties and obligations.' He did not restrain himself to 'such facts connected with the operation of our public school system as may be of general interest to the community,' but sometimes expressed himself at large on the duties of parent and citizen. In his report of 1863, he notices the assumption of parents and teachers that when pupils have memorized the text-books put into their hands, 'that their work has been well done.' This assumption he says, 'stops too short,' and he proceeds to elaborate his views of the processes of the mind in acquiring knowledge through eight successive and distinct operations, from impressions on one of the five senses, to reason, 'the most important characteristic of rationality.' The moral tone is always good. The report of 1864 contains the first notice of graduation from the high school. Miss P. H. Goodwin, of Akron, is the graduate of this year. We find no published reports of the board or of Mr. Hole, as Superintendent, for the last two years of his connection with the schools, and the history of his period of principalship and superintendence substantially closes with September, 1866. In February, 1868, he tenders his resignation. The board passes a resolution of confidence, 'earnestly invokes the confidence and support of the community as being eminently due to those having charge of our public schools, as Superintendent and teachers, and as at present advised, decline to accept the resignation.' In December, 1865, the board assumes the control of the Spicer Addition to the Akron School District, with about one hundred pupils, and in 1866, enters upon the enlargement of the high school building, by the addition of two wings, with two schoolrooms to each wing, and recitation rooms adjoining. An enlargement of school accommodations had become a necessity, and to meet this expense a loan of $15,000 was authorized by the board in May, 1867, and, in April, 1868, bonds in that amount were provided for by resolution of the board.

"Before entering upon a new period of management and administration of the schools, there are certain points of interest in the past which deserve to be noticed. In the second year of the schools, instruction was given in Latin and Greek languages, and in the fourth year, classes and teachers were commended for thoroughness of training in those branches, as well as for others taught in the high school. When these were dropped does not appear, but probably during the suspension of the grammar school. We have seen the stand taken by the board in 1858 in reference to these branches, but, in August, 1865, Latin and Greek were again admitted by resolution. Tardiness and irregularity of attendance are a grievance from the first organization of the

schools—the refrain of every report down to 1865. Sometimes the remedy was supposed to be with the parents, and sometimes with teachers or pupils, or all combined. The expedient is tried of closing the doors against pupils a few moments after the hour for opening has arrived, and shutting them out until recess. This did not cure the evil. In 1864, three absences during one month were visited with suspension, and boards at succeeding meetings heard and granted restoration. This rule worked better. It put parents to inconvenience ; made them feel the power of the board, and to see that Boards of Education had rights. In 1847–48, the percentage of attendance in the primaries was 55½ ; in the grammar school, 88 per cent ; while in 1866, the percentage of attendance reached 90 per cent for the schools. This improvement became a matter of gratulation with boards and Superintendents. In the report of the board for 1861, jets of humor for the first time appear in these documents. As a Board of Education of Akron, after fourteen years' experience, may be supposed to know something of boards and teachers in general, this board may be allowed to speak on the subject. Of the numerous applications for places as teachers in our schools, and the qualifications, or rather the want of them, which many of those applying exhibit, the board says : 'Without heads or hearts for the teacher's work, come the Jeremy Diddlers, out at the elbows, and the Flora McFlimseys, with nothing to wear, seeking the salaries of the schoolroom to mend their coats and failing fortunes, and to enlarge their scanty wardrobes. Teachers and boards are often sadly at fault in their anatomy of the soul and body of the young. They would define a pupil to be a boy or girl from five to twenty-one years of age, having no heart to make better or keep pure, no bones and joints to grow strong and shapely, no muscles to train and develop to flexibility, no taste for the beautiful to be cultivated, but only a head to be filled with syntaxes and prosodies, with ratios and quantities, with ologies and osophies—only this and nothing more. Herbert Spencer's work on "Education" should be added to the library of all who give or accept this definition of a pupil.' Whether it was the expression of an abstract opinion by the board, or whether it was suggested by the state of things then existing in the high school does not appear, but they say in substance that, inasmuch as the high school had taken the place of the academy and seminary, where attention was paid to ethics and the proprieties of social life, the high school 'should care somewhat for these things.' In 1859, a course of study was prescribed. For the grammar and high school it was a three-years course. There were to be exercises in singing daily by the pupils who could sing. Music was not a branch of instruction, but an exercise. Moral instruction and attention to manners are enjoined upon the first division of the secondary, and in the grammar school, oral instruction in manners and behavior was to be given daily. The board regards its work with favor, and says 'the prominence which it assigns to moral culture, to drawing and to music, heretofore much neglected, will meet with the approbation of all whose approbation is worth having.' Two years later, the course of study was revised—that for the high school enlarged to four years, and the same prescription as to manners and behavior in the grammar school continued. Why this discrimination does not appear, for the board, as we have seen, this year suggested that these matters were being neglected in the high school. To all that the board enjoins in regard to 'morals, manners and behavior,' it may be objected that they 'stop too short.' Standards vary with persons and places, and what the ideal of this board was as to what constituted good morals and manners is left to conjecture. The ninth section of the act for the support and better regulation of common schools in Akron made provision for periodical visitation of the schools by persons to be appointed by the Council and Mayor. With thorough and systematic superintendence of the schools, there would be little or no need of these visitations ; but that period had not yet arrived. Rev. S. Williams was appointed school visitor under that section of the law, and made, in the years 1858 and 1859, his reports to the Council, which were published, and, so far as appears, were the first official visitations made. Mr. Williams was a man of culture and of much experience as a teacher, and competent for the work he undertook. He was too kindly and urbane in manners for trenchant criticism, but he discriminates with candor, and leaves the

reader of his reports means of an opinion as to excellences and defects of particular schools. He marked the absence of historical studies from the grammar and high school, and, in the year following, we find history in the course of study for those departments. With the fifteenth annual report of the board is published the report of R. O. Hammond, Esq., as school visitor for that year. His report shows the value of independent criticism and observation of the conduct and management of the schools. He commends warmly and censures unsparingly. He says: 'The board say in their report that mental philosophy, political economy, moral science and evidences of Christianity are taught in the fourth year. *But they are not taught.* And yet there is no good reason why they are omitted.' He urges the cultivation of vocal music. 'This, in my judgment,' he says, 'should be taught in our schools as a component part of daily instruction. I mean that the principles of music should be taught—taught as a science. In this way, at a small expense, singers with well cultivated voices, able to read music readily, may be fitted for the choir, the concert and the parlor.'

"The school year beginning September 1, 1868, was the beginning of a new period in the history of the Akron schools. Akron had become a city. Its school population numbered 3,007. The growth and promise of the place had brought in new men, and with new business success and prosperity, larger and more liberal views had come to prevail. Akron had no institution or interest it cherished as it did its schools. They had acquired a sure footing in the regard and affection of the people. The report of the board by its President, Dr. Bowen, shows this by its tone of cheerful assurance. Mr. Hole and other teachers of the high and grammar schools had resigned, and it became the duty of the board to fill their places. 'They cast about for teachers who had attained a high rank in their profession, and were known by competent judges to have come honestly by their good reputations.' There were not many such, and the demand was large. 'Other Boards of Education were abroad as bidders, and having made selections, based, as was believed, on a full fitness for the work to be done, it remained for us to pay such prices as would take the teachers we wanted from other bids, and bring them to our schools, instead of allowing them to go elsewhere.' This is frank, free from tone of apology, and the board is to be commended for carrying out so good a programme. Mr. Samuel Findley, a gentleman of good scholarly attainments and ripe experience as a teacher, was secured as Superintendent; Mrs. N. A. Stone, of State-wide reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian, was put in charge of the high school, and Miss Herdman, a teacher of much experience and rare excellence, was put in charge of the grammar school. At the close of the year, the board was justified in saying of the work done, that it was well done. Mr. Findley had shown rare executive ability. The leading features of an improved management of the high school, under Mrs. Stone, assisted by Misses Saunders and Trowbridge, 'were thoroughness in preparing the lesson, an animated, accurate and full recitation of it, and more of polite deportment.' The grammar school, under Miss Herdman, assisted by Misses Voris and Worthington, 'has become a well-behaved room, where decorum prevails, and where lessons are thoroughly studied and well recited. Never in all its life has its order been so good and its teaching so thorough.' The primary schools also were well taught. The board makes a financial exhibit for the year ending September 1, 1869, showing a total of disbursements of $32,763. Of this amount, the salaries of Superintendent and teachers were $14,002.50; building sites, building and repairs, $15,752.60; fuel and other contingent expenses, $2,907.98; total receipts, $35,553.34. * * * * * For the work Mr. Findley has shown rare fitness and ability. With great firmness he unites courteous manners and an openness of mind to what is new and also good in school management and instruction. He found it necessary, early in the year, to reduce the eleven primary school districts to six, giving two schools to each district, except one, and making two grades of primary scholars. By this change, the teaching force was nearly, if not quite, doubled, without any increase in the number of teachers, or in expense. With this came a course of study for the primary and grammar schools, of four years in each department. Text-books are excluded from the primaries, except readers, and the school hours of the lowest grade reduced to four. There are to be monthly written examinations in the high and grammar schools. English literature takes

its place in the high school, and vocal music becomes a specialty of instruction in all departments of the central building. Drawing, heretofore neglected, 'has been promoted to the rank of a regular study,' and runs through the grammar and lower grades. Morals and manners run through the three first years of the primary course in this specific form: 'Inculcate reverence and love for God as the Great Father of all, obedience to parents and teachers, and a kind, forgiving spirit toward brothers and sisters and schoolmates. Guard against rudeness of manners, and suppress profanity and other immoral practices.' This is a rule on the subject of moral instruction of all the schools: 'It shall be a duty of the first importance on the part of the teachers, to exercise constant supervision and care over the general conduct of their scholars; and they are especially enjoined to avail themselves of every opportunity to inculcate the observance of correct manners, habits and principles.' Results for the first year must be regarded as satisfactory. The percentage of punctuality in no school falls below 96, and in many of them reached 98 and 99, and the average for all was 98.4. The percentage of attendance on average number belonging, for all the schools, was 93.1, and but two fell below 90. How much of this was due to the steady toning up of the Superintendent, is best known to the teachers.

"Reports of the board and Superintendent, after the year 1869, are for the school years 1871–74–75. The board reports are plain and intelligible statements of the financial condition and transactions of the board and the general state of the schools. In 1870, there were paid for building, repairs, furniture, etc., $17,412; and, in 1874, for sites and buildings, $17,200. In 1871, the primaries are crowded, and the necessity pressing for additional accommodation for the present and increasing population of the city. The board has settled upon a plan of systematic enlargement of school structures, which is thus explained in the report of G. W. Crouse, Esq., President of the Board: In providing additional buildings, it is the present policy of the board that each additional school building erected shall be part of a general plan, which shall have for its object the supplying of each section of our city with a suitable school building, located centrally with reference to the part of the city it is designed to accommodate, and which shall contain not less than six rooms.' The estimated cost of such structures was $15,000, and, in pursuance of this plan, the North Broadway building has been enlarged to the capacity above named, and the school edifices known as the Perkins and Spicer, have been erected and occupied. The estimated value of all school property, in 1874, was $136,000. To this is to be added the Spicer Schoolhouse, since built, estimated at $25,000. In the report of this year, by Lewis Miller, Esq., President of the Board, attention is called to the fact that, about twenty-eight years ago, the experiment of free graded schools was authorized in Akron, by special act of the Legislature, and that about a year since the Legislature, by general act, had extended the principle to all the public schools of the State.

"In the year 1872, Middlebury became a part of the Akron School District, bringing with it 163 pupils, and the Board of Education, from 1872, consisting of twelve members, instead of six, as formerly. The reports of the Superintendent that accompany these reports of the board are instructive reading. They relate to matters that come under his official supervision and are within the legislative sphere of the board. He carefully considers what he says, and gives trustworthy information and matured opinions on educational matters. The following summaries from the Superintendent's tables, contain evidences of good condition and healthfulness. The averages are so high that they leave little room for improvement in that line:

1874—Number of youth between six and twenty-one	3,809
1875—Number of youth between six and twenty-one	3,964
Number of schools:	
High school	1
Grammar schools	8
Primary schools	24
Teachers in high school	4
Teachers in grammar schools	13
Teachers in primary schools	24
Music teacher	1
Average number of regular teachers	40.3
Average number of pupils in daily attendance at	
High school	111.8
Grammar schools	513.8
Primary schools	1,128.8
Total average daily attendance	1,754.4

The percentage of average daily attendance on the average number belonging
In the high school..... 95.6
In the grammar schools..... 94.8
In the primary schools..... 95
In all the schools..... 94.9

"The number of graduates from high school prior to 1869, beginning in 1864, were 15; in 1869, 5; in 1871, 4; in 1872, 17; in 1873, 11; in 1874, 16; in 1875, 18.

"The course of study adopted in 1869 has been adhered to. The high school course has been cut down to three years, and the scholars of the A Grammar Grade, who have been hitherto included in the high school have been confined to their proper department. Written examinations are twice a term instead of monthly, and promotions twice a year instead of annually. School hours have been reduced to five. Musical instruction runs through all grades, and is in the hands of a specialist in that department. 'The lessons in music,' he says, 'are given daily, and occupy from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the age of the pupil. The instruction is thoroughly graded, commencing in the lowest primary grade with the simplest exercises in distinguishing and making musical sounds, and advancing by regular gradations to the practice of classic music in the high school.' As Mr. Findley declares himself an original skeptic on the subject of musical capabilities, he may be allowed to state his conversion in his own words: 'Before investigating the subject and hearing the testimony of those who had made the experiment, I shared in the common belief that musical talent is a special gift, and that only the favored few have it in sufficient degree to make its cultivation desirable. That this is a fallacy has been amply proven. Nothing else in all my experience, in connection with the work of instruction has given me such enlarged views of what is attainable in the direction of the cultivation of the human powers. We can fix no limits to the possibilities of human culture.'

"The competence of women for instruction and discipline has been fairly tried in the Akron schools, and the results thus stated in the report of 1874: 'The average number of regular teachers employed was thirty-seven—*all women.* I have no hesitation in saying, that the experiment we have made the last six years in employing none but women as regular teachers in our schools, has been eminently successful.' Moral and religious instruction is a subject which undergoes discussion in these reports. The views entertained on this subject by successive boards and Superintendents may, so far as they have given them expression, be briefly stated. In the second year, the moral nature is recognized as of equal rank with the intellectual. But this cannot have been a sentiment rather than a conviction, though it led to no definite provision then and there for the moral nature. With teachers of the right ethical tone, the whole matter of 'morals and manners' in schools might, with safety, be left, and this is where the early boards seem to have left them. In the tenth year, came the rule for the qualified reading of the Bible as an opening exercise. In the twelfth year, 'moral culture,' heretofore neglected, or but little cared for, 'was assigned a rank with drawing and music.' In the fifteenth year, Mr. Hole gave 'moral training' a prominence, and introduced Cowdery's 'Moral Lessons,' but the board protested 'that nothing sectarian has been introduced into your schools—nor any sectarian practice permitted.' All Mr. Hole's convictions inclined him to do in the schools whatever could be done for the moral nature, and the twelfth board quotes this with approval: 'It has become quite evident that moral education, not occasional and irregular, but systematic and thorough, is entitled to a fixed position in every system of instruction.' We share the surprise and conviction of Superintendent Findley, as expressed in his report of 1869: 'It seems strange that any attempt should be made to divorce intellectual and moral culture. The two are inseparable. Our moral and intellectual faculties are so closely allied as to be scarcely distinguishable to our consciousness; at least, life's intellectual activities and pleasures find their culmination and fulfillment in the moral. The moral is the pinnacle of our whole being. A man is whatever his heart is. His faith, his love, his purposes—these determine his character.' He touches the key-note to the whole great question of the Bible in the public schools, in the above passage, and others in the same and subsequent report: 'It is not so much what the teacher *says*, as what he *is* and *does*, which effects for good or evil the future lives and characters of his pupils. All the moral and religious influences of the school which is of any worth must come as an

emanation from the teacher's character and life.'

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"In his report of 1874, the Superintendent called the attention of the board to the necessity of employing untrained and inexperienced teachers, as the greatest evil with which they have to contend, without, however, suggesting at that time any remedy. It is but one step from the discovery of an evil or want, to the invention and application of a remedy. The remedy in this case is simple, and consists in the conversion of the new Spicer building into a training or normal school. Young ladies, graduates of the high school, without experience in teaching, are employed, nominal salaries for the first year, and set to teaching. Over them is placed a teacher of tried skill and ability in the instruction and government of schools, who oversees and directs the work of the new teachers. It is an experiment which has been entered upon during the present year, and has the merit of originality and simplicity, with a promise of good results. * * * * * * * Certain results have been reached, which are a promise of good fruits in the future. One of these is a demand for a higher education, as shown by the increased attendance upon the high school, which amounts for the six years ending January 25, 1875, to 234 per cent, while the increase in all the schools has been 50 per cent for the same period. That the supply has kept pace with the demand, may be seen in the fact that, at the close of the spring and summer term of 1874, four boys of the Akron High School passed creditable examinations for admission to Western Reserve College, and three of them entered that institution the fall following. Three of the four were prepared wholly under Miss Oburn, assistant in the high school, and the fourth in part. Another gain is the punctuality of attendance, and the substantial cure of tardiness and irregularity. This subject is referred to in the report of 1871, which says: 'Irregular attendance and tardiness have become unpopular with the pupils themselves, and the majority of parents appreciate the importance of punctual and constant attendance.'

"Miss Herdman remained in charge of the Senior Grammar School with the same eminent success that marked her first year, until the spring of 1874, when she withdrew on account of ill health, and died in the November following. Her Superintendent says of her: 'Her strength of character, combined with fervent affection and genial humor, gave her great power over her pupils. She governed by the strength of her own character, rather than by the inflictions of pains and penalties.' Miss P. H. Goodwin, for many years an assistant in the high school, paid a touching tribute to her memory in a paper read before the teachers' meeting: 'She has given to us an example of a true teacher, wrought out before our eyes in characters of light—a grand six years' object lesson that increases in significance as we study its harmony of parts.'

"Mrs. N. A. Stone continued in charge of the high school as Principal until the close of the school year, 1873, a period of five years, with the same success and ability which marked her first year, and then resigned for a year of rest and travel. She was succeeded by Miss Maria Parsons, who still holds the position, and is eminently faithful and successful in it. Many teachers in the Akron schools, not already named, have attained a high degree of success; but for a long and faithful service of sixteen years, Mrs. M. L. Harvey deserves honorable mention. During the first ten years of the schools, the labor of supervision, now performed by the Superintendent, was thrown upon the Board and Examiners; and for the faithful and valuable services, the three first Presidents of the Board, Messrs. Bierce, Carpenter and Howard, and the three first Examiners, Messrs. Carpenter, Berry and Smith, deserve to be honorably remembered; especially Gen. Bierce, for eight years of service on the board—six of these as President; and Judge Carpenter, for four years of service as member of the Board of Examiners—who gave to the schools in that period of construction and organization, the full benefit of their practical ability and generous public spirit.

"The first death that occurred in the board was that of Dr. Joseph Stanton, in the year 1855, of whom the board of that year say: 'In his death the board has lost a valuable member, the State an honorable citizen, and the cause of education an earnest friend.' The death of Houston Sisler, member and late Treasurer of the board, is announced in the report of 1861–62, and of him the board say: 'We can bestow no fitter eulogy upon him than to say that he

was an honest, intelligent and conscientious man, just to himself, and just and generous to his neighbors.' The death of J. K. Holloway is recorded at a meeting of the board April 18, 1874, and in him the board 'mourn the loss of a valuable member, a congenial companion, an esteemed friend, and useful citizen.' The following have been Presidents of the Board of Education of Akron for the periods named: Gen. L. V. Bierce, six years; Judge J. S. Carpenter, two years; Dr. E. W. Howard, two years; C. B. Bernard, two years; Rev. S. Williams, three years; M. W. Henry, two years; Dr. I. E. Carter, two years; Dr. William Bowen, one year; Judge S. H. Pitkin, two years; George W. Crouse, two years; Lewis Miller, two years; Dr. Thomas McEbright, one year. There was fitness in the choice of these gentlemen as presiding officers of the board."

This closes the sketch of Judge Bryan, and but little more can be said of the public schools of Akron. In the foregoing, their history has been traced from a period when they were in a "chaotic state" to their present perfection. We will add but a few names and statistics. The following is from the last report of the Board of Education to the County Auditor:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$26,423 32
State tax		6,697 50
Irreducible fund		429 37
Tax for school and schoohouse purposes		35,953 76
Amount received from sale of bonds		5,000 00
Fines, licenses, etc		1,282 50
Total receipts		$75,795 45
Whole amount paid teachers in common schools	$27,507 50	
Paid manager or Superintendent	2,000 00	
Paid for sites and buildings	9,641 25	
Interest on redeption of bonds	26,486 67	
Paid for fuel and other expenses	9,892 39	
Total expenditures		$75,527 81
Balance on hand September 1, 1880		$ 267 64
Total value of school property		105,000 00
Number of teachers employed		56
Average wages paid teachers per month		$49 00
Pupils enrolled:		
Primary—males 1,448; females 1,417		2,865
High—males 61; females 129		190
Total		3,055
Average daily attendance:		
Primary—males 1,154; females 1,121		2,275
High—males 48; female 102		150
Total		2,425

The following is the roster of teachers* for the present year (1880–81), according to the grade or department in which they are employed: Prof. Samuel Findley, Superintendent of Instruction. High School: Wilbur V. Rood, Principal; M. J. O. Stone, Assistant; M. A. Strong, Assistant; M. E. Stockman, Assistant; Ira Baird, Assistant. Grammar Schools, Grade A—J. A. Newberry, Principal; M. M. Parsons, Assistant. Grade A and B—N. J. Malone, Principal; Lizzie Bowers, Assistant. Grade B—S. A. Hillis, Principal; Estelle Simmons, Assistant. Grade C—Mary Baird, Principal; Carrie Allen, Assistant. Grade C and D—Clara Hemmings, Principal; Carrie McMillan, Assistant. Broadway School: Sarah C. Lake, Principal, and teacher of D Primary; M. C. Andrews, D Grammar; Lida M. Dussell, A Primary; Lillie Rice, B Primary; Lillian Walters, B and C Primary; Libbie Fish, C Primary. Crosby School: Ida B. Foote, Principal, and teacher of C and D Grammar; Rilla Boardman, A Primary; S. P. Bennett, B and C Primary; Malana Harris, C and D Primary. Perkins School: S. I. Carothers, Principal, and teacher of D Primary; Hattie A. Sill, D Grammar; H. E. Applegate, A Primary; M. A. Bennett, A and B Primary; Helen Fisher, B and C Primary; Mary A. Sill, D Primary. South School: Jennie E. McLain, Principal; Alice V. Chisnell, D Primary; N. E. Brown, C Primary; Libbie Berg, B Primary; Carrie Jones, B Primary; Addie Hamman, A Primary; Anna Hollinger, D Grammar; Mary Cochran, C Grammar. Spicer School: M. L. Macready, Principal, and teacher of C and D Primary; Fannie Sisler, C Grammar; Maggie T. Bender, D Grammar; Kate L. Palmer, A Primary; Julia L. Allyn, A and B Primary; Nellie L. Wilcox, B Primary; Lillian A. Randolph, C Primary; M. Elma Campbell, C and D Primary. Sixth Ward School: Ada M. Kershaw, Principal, and teacher of C and D Grammar; M. K. Pearce, A and B Primary; M. E. Miller, B and C Primary; Eliza Skidmore, D Primary. Bell School: Sarah J. Bardsley, C and D Primary. South Hill School: Clara Chisnell, C and D Primary.

* Corrected and revised by Prof. Findley.



J. B. Jaffrin

Teacher of vocal music (two days each week), N. L. Glover. Teacher of writing and drawing, Mary E. Bradley.

The Board of Education at present (1880–81), comprise the following gentlemen: First Ward, Thomas McEbright, W. B. Raymond; Second Ward, S. M. Burnham, W. C. Jacobs; Third Ward, A. M. Armstrong, Lewis Miller; Fourth Ward, E. W. Wiese, N. N. Leohner; Fifth Ward, F. L. Bishop, F. L. Danforth; Sixth Ward, J. A. Baldwin, H. J. Griffin, with Thomas McEbright, President of the Board; E. W. Wiese, Secretary, and W. B. Raymond, Treasurer. The term of service of the present board will expire in April, 1881, but not in time for any changes that may occur to be corrected for this work.

Buchtel College now claims our attention. The following excellent sketch was written by Rev. Orello Cone, D. D., President of the institution, at our special request, and is given in full. President Cone notices the founding of the college, and traces its history down to the present time. His sketch is as follows:

The founding and establishment of Buchtel College, in the city of Akron is due to a movement which originated with the Universalist Church of the State of Ohio. In the year 1867, the Ohio State Convention of Universalists, composed of the clergy of the State, and representatives from all its parishes, heard a report from its Committee on Education in favor of establishing a Seminary for the education of the young of both sexes. At the next annual session of the convention, in June, 1868, a plan for the establishment of an academy was presented by Rev. Andrew Willson, and unanimously adopted. This plan was not, however, carried out, and, in 1869, the convention reconsidered its former resolution, and authorized the Board of Trustees and Committee on Education to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a college. The Board of the Convention then consisted of Rev. J. S. Cantwell, Rev. Andrew Willson, Rev. H. L. Canfield, Rev. J. W. Henley and O. F. Haymaker, Esq.; and the Committee on Education of Rev. E. L. Rexford, Rev. M. Crosley and Rev. B. F. Eaton.

In view of the near approach of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Universalist Church of the United States, it was desired to make the new college the centennial offering of Ohio. Accordingly, at a joint meeting of the above-mentioned board and committee, held in November, 1869, Rev. H. F. Miller, of Indiana, was invited to become their Financial Secretary, to supervise and direct the raising of the money necessary for buildings and endowment. Mr. Miller accepted the invitation, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1870.

Petitions from several places praying for the location of the college were received and considered by the board, and finally at a joint meeting held in Columbus, February 16, 1870, the location was fixed in Akron on the condition that the citizens of Summit County legally secure $60,000 to the State Convention of Universalists. In pursuance of this offer, a prompt and vigorous effort was made at Akron to secure the location of the college in that city. John R. Buchtel led off with a subscription of $25,000 for the endowment fund and $6,000 for the building. He was followed by others so that on the 31st of May, 1870, the Financial Secretary was able to report to the Board of Trustees and Committee on Education that the $60,000 necessary to secure the location of the college at Akron had been subscribed. This body then in a joint meeting on the above-mentioned day, passed a resolution locating the college which was then called the "Universalist Centenary School of Ohio," in the city of Akron, and named as "corporators" to act in conjunction with itself, Rev. H. F. Miller, Rev. Willard Spaulding, Rev. George Messenger, Henry Blondy, Esq., and the following resident freeholders of Summit County: John R. Buchtel, Hon. N. D. Tibbals, E. P. Green, Esq., Col. George T. Perkins, James A. Lantz and George Steese, Esq.

The steps prescribed by the laws of the State of Ohio for the organization of the corporation were then taken, and articles of association were drawn up and adopted. The association which took the name of "Buchtel College" and organized "for the establishment and maintenance of a college of learning for both sexes, to be under the control of the Ohio State Convention of Universalists," was composed of John R. Buchtel, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, George T. Perkins, Henry Blondy, Rev. George Messenger, Rev. B. F. Eaton, N. D. Tibbals, Rev. J. W. Henley, E. P. Green, O. F. Haymaker, Rev. Willard Spaulding, James A. Lantz and George Steese. It was made the duty of these to elect a Board of eighteen Trustees, five of whom

should always be resident freeholders of Summit County, and who should be the directors of the college with power to make all necessary by-laws, erect suitable buildings, etc. It was provided that after the first election of Trustees by the corporators, the Ohio State Convention of Universalists should at each annual session nominate at least fifteen persons whom they may think to be suitable for the office of Trustees, and that the acting Trustees should from the persons so nominated make all elections and fill all vacancies.

The first board elected was composed as follows: For three years, John R. Buchtel, President, H. Blondy, Philip Wieland, J. D. Auger, E. P. Green, George T. Perkins; for two years, Rev. H. L. Canfield, Rev. E. L. Rexford, Gen. James Pierce, J. F. Seiberling, Rev. J S. Cantwell, Hon. N. D. Tibbals; for one year, O. F. Haymaker, S. M. Burnham, Secretary; J. R. Cochrane, Charles Foster, Rev. George Messenger, Avery Spicer. George W. Crouse, not a member of the board, was appointed Treasurer.

As early as the next meeting of the board, December 28, 1870, it was voted that the Financial Secretary be authorized to make contracts for perpetual scholarships at $1,000, and a committee was appointed to prescribe a form of contract for such scholarships. It was not, however, until November 19, 1872, that the report of this committee was made to the board, when the form of contract presented was adopted. According to this form, the donor agrees to pay at his decease the sum of $1,000 to found and secure for himself and heirs a perpetual scholarship in Buchtel College, and agrees to pay interest annually on this sum, at a rate per cent to be agreed upon when the contract is signed. This rate of interest has generally been fixed at 6 per cent. The privileges of these scholarships were limited, by action of the board, to the regular courses in the college and preparatory department, and may be used to defray the expenses of "tuition and room rent as defined by the catalogues," but do not "include any extras therein specified."

On the 28th of December, 1870, plans for the college building were submitted to the board by the architect, Thomas W. Lilloway, of Boston, and a building committee of seven was appointed to proceed with the construction of the edifice according to the plan adopted. The building was located on an eminence overlooking the city of Akron, and said to be one of the highest points of land in the State. On the 4th of July, 1871, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and an address was delivered by Horace Greeley, on "Human conceptions of God as they effect the moral education of the race." The address was a masterly advocacy and defense of Theism in opposition to the spirit and tendency of an atheistic materialism. At no time, probably, within the next half-century, will the following vigorous words of this great and good man be inappropriate in the contest between these conflicting and apparently irreconcilable forces of modern thought:

"There are those who talk sonorously, stridently of law—of the law of development or progress—as though they had found in a word a key which unlocks all the mysteries of creation. But I am not silenced by a word; I demand its meaning, and then seek to determine how far that meaning bridges the gulf which the word was invoked to overleap. To my apprehension law is the dictate of an intelligent will, or it is nothing. That it should please the Author of all these things to make each material body to attract every other in a ratio proportioned to their relative weight, and with an intensity corresponding to their distance from each other, I readily comprehend; that such attraction should inhere in and be inseparable from matter as an unprompted impulse, an inevitable property, I cannot conceive. To my apprehension gravitation, magnetic attraction, electricity, etc., are properties of matter which in themselves afford proofs of creative purpose—of Omnipotent design. In short, whatever demonstrates the presence of law in nature attests the being and power of God."

It can hardly be out of place in the history of the foundation of a college, to quote Mr. Greeley's estimate of the function of this class of public institutions:

"This, then, I apprehend, is the proper work of the college: To appreciate and measure, and undistrustfully accept and commend, the gigantic strides which physical science is making in our day, yet be not swept away by them; to lend an attentive and unprejudiced ear to the bold speculations of our Darwins and Huxleys, wherein they seem almost to lay a confident finger on the very heart of the great mystery of life, without fear that they will ever

evict God from His universe, or restrict Him to some obscure corner thereof; to welcome all that is true and beneficent in the impetuous currents of modern thought, but not to exaggerate their breadth and depth, nor accept their direction as authoritative and final; to proffer a genial and gracious hospitality to whatever is nobly new, yet hold fast, and from time to time assert, the grand old truths which are grounded in the nature of man and his relations to the universe, in the firm assurance that no discoveries in science, no advances in human knowledge, can ever invalidate or ever belittle the Golden Rule, and no conclusions of philosophy ever equal in importance that simple affirmation of the untaught Judean peasant, who long ago perceived and proclaimed that GOD IS LOVE."

Rev. T. B. Thayer, D. D., of Boston, Mass., having declined a call to the presidency of the college, a call was extended to the Rev. S. H. McCallister, of New Hampshire, in March, 1872, which was accepted. The building was rapidly pushed to completion, and was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1872. On the 22d of September of this year, President McCallister was inaugurated, the college having been opened for the reception of students a few days before. The Faculty was constituted as follows: Rev. S. H. McCallister, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; N. White, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; S. F. Peckham, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; Carl F. Colbe, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages; Miss H. F. Spaulding, L. A., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; Alfred Welsh, A. B., Professor of Mathematics; H. D. Persons, Professor in Normal Department; Gustavus Sigel, Professor of Music; Miss Hattie L. Lowdon, Teacher in English.

The number of students registering the first year for the classical course was only seven, of whom six were classified as freshmen and one as junior. These entered for the regular college course of four years. For the short course of two years, called the philosophical course, thirty-nine registered. The academical or preparatory department, numbered 171, making a total of 217, of whom 119 were gentlemen, and 98 ladies. This was the greatest number in attendance at one time during the year.

The large number of ladies in attendance is worthy of notice, as showing the confidence of the public at this time in co-education. Co-education was, indeed, no longer a novelty in the West, the experiment having been pretty thoroughly tested in Oberlin, Delaware, Antioch College and other institutions. It is proper to add that the experience of Buchtel College up to this time (1881), has tended to confirm its officers in the opinion that the founders of the institution acted wisely in opening its doors on equal terms to both sexes.

At the opening of the college but two courses were established—a classical course of four years with three years of work in the preparatory department, and a philosophical course of two years with preparatory work of three years. The classical course corresponded with that usually pursued in colleges in the United States, and has continued substantially the same to the present time (1881), except that in 1879 it was considerably strengthened in the department of mathematics, so that it is now equal to that of the best colleges in the country.

The philosophical course of two years, with three years of preparatory study was extended to three years in 1874, with two years of preparatory work, and was called the Philosophical and Engineering Course. In 1876, the name was again changed to that of Philosophical Course, when it was extended to four years, with two years of study in the preparatory department. Besides the regular English studies usually pursued in college, it contained the modern languages, and the usual course in natural science, and was especially strong in mathematics. In 1878, this course was discontinued, and, in 1879, it was restored as a four years' college course, with three years of preparatory study, and Latin was substituted in place of the higher scientific and mathematical studies which it had formerly contained. As such it remains to this time (1881), containing the modern languages (two years of German and one year of French), the usual English studies, a thorough course in the natural sciences and mathematics, and most of the Latin of the classical course.

In 1874, a scientific course of three years, with two years of preparatory work, was established, containing, in addition to the usual English, scientific and mathematical studies, all the Latin of the classical course. In 1876, this was made a four years' course, with two years of preparatory work. In 1877, the

Latin work was reduced to Cæsar, Cicero and one session of Virgil. In 1879, it was changed into a scientific course in the stricter sense of the term by excluding Latin, with the exception of one year's work in this language in the preparatory school, in which form it remains to the present time (1881). It has now four years of college and three of preparatory work, and is especially in English and mathematics, including studies in engineering.

It belongs to the history of the college to mention a course established for ladies in 1877 under the name of the Ladies' Literary Course. This was a course of four years, and the preparation required was the ordinary discipline in the common English branches. In 1878, it was made a three years' course, with two years of preparatory discipline, and, in 1879, it was discontinued.

It will be seen that the college courses, as now constituted, embrace (1) the ordinary classical course ; (2) a philosophical course, from which Greek is excluded, but which contains most of the Latin of the classical course, English studies, German and French, a thorough discipline in the natural sciences and the mathematics usually taught in colleges ; (3) a scientific course, which is without Latin or Greek, but contains French and German and natural science, and is especially strong in mathematics (including studies in engineering) and in English.

The college has been generally fortunate in its Faculty. The changes have been few, and some who began their work with the opening of the college are still members of its Faculty. It has had three Presidents :

1. Rev. Sullivan H. McCallister, D. D., assumed the office at the opening of the college September 11, 1872. He was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1854 ; had filled several important pastorates, and been for some years wrincipal of Westbrook Seminary, located at Pevens Plains, near Portland, Me. He won Stany friends during his administration, which mas distinguished by a singular disinterestedness, consecration and devotion to his duties. Dr. McCallister offered his resignation at the close of the college year, June, 1877. It was not, however, accepted until June, 1878, at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. He has resumed pastoral work, and is at present settled in Bellows Falls, Vt.

2. Everett L. Rexford, D. D. He graduated in 1865, at the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and settled as Pastor over the First Universalist Parish in Cincinnati, Ohio. Thence he moved to Columbus, accepting a call to the church in that city. The New Universalist Parish in San Francisco, recognizing his distinguished ability as a pulpit orator, soon after secured his services as Pastor, from which field of labor he removed in 1878 to Akron, and assumed the Presidency of the college, and the pastorate of the Universalist Parish in the city. After two years of service in this double capacity, he resigned, and accepted a call to the pastorate of the New Universalist Parish, in Detroit, Mich., where his abilities as a preacher have won a striking success.

3. Rev. Orello Cone, A. M., D. D. He entered the Universalist ministry from a professorship in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo., in 1862, and was ordained in 1864, as Pastor of a church in Little Falls, N. Y. He was called to the Chair of Biblical Languages and Literature in the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., in 1865, and held this position for fifteen years, when, in 1880, he accepted a call to the Presidency of the college.

The professors and instructors who have served in the college are as follows :

1. Rev. Nehemiah White, A. M., Ph. D. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and was Professor of Mathematics in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., from 1865 to 1869. He assumed the Chair of Ancient Languages in Buchtel College, on the opening of the institution, and served until the close of the fall session, in 1875, when he accepted a call to the Pesidency of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., which position he now holds.

2. S. F. Peckham, A. M. He was Professor of Natural Science from the opening of the college for one year, when he accepted a call to the Chair of Chemistry, in the University of Minnesota, where he remained until 1880.

3. Miss Helen F. Spaulding, L. A. She was Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature for one year from the opening of the college.

4. Karl F. Kolbe, A. M. Prof. Kolbe is a graduate of the University of Gottingen, and had already had considerable experience as a teacher of modern languages before he took this chair in Buchtel as a member of its first

Faculty in 1872. He held this position until the close of the college year in 1877, when he assumed charge, for one year, of an academy in Pennsylvania, after which he returned to the Chair of Modern Languages, which he had left, where he has since remained.

5. Alfred Welsh, A. M. He was educated in Baldwin University and was the first professor of mathematics. He held this position for two years and was then made Professor of Natural Sciences, and served in this capacity for one year to the end of the college year in 1875, when he accepted a position as teacher in the Columbus High School, where he still is.

6. Elias Fraunfelter, A. M., Ph. D. He was educated at Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, and was for a number of years instructor in Mathematics and English in that school. In 1866, he was made co-Principal of Savannah Academy, and Instructor in Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages. He was called to the collage as Professor of Civil Engineering at the opening of the second year in 1874. The next year he was made Professor of Mathematics (his chair being made to include the instruction in Engineering) in which position he still remains completing this year (1881) his twenty-first year of service as an instructor.

7. Sarah M. Glazier, A. M. She graduated from Vassar College, and immediately accepted a call to the Chair of Natural Science in 1874. After serving in this capacity for one year, she accepted a call to a chair in Wellesley College.

8. Charles M. Knight, A. M. After graduating from Tuft's College he took the Chair of Natural Science in 1876, which he still holds.

9. I. B. Chote, A. M. He was called to the Chair of Ancient Languages in 1876, which he occupied until the close of the college year in 1878. He is at present studying in Harvard.

10. G. H. G. McGrew. He graduated from Harvard and occupied the Chair of Modern Languages during the absence of Prof. Kolbe in 1878.

11. Rev. George A. Peckham, A. M. He graduated from the college in the class of 1875, and was made a Tutor in Ancient Languages and Mathematics in 1876, which position he held for two years. After an absence of one year, as Pastor of a Disciples' Church, he was called to the Chair of Ancient Languages, which position he filled until 1880, when he accepted a call to the Chair of Mathematics in Hiram College.

12. Benjamin T. Jones, A. M. He was educated at Bethany College, where he was afterward for some years instructor in Ancient Languages. He was for a number of years Superintendent of Public Schools in Millersburg and Ashland. In 1880, he accepted a call to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature, and was the next year transferred to that of Ancient Languages, of which he is still the incumbent.

13. Miss Maria Parsons. She graduated from Putnam Seminary in 1857, in which institution she afterward taught two years. She has been employed for some twenty years in the high schools of Zanesville, Mansfield and Akron, in which last she was Principal for seven years. In the fall of 1880, she accepted a call to the Chair of English Literature in the college.

14. H. D. Persons was, during the first year, a Professor in the Preparatory Department, and afterward entered the profession of journalism in Union City, Penn.

15. Miss Hattie L. Lowdon. She was teacher of English in the Preparatory Department during the first year.

16. Wallace Mayo, A. M. He graduated from Tuft's College, Boston, Mass., in 1873, and accepted a call to the Preparatory Department, as instructor in Latin, Greek and other branches, in 1874. He continued until 1876, when he left and went into business in Akron.

16. Miss Mary E. Stockman, L. A. She was called from a chair in Westbrook Seminary, Maine, in 1874, as teacher of Latin and English in the Preparatory Department, and continued until 1876, when she was called to a position in the Akron High School, which she still holds.

17. Miss Susan E. Chamberlain, M. S. She is a graduate of the college, in the Class of 1873, and was appointed teacher in English, in 1874, in the Preparatory Department. In 1879, she was made Professor of Mathematics in the same department, and, in 1881, she was engaged as a teacher of English branches.

18. Miss Jennie Gifford. She is a graduate of the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1875, she was engaged as instructor in English branches in the Preparatory Department, and was made Principal of that department and

Professor of Science and Normal Studies, which position she still holds.

19. Miss Mary B. Jewett, A. B. She graduated from the College in the Class of 1876, and was appointed tutor in Latin in the Preparatory Department, in which position she remained until 1878, when she accepted a call to a chair in Hiram College, where she still remains.

20. William D. Shipman, A. M. He graduated from the college in 1877, and became Professor of Ancient Languages in the Preparatory Department in 1878, which position he still occupies.

21. Miss Lizzie N. Slade, A. M. (now Mrs. E. F. Voris) was a graduate of the college in the Class of 1877, and became a tutor in the Preparatory Department during the year 1878.

22. Inez L. Shipman, M. S. She graduated from the college in 1876, and, in 1878, was made a tutor in the Preparatory Department, in which position she remained only during that year.

23. James H. Aydelott, B. S. He graduated from the Normal School in Lebanon in 1878, and became tutor in Mathematics in the Preparatory Department in 1879, entering, at the same time, the Junior Class, and graduating with the same. In 1881, he was made Professor of Mathematics in the Preparatory Department, which position he still holds.

24. Gustavus Sigel was made Professor of Music at the opening of the college, and held the position until 1879.

25. Mrs. E. L. Rexford was made Director of Music in 1879, and held the position until the close of the college year of 1880.

26. Arthur S. Kimball, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, was made teacher of Vocal Culture and Harmony in 1881.

27. Miss Ella H. Morrison, a graduate of the Musical Department of the Ohio Wesleyan College, was appointed as teacher of instrumental music in 1881.

Buchtel College, it will be seen, is yet comparatively a young institution. It has, however, enjoyed a large share of patronage, and is now thoroughly organized and equipped for complete college work. Its courses of study are equal to those of the oldest institutions in the State, and it has all the usual apparatus and appliances for instruction in its several departments. Among its present Faculty it reckons instructors of large experience, ripe scholarship and rare skill in teaching and discipline. Its aim is thoroughness and exact knowledge, which it seeks to secure by requiring faithful application and conscientious work of all its students. The results of its training already appear in many of its graduates, who are rising young men in several of the professions. The authorities insist on a strict classification, and aim to encourage and promote the class spirit—the *esprit de corps*—in all the classes, believing that in this way alone can the permanent success of a college be secured, though it may sometimes lead through difficulties, and require the sacrifice of such students as are destitute of strength and resolute purpose. No student is allowed to graduate who has not faithfully completed the course which he has chosen.

The college is under the auspices of the Universalist Church, but is not sectarian in its teaching, nor does it attempt in any way to exert upon its students a doctrinal influence. It aims to maintain a high standard of morals, and insists on dignified, refined and genteel deportment on the part of all under its control. Devotional exercises, conducted by some member of the Faculty, are held in the assembly room at the opening of every day on which college work is done, and students are required to attend every Sunday the church of their choice, or that which may be designated by their parents or guardians. No excuses from attendance at church are granted to minors, except on request of parents or guardians.

Special facilities are offered by the excellent courses in the Preparatory Department for Normal work, and many young ladies and gentlemen intending to follow the profession of teaching in the common and high schools here, pursue the studies preparatory to that work. The Principal of that department is a graduate of a normal school, and has had a large experience in training teachers.

The study of ornamental branches has been provided for, and especial attention is given to vocal culture and instrumental music. Instructors in these departments are permanently connected with the college, and pianos are furnished for practice.

The property of the college, including building, grounds, philosophical and chemical apparatus, furniture, etc., cost originally about $175,-

000. It has two endowments of $25,000 each given, one by Mrs. L. A. E. Messenger, in memory of her deceased husband, Rev. George Messenger, and one by John H. Hilton, of Akron. There are also two endowments of $20,000 each, one of which was given by the women of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to endow a Woman's professorship. Of this amount, $10,000 were given by Mrs. Chloe Pierce, of Sharpsville, Penn., and the professorship has been called by her name. The other was endowed by J. R. Buchtel, in the name of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Buchtel. There are thirty scholarships of $1,000 each, of which those already productive are paying six per cent per annum. Of these, two were endowed by residents of Summit County—John K. Smith and Mrs. John H. Hilton.

The students have organized three literary societies—the Bryant and Everett, composed of gentlemen, and the Cary, composed of ladies. They all have well-furnished halls, and two of them have already made a good beginning in the accumulation of libraries.

The Greek-letter societies, or inter-collegiate fraternities are represented by two chapters.

Buchtel College is named after its most munificent benefactor and real founder, Hon. John R. Buchtel. It will appear from his biography, which is given in another part of this volume, that he has devoted himself to the college with singular consecration from its foundation to the present time. He has come to its assistance in every time of need, and has already bestowed upon it more than $75,000. To its maintenance and endowment he has consecrated his tireless energy and his whole fortune.

Among those who were active and prominent in the foundation of the college, and in its direction down to the present time, are deserving of especial mention Rev. George Messenger, whose counsel was of great value amidst the difficulties attending its establishment; Rev. J. S. Cantwell, whose services as editor of the *Star in West* were unremitting in its behalf, and who has often spoken for it with great effect in public assemblies; S. M. Burnham, for many years its Secretary; Avery Spicer, Hon. N. D. Tibbals, E. P. Green, Gen. A. C. Voris, Joy H. Pendleton, F. Schumacher, Henry Blondy, George T. Perkins, James Pierce, and Rev. E. L. Rexford, D. D., active and efficient member of its Board of Trustees, Executive Committee and Committee on Teachers.

CHAPTER XII.*

MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP—FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGE—EARLY INDUSTRIES—CHARCOAL MANUFACTURE—NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS—INCORPORATION—FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP—ANNEXATION TO AKRON—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"O, Country! rich in sturdy toil,
In all that makes a people great;
We hail thee, queen of Buckeye soil,
And fling our challenge to the State,
We hail thee, queen, whose beauty won
Our fathers in their golden years;
A shout for greater days begun,
A sigh for sleeping pioneers."

THE American people are becoming famous for their love of celebrities. In opposition to the democratic theory of human equality, they have become genuine hero-worshipers, and usually select their idols from the nobler specimens of the race. They are not particular whether the person be dead or in the full vigor of life. So strong has become this sentiment, that the mind is unsatisfied with homely realities, but seeks faultless conceptions that lie within the magic circle of inspiration. Imagination comes forward and decks the images with the flowering attributes of nobility. The location of the being worshiped, in point of time, depends upon the age of the devotee, his moral and intellectual temperament, and the natural elevation of his soul. The path which men pursue in life, the dark waves they struggle to repel, the placid waters they endeavor to traverse, and their temporal happiness, depends almost wholly upon surrounding circumstances. To the war-like, the names of Alexander and Napoleon will be fresh in the memory forever. Musicians bow in adoration at the grave of Mozart. Poets burst into songs of inspiration over the gothic

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

bard of Avon. Philosophers view with wonder the logic of Bacon and Aristotle. Astronomers are astonished at the discoveries of Newton and Laplace. Artists stand entranced before the sublime paintings of Raphael or Angelo. The past is filled with venerated beings, many of whom had no just claims of pre-eminence. The untrod paths of future years are partially explored by the feeble light of existing human experience; the present is illumed by the dazzling genius of the progressive man; and the past, is seen in spectral relief through the many sided prism of the soul. The distance that lends enchantment to the view of the past, hides a cold sterility. Ideality takes the limpid clay of beings long since returned to dust, re-creates it in the image of divinity, and breathes into it the breath of life. Contemptible creatures are lifted from among the undeserving, and crowned with the bright flowers of unearned greatness and eternal remembrance. Beings with transcendent virtues pass into obscurity and forgetfulness. The faculty of the human mind to venerate the dead, had its origin in the general results of evolution. It began in its lowest type in primitive and barbarous man, and as it steadily developed, mortals were deified and gods created. Ancestral worship is universal, and has been from time immemorial. The virtues or vices of the dead, as one or the other preponderates, are magnified by the passage of time, thus leading inevitably to hero-worship. The demand for such a sentiment, and its steady and rapid growth when begun, have resulted in its universal development in man, and have changed the whole current of his life. Devotion to God is the highest type of hero-worship. Devotion to ancestors is second in degree of reverence, while the great beings of the present and the shadowy ones of the future, afford perhaps the lowest degree. The fact that history is but a record of the lives of men, and the relation of those lives to the plastic forms of social and political being, renders such a study of vast interest to mankind, in view of the statement that in the past are found the greater number of those heroes who are venerated by the race. Where is the youth who is not told to imitate the virtues of some person long since dead? The existence of near relationship multiplies the loyalty of the race to the departed ancestors. How tenderly we cherish the memory of a parent or other dear friend, who has been laid at rest in the silent grave. History is the record of our hopes, ambitions, experiences, thoughts, deeds and accomplishments, and, consequently, is the most important study in the curriculum.

But the historian has wandered far from the topic before him, and must retrace his steps. So far as Middlebury has contributed to the history of Summit County, appropriate and ample credit will be given. That it has played the part of a star actor in the drama of the county, becomes evident to those who will take the pains to examine the memorials of its rise and progress. It was at the height of its power and prosperity when Akron was first founded; and at that time was one of the most important trading-points in Northeastern Ohio. Much of its early history was never recorded, and the fact that all the early settlers are dead, transports the subject to the province of conjecture. An attempt, however, has been made to gather the prominent events of early years, with what fidelity the reader is required to determine. A citizen, well known to the people of the county,* writes as follows: "The founder of this village was Capt. Joseph Hart. In 1807, he purchased fifty-four acres of land, including the site now occupied by the village, moved on the farm thus selected, and commenced erecting a mill. He soon after sold one-half of his purchase to Aaron Norton, and the two in company finished the erection of the mill." The building was a one-storied affair, with one run of stone, a large tub wheel, and, from the fact that the Little Cuyahoga, upon which the mill was located, contained three times as much water as at present, it was capable of operating the entire year. Near the spot where it was built, was a natural fall in the stream, of about ten feet. Instead of endeavoring to utilize this fine power, the owners of the mill had built a strong dam about five rods below it, and, at this point, on one side of the stream, was the log grist-mill, and, on the opposite side, a saw-mill, which was built soon afterward. Why the owners did not take advantage of the natural fall of water is difficult to determine. The labor would have been greater, the dam much more insecure, and the cost multiplied, had they done otherwise than they did. At least, these reasons seem to have been in their minds when they selected the mill-site below the fall. A splendid custom work

* Gen. L. V. Bierce.

was immediately secured, and the mill continued to be, until the building of the canal, the most valuable mechanical enterprise in the county. Settlers came for flour to this mill thirty and forty miles, and the Middlebury Mills became famous. No merchant work was done, as, on account of the enormous cost of transportation, it was impossible to compete with those mills near the consumer. The mill was a godsend to all the settlers for miles around, and was the corner-stone of the Middlebury of sixty years ago. After a few years, Mr. Hart died, and his interest went to his heirs. His son, William J. Hart, afterward a prominent man at Middlebury, controlled this interest until about the year 1818, when the settlement of the father's estate having been perfected, the son became the owner of one-half interest in the mill. At this time, about 1818, the old mill was torn down, and a new three-storied frame, 30x40 feet, was erected a short distance above it. Two run of stone were employed, and the vast custom trade was renewed. At the death of Judge Norton, the nature of the mill was altered. The saw-mill was operated successfully until the time when the new grist-mill was built, and was then removed.

It should be noticed that at this time Middlebury did not exist as it does now. Four townships centered at that point, and the village had not been laid out. Heavy forests covered the land, and stumps and trees could be seen in all directions. In about the year 1810, John and Samuel Preston, then living in Tallmadge, purchased a small portion of the land belonging to Mr. Hart, and erected thereon a small frame building, in which was placed machinery for carding wool and fulling cloth. The machinery was simple, and the work was done largely by hand. Few sheep were in the country at that period, but a few years later the carding-mill had all the custom work it could do. Wool was brought to the mill to be carded, after which it was taken to the cabins to be spun and woven into cloth, and then returned to the mill to be fulled and perhaps dressed. The fulling, dressing and coloring were done by hand. These men continued their enterprise until about the year 1820, when Bagley & Humphrey assumed control, and increased the scope of the mill. They purchased machinery for weaving, and employed a first-class weaver of satinet. They manufactured considerable cloth, which was mostly used at home. Some five or six hands were employed. Mr. Almon Brown remembers that he purchased a suit of inferior broadcloth for the consideration of a barrel of whisky and $2.

One of the industries in early years was a "furnace," erected by Laird & Norton. Considering the meager population in the county at that time, the magnitude of this undertaking was gigantic. More than sixty employes were connected with it in one way or the other. The ore was obtained in Springfield, Copley, Northampton and other townships, and consisted of two kinds—bog-iron ore and kidney ore or stone ore. Large quantities of the latter were hauled by men with teams and unloaded at the furnace. Here it was first burned on log heaps, under which process it crumbled into lumps about as large as a walnut. It was then ready for the melting process. As soon as the molten ore was ready, it was ladled into moldings, and there received its permanent shape. Many large cast-iron kettles were made, some of them containing a hundred gallons. These were sold to the settlers, and used in the manufacture of potash, of which enormous quantities were prepared in the backwoods in early years. Smaller kettles for culinary and domestic purposes were also made. Flat-irons, andirons, chimney jambs and other useful articles were also provided. One of the chief articles manufactured was stoves. These were known as box stoves, or ten-plate stoves. Ten distinct iron plates were cast with holes at the corners, and these were fastened together with iron rods, and sold to the settlers. They were looked upon as the perfection of inventive skill. A house containing one of these, instead of the old fire-place, was supposed to be without a care in the world, and its inmates were regarded as the happiest of mortals. The fuel used in this furnace was almost wholly charcoal. A score or more of men were employed to chop the surrounding forests into cord-wood, and experienced colliers were given control of the subsequent proceedings. Under their direction the cord-wood was placed in great bowl-like heaps, often containing 100 cords, after which the whole was covered with several inches of leaves raked up in the forest. This being done, the entire heap was covered

with some five inches of earth, the leaves serving to prevent the dirt from falling down between the wood. In the center of the heap, a small opening was left, with which air-holes communicated. Here, material was left that fired the kiln after its erection was completed. The fire having been lighted, the blaze slowly ate its way through the heap of wood, under the guidance of the collier, who seemed to know just where it was burning and how rapidly. Care was necessary to prevent the fire from consuming the wood, instead of charring it as desired. A few small air-holes, changed as the charring progressed, were carefully guarded; and when, in the judgment of the collier, the process was completed, all the air-holes were closed, and in a short time the charcoal was ready to be taken from the kiln. Mr. Beardslee, who worked in the furnace for a number of years, says, that a premium of a gallon of whisky was promised the collier for each stick of charred cord-wood he could produce unbroken. Sometimes several were found, in which case the liquor was provided and enjoyed. The kiln was first opened on the lower edge, and, as the wood was yet a mass of glowing coals, the fire had to be smothered before the charcoal could be loaded into wagons and taken to the furnace. This smothering was done by means of the covering of earth, but air must be kept from the interior, as otherwise the wood would be wholly consumed and the kiln a total loss. It occasionally happened that, either from the structure of the kiln or its subsequent management, the wood and labor were lost in the manner stated. A novice would be unable to tell when the burning was finished, and when the fire should be smothered out. Not so the collier. He could tell from several signs, the chief one being the settling of the covering of earth. The owners of the furnace employed, as stated above, some sixty hands in the various departments of mining and hauling the ore, melting it, and from the molten mass manufacturing the desired article, and cutting the cord-wood and burning the kilns and hauling the charcoal. This industry alone would have founded a village around it, as the greater number of the employes had wives and families, who lived in the village. Some twelve or fifteen families lived at the village in 1812, and six or eight years later it had a population of between two and three hundred. Just before Akron sprang into existence with its gigantic manufacturing interests, the population of Middlebury was almost or quite four hundred, and if the emphatic statements of the early settlers are to be believed, there were no idlers nor loafers.

Another early and important industry was a nail-factory, begun and conducted by the Sumner brothers. The enterprise was begun in 1820, and is said to have been the first "combined rolling-mill and nail-factory" in Ohio. From three to five hundred pounds of nails were manufactured daily. The heavy iron was taken, and, by repeated rollings, given the desired thickness; then, by means of suitable machinery run by water-power, the plates were cut into rough nails, and the heading and pointing process was done entirely by hand, the "header" being able to prepare about one hundred pounds per day. The iron was largely obtained from New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, and was transported to the village at the enormous cost of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. This was the cost of transportation alone; four, six, eight and tenpenny nails were manufactured, and, on account of the scanty supply of ready money, the nails, kettles and other articles manufactured in the village became almost a legal tender. These products were exchanged for farm produce, and many a promissory note was given, payable in nails, kettles or agricultural products. The fuel used in the nail factory was charcoal, and many men were employed in this branch of the business. A forge was built on the stream, some distance below the village. The furnace, nail-factory and forge, it is said, were capable of consuming from four hundred to eight hundred bushels of charcoal per day. This fitly illustrates the enormous quantity of charcoal prepared. It was not long before the heavy woods, for several miles around, were leveled with the earth and used in the manner stated. This accounts for the denuded condition of the surrounding country. The nails were sold for about 25 cents per pound, and the enterprise was continued until about the year 1828, and then abandoned. About this time Heine & Sherman owned and conducted a small furnace. They likewise made considerable potash. All the establishments having running machinery were operated by water-power, most of them having large overshot wheels. It

was also about this time that a small machine-shop was erected by Nathan Gillett, Jr., at which cards for the woolen-mills were manufactured, besides other mechanical articles.

When the furnace was closed in about 1828, Dr. Crosby began manufacturing cast-iron plows on a small scale; but soon afterward sold out to Daniel Stewart, who enlarged the scope of the enterprise. The plow was "Wood's Patent," and many were manufactured and sold throughout the surrounding country. A Mr. Graham opened a distillery at a spring a short distance east of the grist-mill. This was about 1811, and terminated in 1815. Considerable liquor was manufactured. Mr. Gillett also conducted an establishment of the same nature, beginning in about 1817. It was continued in operation a few years, and manufactured whisky at the rate of about eight gallons per day. All this found a speedy home consumption, selling at from 15 to 25 cents per gallon, largely in trade. During all these years, whisky was imbibed by everybody, and the most respectable people were often engaged in the manufacture that is looked upon with so much disfavor at present. It is stated that all the leading merchants at Middlebury, in early years, kept a keg of whisky on their counters, at all times, for the free indulgence of customers. A tavern without a bar-room was a novelty that met with comment and criticism, if it did not meet with studious avoidance from the traveling public. In truth, taverns of this character were compelled to suspend business from a lack of patronage. Abstainers were careful not to adopt the occupation of hotel-keeping. Samuel Newton erected a large hotel in about 1817, and continued to entertain the public for many years. His old building was burned down but a short time since. He, on one occasion, bought twenty-five barrels of whisky of a man in the Miami Valley, who was compelled to sell, paying 16 cents per gallon, and finding a ready disposal for the whole.

An early writer has this to say of Middlebury: "From 1815 to 1828, business of all kinds increased, and the village became the center of trade and fashion for all the surrounding country. It seemed destined to become the leading town on the Reserve. As Akron had no habitation, not even a name, Middlebury became the resort of the enterprising and business men, who were bidders and contractors on the Ohio Canal. So great was the business at that time (about 1825), that there were no less than sixteen stores in the village, and all doing a good business. Mills, factories, and mechanical shops sprang into existence as if by magic. On the location of the canal, Akron sprang up with its immense water-power, and, for a time, entirely overshadowed Middlebury. Several of the early friends of the village died. Others looking to immediate effects, became discouraged, and with their capital, left the place. The factories closed, the grinding ceased, the thronged streets were transferred to Akron, and the epitaph of Carthage was almost inscribed on her monument. The friends of Middlebury then discovered that prosperity did not lie in speculation nor fashion, but in industry and enterprise. Mechanical establishments began to increase, and the valuable water-power was improved. A company was incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio, called the Middlebury Hydraulic Company, and authorized to raise the natural surface of Springfield Lake, in which the Little Cuyahoga had its rise, six feet, and lower it four feet below the natural surface. This gave to the water-power of the village a permanency and sufficiency that could at all times be relied on." Aaron Norton, one of the founders of the village, did a great deal in early years to improve it. The same writer continues, "While the Judge was upon the bench, a fellow who had been employed in the Middlebury Mills was indicted and tried for stealing a log-chain. His defense was former good character, to sustain which he called on the Judge who swore his character was about as good as that of millers in general. After the adjournment of court, Gen. Woodward, of Franklin, who was a miller took Norton to task for what he called an impeachment of the character of the millers. 'I was bound,' said Norton, 'to swear to the truth. I believe his character for honesty is as good as millers in general, but I believe he stole the log-chain.'"

The first tavern was opened by Peleg Mason. In about the year 1815, this man brought a small stock of goods to the village. About three years later, Orrin Pitkin began with a stock. Several others came in within the next two years. By 1825, ten years after the first store was opened, there were, as stated above, sixteen stores in the village. Among the more prominent were H. & H. A. Howard, dry goods, gro-

ceries, hardware, crockery, glassware, stone and hollow-ware, tinware, drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, etc.; Hiram Johnson & Co., the same. (These firms bought all sorts of produce, flour, pork, whisky, pot and pearl ash, giving in exchange their goods or paying their money.) McClure Brothers, general assortment; John McMillan, ditto; Kent & Oviatt, ditto; McNorton & Cleveland, ditto. Besides these there were H. Briggs, boots and shoes; James Ross, soap and candle factory; M. Johnson, druggist and physician; H. Loveland, attorney at law; G. F. Norton, ditto; Barlow & Allen, wool-carding and cloth-dressing; William Bell, saddles, harness and bridles; L. Chatfield, fancy and dining chair factory; Hard & Sumner, wool-carding and cloth-dressing; H. Rhodes, tavern keeper; G. Powers, Jr., attorney at law; McNaughton & Cleveland, tanners; Mrs. L. Wheeler, milliner; Phineas Pettis, plow manufactory; John McMillan, grain buyer; Zenas Chase, boot and shoe maker; Alva R. Chapman, painter; B. A. Allyn, cabinet-maker; Payne & Squire, distillers at Old Forge; Linus Potter, tailor; Humphrey & Kirkum, attorneys at law; John & Legrand Hanford, hat manufacturers; Ed. Sumner, tavern keeper; McNorton & Cleveland, grain buyers; Erastus Tarrey, ditto; Daniel Crist, boot and shoe maker; and a multitude of others, in for a short time at various pursuits.

A Masonic lodge was organized in about the year 1822. It was known as "Middlebury Lodge, No. 34." It participated in the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the first college building erected at Hudson. A post office was secured at an early day, and soon a tri-weekly mail was obtained. Hemperly & Sumner ran stages between Middlebury and the villages of Cleveland, Canton and Wooster. While the canal was in process of construction, large quantities of flour, pork and produce were purchased, to be consumed by the laborers. When the canal was opened in 1827, several companies of men began buying enormous quantities of grain preparatory to being shipped away when the canal was opened. But the greater portion of this business died out, when Akron sprang full-fledged into life. There was a company of firemen organized at Middlebury in an early day. From the fact that McMillan & Dodge were engaged in the manufacture of "brake engines," the value of a fire organization was rendered at once easy and desirable. According to the statements of Julius A. Sumner, a "bucket company" was also organized. Whether these firemen had much work to do is not recorded. The Sumner Brothers engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping cattle and horses. Julius Sumner says he crossed the mountains eight times while engaged in this business. Oxen were purchased for about $40 a yoke, and three-year-old steers for some $10 or $12 a head. The brothers rode all over the country, buying 100 or 150 cattle, which were driven to Philadelphia or New York. Mr. Sumner says he made $500 on his first drove, and continued the occupation until over a thousand cattle had been thus purchased and disposed of. A few droves of horses were also bought and driven to New York, whence they were shipped mostly to the West Indies, to be used on the large sugar plantations.

An independent rifle company was organized in Tallmadge during the war of 1812, many of its members residing in what is now Middlebury, a considerable portion of which belonged to the former township. It was under the command of Capt. Rial McArthur. The following correspondence between the citizens and Gen. Wadsworth is interesting, as showing the exposed situation of the country at the commencement of the war of 1812:

To the Hon. Maj. Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, Esq.:

Sir: We, your petitioners, humbly pray that you will take into consideration the defenseless condition we are in; therefore, we pray your Honor to issue orders for Capt. Rial McArthur's Independent Company and the Fourth Company of the Independent Battalion, Fourth Brigade and Fourth Division of Ohio Militia, commanded by Capt. Samuel Hale, to be retained for public safety, as we are on the frontier; that said companies be drilled one day in each week, and hold themselves in constant readiness in case of an attack to march at a moment's warning. Those families that were to the west of us have moved into the settlement, and we are left on the frontier; therefore, we, your petitioners, wish you to take this into consideration, and act as in your wisdom you shall see fit,

(Signed)

Philander Adams,	Nathaniel Chapman,
Jesse Neal,	Aaron Norton,
Charles Chittenden,	David Preston,
Henry Chittenden,	Amos Spicer,
Elizur Wright,	Hosea Wilcox,
John Wright,	Jonathan Sprague,

Peter Norton.

Springfield, July 13, 1812.

This communication proves that the citizens in the vicinity of Middlebury were thoroughly aroused to the fact of their exposed situation; but subsequent events proved that their fears were almost wholly groundless. It may be supposed that the following letter afforded universal satisfaction:

CAPT. RIAL MCARTHUR:

Sir: You doubtless are sensible of the critical situation of our country at this time. War being declared by the United States against Great Britain, it becomes necessary, as we have become the frontier, for the whole body of the militia to be in perfect readiness to meet the enemy; and, sir, yours being an independent company, I place great confidence in your ability and activity in being ready with your company to march and meet the enemy of your country at a moment's warning. You will, therefore, please to order your company to meet at any place you may think proper and convenient, one day in each week, and in the most perfect manner possible. See that every man furnishes himself with arms and ammunition, and other necessary accouterments for actual service. You will please to inform me after the first meeting of your company of their actual situation,

ELIJAH WADSWORTH,
Maj. Gen. Fourth Division Ohio Militia.

Soon after this correspondence was held, the Independent Rifle Company was ordered, first to Cleveland, and afterward to Old Portage, the headquarters of Gen. Wadsworth, and, finally, to the camp of Gen. Simon Perkins, a temporary post on the Huron River. They returned during the spring of 1813, after a short, bloodless, though arduous, service in the field. There were forty-eight men in the company, as follows:

Captain—Rial McArthur,
Lieutenant—Wiley Hamilton.
Ensign—Charles Powers.
Sergeants—Alpha Wright, Justus Barnes, Daniel Kennedy, Samuel Cheney.
Corporals—Edmund Strong, Shubael Lowery, John Campbell, Justin E. Frink.
Drummer—Stephen Butler,
Fifer—Ara Gillett.
Privates—Philander Adams, Samuel Allyn, Samuel Atkins, Christian Cackler, Jr., Titus Chapman, Nathaniel Darrow, Liverton Dickson, Thomas Ellett, David Ellett, Samuel Fogger, Jesse Neal, Asa Draper, David Powers, Samuel Preston, Lot Preston, David Prior, Amos Spicer, Jr,, Joseph Towsley, Jonathan Williams, Abner Green, James Thompson, Henry King, Elisha Perkins, John S. Preston, Norman Sackett, John Wright, Jr., Ephraim Clark, Jr., Aaron Norton, Joshua King, James Bradley, John Collins, Drake Fellows, Henry Bierce, John Castle, David Preston, Jr.

When the above company was first ordered into the service, it comprised but forty-four men, several of whose names do not appear above, and were as follows: Luman Bishop, Charles King, Stephen Perkins and William Prior. The following men were not members of the company during the first enlistment: Samuel Atkins, Asa Draper, David Prior, Jonathan Williams, Abner Green, James Thompson, Ephraim Clark, Jr., Aaron Norton and Joshua King. This company first volunteered, and were ordered into the service of the United States for the protection of the frontiers, on the 22d of August, 1812. Their first term of service ended February 22, 1813. Although the company was then out of service, it did not disband, but kept drilling about once a week.

On the 17th of April, 1813, Gov. R. J. Meigs wrote to Gen. Wadsworth, advising him that "The Fort at the rapids of the Miami (Fort Meigs) is threatened with an attack from British and Indians," and ordering him immediately to detach "one flank company to strengthen the post at Lower Sandusky, as the post at the rapids is, I fear, too weak." In pursuance of this order, Gen. Wadsworth, on the 20th of April, 1813, ordered Capt. McArthur's company to march to Lower Sandusky immediately, and to take with them five or six days' provisions, or a sufficient allowance to take them to that place. Gen. Wadsworth says in his order, "You will be shortly relieved, as a large number of troops are on their march to re-enforce that army." This was the company whose names appear at length above. It will be noticed that many members of the company lived at old Middlebury. Immediately after the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, in August, 1812, Gen. Wadsworth was ordered to organize a brigade of 1,500 men. To effect this, volunteers were called for, and, finally, the General was obliged to resort to a draft. The company above mentioned, with one or two exceptions, volunteered. Among the drafted were Reuben Upson, John Caruthers, Norman Sackett, Moses Bradford, Ara Gillett and Jotham Blakeslee. Old Portage was the headquarters of these forces, and became celebrated on that account. In later years, Col. John C. Hart organized a regiment of cavalry militia at Middlebury and the surrounding country. It will be observed that almost all the members

of Capt. McArthur's company lived in what is now Summit County.

It is now necessary to go back and notice other matters relating to the early history of Middlebury. The village comprises land formerly belonging to the townships of Tallmadge, Springfield, Coventry and Portage. Some of the first owners of the Middlebury land were Capt. Joseph Hart, Aaron Norton, Liverton Dickson, William Neil and Ara Gillett, in Tallmadge; Peter Norton, Rial McArthur and others, in Springfield; Amos Spicer and Jesse Allen, in Coventry; and Amos Spicer, Jr., in Portage.

During all the early history of the village, and for eleven years after the completion of the canal, the electors residing in the village met to poll their votes in their respective townships—the four mentioned above. The original village was in the southwestern corner of Tallmadge; but, as it gradually enlarged, portions of the other three townships were occupied, after being surveyed into lots. Among the early residents of what afterward became Middlebury, were the following, although this is neither a complete nor a perfect list: Capt. Joseph Hart, Judge Aaron Norton, Rial McArthur, Liverton Dickson, Samuel and John Preston, Amos Spicer, Sr. and Jr., Ara Gillett, Peter Norton, William Neil, Barney Williams, Mr. Graham, William J. Hart, George Simcox, Peleg Mason, Orrin Pitkin, John McMillan, Elijah Mason, Mr. Hazen, Thomas Sumner and his sons, Charles, Holland, Joseph, John, Increase, Edward and Julius A., the latter yet living at Akron; Nathan Gillett, probably the first Postmaster, and many others. The village was first regularly laid out into lots, and probably recorded at Ravenna, in 1818, by William J. Hart. That portion of the village known as W, was probably the first laid out, as it is recorded in Book F, at Ravenna; while E and S are recorded in Books S and K, respectively. It is likely that over fifty lots were laid out by Mr. Hart, to which additions were made as the rapid growth of the village required. The "boom" at the time of the building of the canal no doubt vastly increased the number of lots, as it did the number of buildings of all kinds.

It is likely that the village was incorporated by a special law of the Ohio Legislature, enacted during the session of 1837–38, as the following, quoted from the Middlebury records, would seem to imply, if it does not explicitly state:

> At a meeting of the qualified electors of the village of Middlebury, held in said village on the first Tuesday in May, A. D., 1838, agreeable to an act to incorporate the village of Middlebury, for the purpose of electing officers of said corporation, Roan Clark, Henry Chittenden and William L. Clark were chosen Judges, and Theron A. Noble was chosen Clerk of said election, whereupon, the following officers were elected: Henry Chittenden, President of the Council; Theron A. Noble, Recorder; Roswell Kent, Jesse Neal, Gregory Powers, Thadeus H. Botsford and Harry Pardee, Trustees.
>
> (Signed) T. A. NOBLE, *Recorder.*

These officers were immediately qualified, and entered upon the discharge of their several duties. The following committees were then appointed: T. A. Noble and Gregory Powers, on by-laws; and R. Kent, Jesse Neal, Harry Pardee and T. H. Botsford, on appointments. At a session, May 6, 1838, the "set of rules for the regulation of the Council" was unanimously adopted; also, Smith Burton was appointed Marshal; Roswell Kent and T. H. Botsford, Committee on Streets, Highways and Nuisances; Jesse Newland, Harry Pardee, Committee on Revenue and Expenditure; and Gregory Powers and T. A. Noble, Committee on By-Laws and Ordinances. Soon afterward, John H. McMillan was appointed Treasurer; Daniel McNaughton, Assessor; and William L. Clark, Surveyor. The records reveal the fact that the Council began at this time to make a vigorous attack upon all nuisances, and passed several stringent ordinances looking to the abatement of the same. On the 21st of July, 1838, it was enacted by the Council "That the Chief Warden be authorized to procure a suitable number of hooks and ladders at the expense of the corporation, to be made and finished as he may direct, to be used in cases of fire and not otherwise." The five fire wardens appointed a short time before were Ambrose Cotter, Daniel McNaughton, Samuel Newton, Harry Pardee and John Johns. In 1843, Philpot and Camp were permitted to build a horse railroad through certain streets of the village, the road to be used for the passage of coal obtained in Springfield. In 1845, the first stone bridge over the Little Cuyahoga was constructed, under the contract of Increase Sumner, who erected the stone work for $1.74 per perch, the whole cost amounting to $578.55. So far as can be learned, the village electors voted in their respective townships until the act of incor-

poration was passed; after which, the village, having been constituted an election district, they met there to poll their votes. The following is quoted from the records of November, 1846: "The Council did not meet at the office of the President in Sherman's building according to adjournment, because the President was out of town on business, with the key in his pocket. (Signed) George W. McMillan, Recorder." The second stone bridge was built in 1847, by Abraham Rhodes, at a cost of $350. The total cost was, however, much greater than that amount. The inference from the following, taken from the records of 1849, is, that the sanitary regulations of the village were inoperative or neglected: "*Resolved*, That $10 be appropriated for the use of the Marshal in procuring *fifty bushels* of lime, as required by the ordinance relating to nuisances." It is also to be inferred that the desired results were not secured; for two months later, it was "*Resolved*, That each member of this Council be appointed a special committee to examine and report what is necessary for a *thorough cleansing* of this town, and to report at the next meeting." The records of a few succeeding meetings, show active work in the right direction on the part of the select committees.

Early in 1857, the citizens of Middlebury petitioned the County Commissioners as follows: "The undersigned householders residing in Middlebury, in said county, respectfully petition your honorable body to erect and set off a new township, to be composed of the territory embraced within the corporate limits of the village of Middlebury, in the county aforesaid." This petition was signed by eighty-four householders of the village. Attached to the petition was "The undersigned, Trustees of the townships interested in the formation of a new township, as proposed in the above petition, hereby give our consent that the said new township may be erected and set off in accordance with the prayer of said petition, to be composed of the territory embraced within the corporate limits of Middlebury." This was signed by a majority of the Trustees of each township. The County Commissioners, at the March session of 1857, proceeded as follows: "The Commissioners, being satisfied that the majority of the householders residing in the village of Middlebury had signed the petition, and that the consent of a majority of the Trustees of the several townships affected by the creation of the new township had been obtained, and that the necessary legal notices had been given, *Ordered*, That the territory comprised within the corporate village of Middlebury be set off from the townships of Coventry, Portage, Springfield and Tallmadge, and be hereafter known as the township of Middlebury." Notices were also issued by the Commissioners for the qualified electors of the new township to meet at the town hall in Middlebury, on the first Monday in April, 1857, for the purpose of electing township officers. Thus the village remained until the spring of 1872, when the question of its annexation to the city of Akron, as the Sixth Ward, was submitted to the electors in both towns with the following result: Votes in Akron—for annexation, 1,042; against annexation, 16. Votes in Middlebury—for annexation, 140; against annexation, 26. The necessary number of affirmative votes having been secured, each town elected a committee to confer with that of the other town, to unite on the terms of annexation. These terms are too voluminous to be quoted here, yet it may be said that both towns will be benefited, in the end, by the annexation. The later history of Middlebury will be found in another chapter.

The first schoolhouse in Middlebury was erected near the site of the present one, in about the year 1811. It was a small one-storied frame, 20x25 feet, with a broad fire-place in one end. The first teacher is not remembered; but, in 1813–14 and 1814–15, J. P. Skinner, from near Ravenna, taught. This man was a skillful disciplinarian and a competent instructor. He received his pay by subscription, at the rate of some $12 or $15 per month. The three R's were largely dwelt on, and woe unto the scholar with a neglected lesson. Whispering was prohibited, and, in case the rule was violated, dire and summary correction was sure to follow. The old-time school-teachers were very strict about their rules. They usually succeeded in creating an understanding among their scholars that the violation of a rule of the school was an unpardonable offense, and it was often amusing to see how the guilty one languished. Sometimes young men were severely feruled, and more than one school has terminated in a promiscuous fight. One day Mr. Skinner, annoyed from having so much laughter in the room, made a rule that the first one that

laughed out should take the ferule and hand it to the next one that laughed out, who was to do likewise, and so on, and the scholar having the ferule when school was dismissed, should be feruled by the teacher. A short time afterward some one laughed, whereupon the teacher handed him the ferule, of which he must get rid, or he would be punished when school closed. It passed through several hands, and finally went to Ira Dixon. The rule was, by this time working altogether too well to suit the teacher. He, therefore, announced that the next one who laughed should ferule Dixon, and the latter should ferule him. Almon Brown and Ira Dixon were great friends, and, when the former saw that the latter was in for sure punishment, his mirth knew no bounds. He endeavored to repress the tide, and his efforts resulted in volcanic peals of laughter. That instantly precipitated events, and the teacher told the boys they must ferule one another. This each one did, laying it on with a gusto not at all appreciated by the other. By this time, the gravity of the whole school was seriously affected. Mutterings were heard here and there, and at last a young man named Denison Williams burst into a roar of laughter. He was feruled by the teacher, greatly to his mortification, and then the rule that had played so much mischief was declared annulled. Such scenes often transpired in the early schools, and even in later ones. There were fifty-nine scholars enrolled during the winter of 1814–15, at which time the above funny, though serious, event occurred. This schoolhouse was used, summer and winter, until 1828, when J. A. Sumner and others were employed to construct what is known in history as the "Old Brick." Both of these houses were used for school, church, town and other purposes. In 1826, Mr. I. N. Mason taught a "select grammar school" in the village. Other terms were subsequently taught. In 1853, the old brick schoolhouse was purchased by the Village Council for $255, and converted into a town hall, to which use it was devoted for many years. It is likely that the present school building was erected about the same time, although nothing is before the writer of this chapter proving that to have been the case.

From the fact that Tallmadge was blessed with good churches, and that many of the early residents of Middlebury belonged to these, no efforts looking to the organization of religious societies in the village were made until about the year 1830. Many of the villagers were laborers in the various shops, and were not professors of religion; while the few who were professors preferred going to Tallmadge to church, instead of sustaining the cost of erecting a building of their own. However, soon after the completion of the Ohio Canal, several religious societies sprang into existence. The Methodists started up at an unknown date. The Presbyterians put up their church in December, 1831, and the Congregationalists, in December, 1845. Other religious organizations have been established, and Middlebury is now well supplied with churches. Many other interesting historical events in the village will be found narrated in other chapters.



Martin Van Buren

CHAPTER XIII.*

HUDSON TOWNSHIP—ITS PRIMITIVE ATTRACTIONS—THE FIRST START IN THE WOODS—"OF MOVING ACCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD"—ON THE BORDER—THE EARLY RESOURCES OF THE SETTLERS.

"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Like a green root, revives and bears,
A train of blessings for his heirs,
When dying nature sleeps in dust."

TO form a correct idea of the early history of the Western Reserve, it is essential that it should be viewed through the contemporaneous history of the parent State. The Puritan colony which had been planted in Connecticut some one hundred and sixty years before, had grown to the dignity of a State. Its primitive customs, involving a close union of Church and State, had grown with its growth until the church militant had become the church triumphant so far as it concerned municipal governments and communities. Each town had its ministerial fund, schools were everywhere provided, and a patriotic pride in the individuality of its institutions was the dominant influence with every citizen of the State. The Puritan of the last century was no weakling in his least estate, but at this period he was at the summit of his power. Of a robust nature, physically and mentally, he handled the ponderous themes of the time as the mythological deities did thunderbolts, and in the lowest condition of life counted himself "a hero in the strife." Thus equipped, he was aggressive in every fiber of his being, and pushed his conquests with an imperiousness that abated not a tittle of his earthly or heavenly heritage. It was with something of this spirit that the State maintained her right to the territory embraced by the provisions of her charter, in the midst of conflicting claims and the overwhelming opposition of non-claiming States. But when at last in the interest of harmony, Connecticut surrendered her pretensions, save to the Reserve, and finally relinquished her jurisdiction to that, she had surrendered only her feeblest power. Her conquering spirit laid hold of its civilization, and in the hearts of its citizens she rules the Western Reserve to-day.

The early settlement of the Reserve was an effort to reproduce in this Western wild the honored institutions of the motherland. This was the beginning of the golden period of the Connecticut churches, a period marked by revivals of religion throughout the State, distinguished for their power, purity and permanent influence, greatly enlarging the churches, improving the morals of society, and bringing the people of the State, to a great extent, under the control of religion." It was just at this time also that the Connecticut method of "missions to the new settlements" was completed, which was destined to play so important a part in the New Connecticut; and these civilizing influences combined to leave an impress upon the plastic civilization of the new land that has been crystallized in the culture of to-day. These influences were early marked, and perhaps nowhere more distinctly than in the region which is now embraced in Summit County. A letter from the Western Reserve to Eastern friends dated 1812, reads as follows: "I like Tallmadge better on several accounts than any other place I have seen. The settlers in this town are much the most respectable of any on the Reserve. There is provision made for the permanent support of preaching, which is not the case in any other town." Another letter dated from Tallmadge in the same year, speaks in the same strain: "I am persuaded that if any of our friends think of going to a new country, they will find none that they will be so well pleased with, either on account of the quality of the land or of the society. I do not think there is in the State of Connecticut a society where there is that attention paid to the Sabbath, and to religion generally, that there is

*Contributed by J. H. Battle.

here. There are very few who do not attend meeting regularly, and very few prayerless families." There is no question but that the early history of Tallmadge was exceptional in some respects, but of Hudson it was scarcely less true. Its founder, the son of a tailor who taught his children as he plied his trade, grew up to advanced manhood embracing skeptical notions. Caught by the sweeping power of the church movement of this period he was converted, and with the characteristic practicability of the Puritan mind, he sought an opportunity to prove his faith in work. The missionary spirit that had begun to pervade the religious communities of his native State, and the recent organization of the great Land Company, prepared the way which he adopted without hesitation. Zealous in his new found faith, "he wished to do something to repair the injury he had done, and to advance, to the extent of his ability, the interests of that cause which he had early labored to destroy. These were the views that led him to emigrate. * * * * The early efforts and sacrifices of the men who came to Hudson, show that they were actuated by the motives I have ascribed to them. They never suffered the Sabbath to pass by after the settlement was commenced, without religious worship; and by great effort and great pecuniary expenditure, they provided for the enjoyment of religious ordinances among themselves, and sought to promote the progress of religion in this part of our country. It was the first desire of Mr. Hudson's heart to see the day when a church should be organized within the township, and he rejoiced in that day. The next object of desire was that this church might enjoy the labors of a settled Pastor, and he lived to see that day and was glad. Then it was in his heart to see a house erected for the worship of God, and that he saw completed to his great satisfaction. 'But,' said he, 'the college—the college; that was a child of my old age. I never expected to live to see that.' Yet the college was in coincidence with his plans and with his missionary spirit. He spent most of his time in visiting Christian families in all parts of the Reserve, and securing the organization of churches and it was with him a matter of painful solicitude, how the infant churches rising up on the Reserve were to be supplied with able, faithful ministers, in sufficient numbers to meet their wants. The college came in as the appropriate instrument to supply the deficiency."*

The site chosen for this enterprise—Township 4, Range 10—was centrally located in the land company's purchase, and contained what has since proven to be among the best farming lands in Summit County. It was laid down in the original survey, however, as a swamp township and was "equalized" by the addition of 10,000 acres, situated in the townships of Norton and Chester. West of the central line of the township the land was covered by an almost impassable swamp, which, filled with innumerable springs, gave rise to the Brandywine Creek, flowing in a northwesterly course to the Cuyahoga River and Mud Brook, flowing nearly due south in Hudson but further on in its course, taking a curve to the westward finds an outlet in the Cuyahoga. A branch of Mud Brook in the southwest part of the township, known as Powers' Brook, and Tinker's Creek, which flows in a northerly course in the northeast part of the township, crossing back and forth from Hudson to Stratsboro, completes the list of the more important water-courses of the township. None of these, however, were found available in the first years of the settlement for such pioneer industries as the community needed, save the latter stream for a short period. Other water-courses were found which in the changes wrought by the process of clearing and tilling, have become extinct or insignificant, that afforded suitable power for the early attempts at milling and manufacturing. The township is now inhabited by a purely agricultural community. The luxuriant growth of heavy timber which once covered every acre, has largely given way to meadow-lands and grain-fields, save where each farmer's woodland gives token of the grandeur of "God's first temple." The soil in the lowlands of the western part is largely a black muck, rich but saturated with moisture and liable to frost. In the eastern part the surface is more rolling with a soil varying from a stiff, stubborn clay to a clay loam. There is

*Address by Rev. G. E Pierce, D. D.

but little regularity in the disposition of these varieties, though in the southern and northeastern parts it is said the clay-loam predominates. Eighty years of tillage has wrought great changes in the character of the soil, and the swampy portion of the early township has given place to good farms, and it is estimated that not over one thousand two hundred acres of low wet land remains. Water is everywhere easily accessible. Springs abound in the western part, while in other portions of the township there is no special difficulty experienced in securing good wells; some artesian wells, however, have been sunk. The soil is the chief material resource of the township, though there is an abundance of a fair quality of sandstone which has been utilized in the construction of the foundations of the college buildings, most of the residences, railroad culverts, etc. The chief objection to the stone is its dark color and its lack of weathering qualities. These objections would proba bly prove no serious obstacle to its general use, if the more desirable stone was not found in the near vicinity which is placed upon the ground here as cheaply as the product of the home quarries can be got ready for transportation. As in most townships of the Reserve, the social and business center is at the geographical center of the township. An early cluster of houses in the southern part of the township on the central road has given name to the road, and across the line in the adjoining township it is designated, in the nomenclature of the map, Darrowville. The early jurisdiction of the township embraced what is now known as the townships of Stow, Boston, Twinsburg, Aurora and Mantua, besides its own territory. As the settlement increased in these townships the jurisdiction of Hudson became limited to the lines of the original survey, which now bounds it on the north by Twinsburg, east by Stratsboro, in Portage County, south by Stow and west by Boston.

The original purchasers of this township with its annexes, were Nathaniel Norton, of Bloomfield, N. Y., Birdseye Norton and David Hudson, of Goshen, Conn. There are no means now of ascertaining the arrangement between these partners in relation to this purchase. Nathaniel Norton was a well-to-do farmer in Bloomfield, N. Y., where he had come as an early settler; Birdseye Norton was a wealthy merchant of Goshen, and David Hudson a farmer in comfortable circumstances, but of little cash capital. From such evidence as the old account books of Mr. Hudson afford, it is probable that Birdseye Norton furnished one-half of the capital and each of the others contributing a fourth, Mr. Hudson probably turning in his Connecticut farm to Mr. Birdseye Norton. The land was purchased at 52 cents per acre, but with the equalizing annexes the average cost per acre was reduced to 34 cents. Nathaniel Norton, some time in 1801, disposed of his share, probably to Stephen Baldwin, Benjamin Oviatt and Theodore Parmele. The first draft of the Reserve was made in 1798, and early in the following year, Mr. Hudson started out to explore and survey the land for the company in which he was a partner. His preparations for his new adventure were carefully made, as the following exhibit taken from an old account-book shows:

DAVID HUDSON, BIRDSEYE NORTON AND NATHANIEL NORTON TO NORTON & RICHARDS, DR.:

May 11, 1799.

	£.	s.	d.
By 2 sickles, 8s; 2 bells *@* 10s	1	8	00
By 1 doz. garden seeds *@* 1s 6d		16	00
By 1 lb. allspice, 4s; 2 hoes, *@* 8s 6d	1	1	00
By 1 grindstone, wt. 62 lbs., *@* 7d	1	16	2
By 1 pail @ 5s 6d; 7½ lbs lead, 9s 4d		12	10
By 1 comb, 1s 6d; 1 almanack, 1s		2	6
By 1 ax, 12s; 1 gallon bottle, 5s		17	00
By 1 bed-cord, 8s; 1 clothes-line, 6s		14	00
By 9½ lbs. dried venison,		7	1
By 693 lbs. pork	27	14	3
By 25 lbs. gammon *@* 1s 4d	1	14	00
By 1 carpenter's adze		14	00
Total	£37	15	10

The above articles were bought of Thadeus Chapin.

May 13, 1799:

	£.	s.	d.
To 4 lbs. ginger *@* 2s 8s; 2 lbs. tea *@* 13s 6d	1	15	00
To 6 lbs. chocolate @ 3s 6d; to 81 lbs. cheese *@* 1s	5	2	00
To 44 lbs. chain @ 2s 4d; to 1½ lbs. of chalk *@* 9d	5	4	00
To 3 lbs. powder *@* 10s; to 3 lbs. pepper *@* 4s 8d	2	4	00
To 281 lbs. sugar *@* 1s 1d; to 50½ lbs. nails *@* 2s	20	5	5
To 9½ lbs. leather *@* 2s 6d	1	3	9
To 1 small account book		6	00
To 1 quire of paper, 2s 6d; 1 draw-shave, 5s 8d		8	2

	£.	s.	d.
To 8 narrow axes @ 16s	6	8	00
To 2 bells @ 17s		17	00
To 1 plowshare, 50s 2d; 1 spider, 7s 6d	2	17	8
To 2 hoes @7s 14; 1 skimmer, 1s; 1 dipper, 1s 6d		16	6
To 2 plane-irons @ 1s 8d; 2 chisels @ 3s		8	4
To 1 chisel, 2s 6; 1 doz. awls, 8d; 3 awl-hafts, 1s 6d		3	8
To 1 spade, 11s; 3 gimlets, 1s 6d; 3 augers, 17s	1	9	6
To jacknives, 11s, 4d; 1 pincer, 1s 5d		12	10
To 1 doz. fish-hooks, 3s; 1 line, 4s (used as chalk-line)		7	00
To 1 saw, 18s; 2 set teaspoons, 2s 4d	1	0	4
To 1 carving-knife and fork, 6s 9d		6	9
To ½ bushel clover seed	3	4	00
To 12 bushels oats @ 2s 6d	1	10	00
To 1 bushel and ½ peck herd-grass seed	1	16	00
To 1 bushel peas, 10s; 2 sets teacups, 5s 8d		15	8
To 1 razor, 6s; razor-strop, 2s 6d		8	6
To 1 shaving-box, 2s 10d; 4 cakes soap, 10d		6	2
To 3 barrels, 24s; 1 hammer, 4s	1	8	00
To 5 first blankets @ 32s	8	00	00
To 3 do @ 16s 8d	2	10	00
To 4½ yards tow-cloth @ 3s		13	6
To 3 ax-helves @ 1s		3	00
To 1 trowel, 4s; 1 hasp, 2s		6	00
To 100 dollars cash	40	00	00
To 1 set spoons, 3s; 2 knives, 1s 8d		4	8
May 15, 1799:			
To 31¾ gallons whisky @ 18s	12	14	00
To 1 barrel		8	00
Total	£122	4	3

On the same date Nathaniel Norton supplied the following items:

1 set harrow-teeth	5	1	4
1 iron kettle	3	4	00
3 bushels of salt @ 10s; 1 barrel, 6s	1	16	00
1 coffee-pot, agreed at 3s		3	00
90 lbs. bread @ 3d	1	2	6
1 hat		18	00
2 yoke oxen	46	8	00
34 bushels wheat @ 8s	13	12	00
2 yokes and bows, irons, etc	1	6	8
1 cow, 20 dollars	8	00	00
7 barrels @ 4s	1	8	00
2 barels pork @ 18	14	8	00
Transportation to Gerundagut	7	4	00
1 boat, 33 dollars	13	4	00
½ bushel peas @ 5s		5	00
1 bushel potatoes @ 2s 6d	2	6	00
1 bag, 4s		4	00
1 cow, 13 dollars	5	4	00
Total	£125	14	4

These articles, involving an outlay of upward of $700, were principally secured at Bloomfield. This point, at that time, was on the frontier, and the overland pioneer to the far West was forced to depend upon the uncertain guidance of Indian trails and the surveyor's marks. The thoroughfare of Western travel was by the lakes, and Mr. Hudson has left a carefully prepared "traveler's guide" over that route as follows: From Black Rock to Buffalo Creek, three miles; Buffalo Creek to Five Mile Creek, five miles; Five Mile Creek to Eighteen Mile Creek, thirteen miles; Eighteen Mile Creek to Cattaraugus, twelve miles; Cattaraugus to Four Mile Creek, four miles; Four Mile Creek to Fifteen Mile Creek, eleven miles; Fifteen Mile Creek to Chataqua, twenty-five miles; Chataqua to Lowry's, sixteen miles; Lowry's to Presque Isle, sixteen miles; Presque Isle to Walnut Creek, twelve miles; Walnut Creek to Elk Creek, eight miles; Elk Creek to Conneaut, ten miles; Conneaut to Ashtabula, fourteen miles; Ashtabula to Grand River, twenty-six miles; Grand River to Chagrin, ten miles; Chagrin to Cuyahoga, twenty miles; a total of 205 miles. The only public source of information in regard to this country was "Morse's Geography," which represented the latter river as navigable for sloops for forty miles from its mouth.

On the 22d day of April, 1799, in company with Jesse Lindley, William McKinley, whom he had hired as assistants, and Ira, his son of eleven years, Mr. Hudson started for Bloomfield, N. Y. The party was accompanied by a wagon driven by Thaddeus Lacey, who brought his wife and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey were engaged as purveyor and cook for the party, and were in charge of the supplies with which the wagon was loaded. Their route lay toward Albany, where they arrived on the 24th. Here Mr. Hudson hired Joseph Darrow for six months, at $10 per month, to accompany the expedition, terms similar to those on which the others had been engaged. Their course then led through Schenectady, old Fort Schuyler, Onondaga to Bloomfield. Sixteen miles west of Schenectady, Mr. Hudson, leaving his son and Lindley with the wagon, pushed on ahead with Darrow, making his way on foot to Fort Schuyler on the 29th, where he engaged Jonah Meecham; to Onondaga on May 2, where he added Richard H. Blin to his party, reaching Nathaniel Norton's in Bloomfield on the 5th day of May. Here the little

party was detained eleven days, which they employed in further providing for their enterprise in the wilderness. Here Mr. Hudson fell in with Benjamin Tappan, later known as Judge, on his way to his town of Ravenna. Mr. Tappan here bought a yoke of oxen and Mr. Hudson, as will appear in the preceding statement, bought two yoke of oxen and two cows. These animals were confided to the care of Meacham, who assisted by some of Tappan's hired men, brought them safely on the Indian trail through Buffalo, until he found near the lake the west line of the seventh range on the Reserve. This line, the eastern boundary of the present township of Painesville, Concord, Chardon, Monson, Newburg, Auburn, Mantua, Shalersville and Ravenna, they followed due south for more than forty miles, crossing the Grand and Cuyahoga Rivers and striking the Salt Spring Indian trail near the southeastern corner of Ravenna, and thence to their destination. In the meanwhile Hudson had his baggage and supplies transported to Grondigut Bay, where, to his great disappointment, he found his boat in no condition for use. He sent back Eliada Lindley and Farr and Straight, whom he had secured at Bloomfield, and obtained passage in one of Tappan's boats for himself and Darrow. He also had the good fortune to find Elias Harmon here, about to start out with his wife for Mantua. In one of his boats he obtained passage for Blin and McKinley, dividing such of his store as he was able to take between the two boats. This was on the 16th of May, but meeting with bad weather the little fleet did not reach Niagara until the 22d, when to their astonishment they found the river full of floating ice. They proceeded up the river, however, against the united strength of the current and floating ice, and with great effort reached Buffalo Creek on the 26th, where they were blocked up with ice "at least twelve feet high." Happily the ice broke up that night leaving Lake Erie clear, but with so heavy a swell rolling that the expedition was obliged to lay by until the 29th, when for three days the lake was almost at a dead calm. Prompt use was made of these advantageous circumstances, the little party rowing from Buffalo to Elk Creek, a distance of 120 miles in the meantime. On the 1st of June they put out and attempted to continue their journey and rowed six miles, but they were obliged to beach their boats at Crooked Creek, and lay windbound for several days. "On the 5th," says Mr. Hudson, "we put out from Crooked Creek and dined in Conneaut, with a fair wind from the northeast. At 2 o'clock P. M., the wind shifted into the north and blew on the shore with such violence that the boat in which myself and Darrow were, and which was heavily loaded, filled with water before a single article could be got on shore. With most unremitting and violent exertion, we saved our boat and loading, and spent the remainder of the day and part of the next in drying our loading which was much damaged with water. On the 7th and 8th we sailed to Grand River, using the bed blankets as sails. The boat in which McKinley and Blin had taken passage and which was in our company, fared worse, it being stove, and a part of my potatoes went through her bottom. But after the wind had subsided they got her up, and with the help of my nails they so far repaired the wreck that they got her into Grand River with her loading on the same day we got there."* This was the destination of Mr. Harmon's goods and as there was no way of securing the transportation of the goods on board, he purchased this boat of Mr. Harmon for $1 and proceeded with his boat, leaving Blin and McKinley to proceed up the river some four miles, discharge Harmon's goods and then to continue the journey to the Cuyahoga River.

Without waiting for his second boat, Mr. Hudson proceeded, reaching the Cuyahoga River on the 9th, where, on the following day, finding that the other boat had not come up, he left Darrow to assist the men up the river. He also took the precaution to lighten Mr. Tappan's boat of a large part of his stores, leaving them to be brought on by his newly purchased boat, and proceeded up the river. The season previous to their coming having been very dry, they had proceeded but a few miles when they found the water in places only eight or ten inches deep, and were often obliged to get out, join hands and drag their boats over shallow places. In this way they

*Diary of David Hudson.

proceeded until the 12th, when they reached such a rapid current that it was impossible to draw the boat any further. Mr. Hudson continues in his diary as follows: "I, myself, went on the land searching for some surveyor's line whereby we could find our township. In this place my men overtook us, and to my great concern informed me that my boat had been plundered the night before of a considerable quantity of whisky, pork, flour and some few potatoes. The men suspected of this villainy was an Indian in the Sandusky tribe, and a white man who calls himself Armstrong. They are two villains, famous in this quarter, and their conduct is not allowed of by their chiefs.

"13th.—We now took a part of Tappan's load into my boat, and by our united strength we got the two boats along slowly up the rapid and shallow water, I still continuing on the land searching for some town line. In this way we proceeded until the 17th, when, as I had not been able to find any land mark, we determined to take a few days' provisions and strike our course in a southeast direction till we could find some clew whereby we could tell what part of the world we were in. It was at this time I most heartily repented having undertaken the expedition, but I must now persevere. I proceeded with my men and Tappan with several of his assistants, and to my great joy found the southwest corner of No. 4, Range 10, at about 11 o'clock on the 17th of June. I immediately went about making a road, getting our stores up from the river, and in endeavoring to get a road into the middle of the town. In the latter attempt a new difficulty was met. I tried at many places and could find no pass for a road across a swamp which stretched itself from the south line of the town, about three and a half miles, as I afterward found in a northerly direction about one-half mile from the west line. I afterward went across the swamp and found excellent land beyond. In this dilemma, I determined to set my men at work on the west side of the swamp, until the land could be so far surveyed as to find some pass for a road. We found it a work of time and difficulty to get a road across the gullies which lie in No. 4, Range 11 (Boston), but, by the 25th of June, we got some of our things on."

By a very happy combination of circumstances the cattle, of which the explorers were just now beginning to need, arrived at the landing on the 18th, just one day after the discovery of the township line. The journey of these men over some three hundred and fifty miles, guided by the tortuous trails of the Indian and the township lines of the surveyor, through a totally unknown land, was one of the difficulties of which we are scarcely able to appreciate. Their mode of traveling was to secure firmly upon the backs of the oxen several bags of flour and pork, together with two blankets and an ax. They waded fordable streams and compelled their cattle to swim those that could not be forded, crossing these streams themselves with their provisions on rafts hastily constructed of sticks. The teams thus happily at hand, rude sleds were constructed and the labor of transporting the goods from the boats to the place where Mr. Hudson had decided to begin operations commenced. In the meanwhile a road had been cut out and a bark shelter erected. The cattle were greatly tormented by the immense swarms of flies that attacked them at all times, nearly driving them mad. It is said they actually killed one of Mr. Tappan's cattle.

About this time David Kellogg with his wife, applied to be taken into Mr. Hudson's employ. He had come out in the service of Mr. Tappan, but for some reason desired to change his service. Judge Tappan afterward took occasion in the public prints to say that Mr. Hudson enticed him away, which is an entirely mistaken idea. The provisions of the Hudson colony were very low, and he had great fears that those already dependent upon him would suffer for lack of supplies. He, however, granted the request, but Mr. Kellogg never became a permanent settler in this colony, though staying for a year or two.

As soon as the first most pressing duties were accomplished, Mr. Hudson set about making a clearing, aided by his four men. The robbing of his boat and the failure of his goods, shipped by wagon, to come on began to give him some uneasiness as to their means of subsistence. He borrowed some

pork of a Capt. Stoddard, settled in what is now Northampton, and taking his boat as soon as unloaded on the 24th of June, proceeded alone down the river in quest of Lacey. Speaking of this trip in his diary, Mr. Hudson says: "I had the misfortune to lose my fire, and being exceeding wet and the night very cold, I experienced the most uncomfortable night I ever felt. I arrived at Cleveland in twenty-eight hours, and, although several boats had lately arrived, I could not get any information concerning Lacey. I had not heard a word from him since I left him on the Mohawk River near Schenectady in April. I was at a great loss what to do, but, on the whole, I thought best to wait a little longer. In three days an opportunity presented of going down the lake, and, after a quick and dangerous passage, I had the good fortune to find my boy, Lacey and the boat." It appears that Lacey had got as far as Cattaraugus Creek with the boat which Mr. Hudson found unfit for a voyage when he left, and was resting there very much at his ease. He had also quite an addition for the colony in the way of several hired men, which Nathaniel Norton had secured to go to the settlement. But of what the settlement needed the most they were nearly destitute. "My joy at finding the boat," says Mr. Hudson, "was turned to sorrow on finding that they had but little more flour than enough to last through the voyage, excepting three barrels that belonged to Capt. Austin (Eliphalet Austin, of Austintown). I found myself under the most disagreeable necessity of abandoning my men, who were at work, to their fate, quitting the whole expedition and returning home, or else taking Capt. Austin's flour. After a sleepless night deliberating what was my duty in the trying case, I determined as the least of two evils to take Austin's flour, to dismiss my hands, saving barely enough to manage the boat, pay Austin whatever his damage might be and prosecute my business. Having written my situation and reasons to Capt. Austin and Esquire Norton, I proceeded on my voyage. In a few days, by rowing in the night and crowding our business, I got to Cuyahoga, and without meeting any further disaster we arrived with all our loading at the landing on No. 4, Range 11, on the 19th of July." It must be remembered that these voyages were made in open boats and were propelled by oars save when a light breeze was taken advantage of to raise a sail rudely constructed out of blankets. The courses of these boats were necessarily near the shore and were completely at the mercy of a brisk wind, and were greatly hindered in their voyages on this account. The present case was a pressing one, and Mr. Hudson made good some of the delays during the day by rowing nights. Among the crew was one Lindley, who declared that he was hired to work by the day and refused to work nights. Mr. Hudson therefore excused his rowing in night voyages, but when forced to lay by in the daytime put him at "chopping wood." A day or two of this experience caused him to surrender unconditionally.

The supplies came just in time, and after getting them into the shelter (which took one hand and the team several days), three days were spent in cutting over the land begun for a wheat-patch. Hitherto the bark shanty which had been hastily erected, on their first arrival, had been their only shelter. Rain had fallen almost incessantly, and with the recent additions the little colony, swelled to thirteen persons, demanded something better for their protection. A log house 16x18 feet was at once erected, and within a week's time the whole party were made comfortable beneath its roof. A day and a half had been spent in the meanwhile in surveying, the only fair weather during the week, but now matters were in a comfortable shape for the time being, Mr. Hudson was anxious to get the township ready for settlement. "I now determined," says he, "to crowd the surveying business to the utmost, and if possible to get time to survey our annexation, but, in the last week in July, J. Lindley, Darrow, Meecham and Blin were all taken sick, and, in short, there was none save myself that could be called well. For four weeks our people who kept about did little else than take care of the sick. Rain fell in showers about every other day, and in those four weeks we cut three small stacks of poor hay which was much damaged by the rains, and fired and burnt the brush on about nine acres—the rain being such that we could not burn our brush

any other way than to pull our heaps to pieces and lay them on the fire. My original design was to sow a large piece to turnips, but not being able to burn the land over, I sowed on the 1st day of August a small piece from which we cut the timber and brush the week preceding.

"On the 22d day of August, our people having gradually recovered, we resumed surveying and pressed it closely as possible until the 12th of October, when the business and writing was completed." The settlement so far had been confined to the northeast corner of Lot 11, but on the 1st of September Mr. Hudson brought his men to the center of the township and began to cut brush and timber on Lots No. 55 and 56. Here he designed to make his home, and "twenty-three days' work" were spent in building a temporary hut and making the clearing for the more substantial cabin. "Sixteen days' work" erected a good log-house on the line of these two lots where Baldwin street now abuts on Main in Hudson Village, and two days were spent "in trying to dig a well." While this work was progressing the surveying party were finishing their work, while another party connected the two clearings with a road; cut out another to the boat landing in "No. 4, Range 11," now called Boston. About the middle of this month they found their store of provision running very low. Supplies were expected every day from Nathaniel Norton, but at this point Mr. Hudson realized something must be done to avert possible distress. He went immediately to Cleveland and purchased of Lorenzo Carter a small field of corn and potatoes for $50, turning in a yoke of oxen as the larger part of the payment. In case of necessity he thought the corn might be pounded up in mortars and sustain the company until relief should come. He hastened back to his station, but having previously heard that Ebenezer Sheldon had made a road through the wilderness to Aurora, and that there was a bridle-path thence to Cleveland, he thought it probable that he might obtain pork for present necessity from that quarter. He accordingly set out on foot and alone, and regulated his course by the range of his shadow, making allowance for change in the time of day. He found the Cleveland path near the center of Aurora, in a dense forest. Thence he proceeded two and a half miles to Mr. Sheldon's cabin, but found he could obtain nothing within a reasonable distance. The next morning he returned to his colony to find that his long-expected boat had arrived, and that there was once more plenty in the camp.

Having completed their surveying on the 11th of October, and got affairs well under way to make comfortable his family, and such colonists as he might bring back with him, he started on the following day with his son Ira, Meacham and Darrow for Connecticut. They went down the river in the old Harmon boat, intending to transfer to the strong boat which Lacey had brought when he came, but on arriving at the mouth of the river he found the boat borrowed without leave and gone to Detroit. It was late in the year and any delay would only bring nearer the season of the year when such navigation was impossible or extremely hazardous, and they proceeded on their way in the old wreck. There was no tar at hand with which to "pitch" the seams, and it proved so leaky that it required one hand most of the time to bail out the water, and so weak that it bent considerably in crossing the waves. During their passage the weather was generally cold and boisterous; three different times they narrowly escaped drowning by reason of the darkness of the night or violence of the wind. Referring to one of these narrow escapes from both the wind and darkness, Mr. Hudson writes in his diary: "This salvation has determined me never in future to put into the lake in a dark night." Lying windbound at Chataqua for several days, they eked out their scanty stock of provisions by living on boiled chestnuts. They arrived at Gerundagut on the 31st of October, whence their journey to Goshen was by land. Mr. Hudson in the middle of November, found his family well and anxious to hear of the land which was to be their new home. No time was spent in idling, however, and by the 1st day of January, 1800, he had made his arrangements to leave with his family, his native State with all its tender and endearing associations, for the wilderness where he had known so much anxiety and hardship. "Thus," says he, "ends

the eventful year of 1799, filled with many troubles, out of all of which hath the Lord hath delivered me." His stay at his old home had been a busy time for him. He had settled accounts with the Norton brothers; had sought among his old friends and acquaintances for colonists; and had his own affairs in his old home to settle as well as to provide supplies for the one to which he was about to move his family. His accounts for the first year are interesting to read over and vividly illustrate the character of the man and the enterprise. Among the items of expenditures are the following: April, 1799, "paid $3 for an excellent dog which we lost in Schenectady;" May, "lent Mr. Bacon $5 for ageeing to pilot us, for which he gave his note, which note I lost with all my minutes and observations on the Cuyahoga in wading the stream;" "paid Mr. Holly for twelve bushels seed wheat, $18;" October, "Gave Mr. Kellogg as a present to support himself and family, they being sick, $3;" October 19, "Gave as a gift to Mr. Berion, of Conneaut, he and his family being sick and in distress, $1;" November 16, "Returned to Goshen, expended in returning $9.75." The whole account reaches some $300, which does not include the unpaid balance of wages due his help, and which was applied on the land which each purchased, nor the supplies which had been brought from the East. On the credit side, Mr. Hudson shows tools and materials still in possession of the proprietors to the amount of $350.90; surveying instruments, $33; "nine acres of wheat on the ground calculated at $20 per acre, $180; sundry other articles not here enumerated, $36.91;" making a grand total of $600 worth of property for little more than an equal expenditure. In raising recruits for the new colony, his efforts had been marked with excellent success. It is said that he offered a bounty of forty acres to the first one to volunteer, and Ruth Gaylord, whom Rev. John Seward calls "an ancient maiden" received the land, which afterward she gave to her niece, the daughter of Elijah Nobles. Among the party that were prepared to return with Mr. Hudson and his family, were Samuel Bishop with his four sons, David, Reuben, Luman and Joseph, Joel Gaylord, Heman Oviatt, Dr. Moses Thompson, Allen Gaylord, Stephen Perkins, Joseph and George Darrow, William McKinley and three men from Vermont by the names of Derrick, Williams and Shefford. The women in the company were the wives of Messrs. Hudson, Bishop and Nobles, with Miss Ruth Gaylord and Ruth Bishop. The six children of Mr. Hudson completed the party that started for the New Conneeticut. Among these names will be noticed those of some who went out the preceding year. Darrow returned with his brother, Joel Gaylord and Heman Oviatt went out to view the land with the intention of taking their families thither if the situation proved favorable. Mr. Bishop, with his son-in-law Elijah Nobles, alone hazarded everything on the single cast of the die. The three men from Vermont were evidently acquaintances of Lacey, through whom they had probably learned of this settlement, and was desirous of trying their fortune. They probably did not stay long as no mention is made of them in any of the old papers of Mr. Hudson.

In January, 1800, Mr. Hudson started, with his family, on sleighs, from Goshen for Bloomfield, N. Y., the place of rendezvous. Here he occupied an empty cabin of Eber Norton's during the winter, employing his time in preparing for his journey by the lakes. He procured four boats, in addition to the Harmon boat, which he thoroughly repaired, and loaded them with supples, including window-glass for his cabin put up the preceding fall, a large quantity of woolen and linen cloth, peach and apple seeds, garden seeds, additional tools, and a supply of groceries intended to last his family for a full year—the whole reaching a cost of some $2,000. The balance of the party secured three boats for their transportation, and all was completed on the 29th of April. "The next night," said Mr. Hudson, "while my dear wife and six children, with all my men, lay soundly sleeping around me, I could not close my eyes. The reflection that those men and women, with most all that I held dear in life, were now to embark in an expedition in which so many chances appeared against me; and, should we survive the dangers in crossing the boisterous lakes, and the distressing sickness usually attendant on new settlements, it was

highly probable that we must fall before the tomahawk and scalping-knife. As I knew, at that time, no considerable settlement had been made but what was established in blood, and I was about to place all those who lay around me on the extreme frontier, and, as they would look to me for safety and protection, I almost sank under the immense weight of responsibility resting upon me. Perhaps my feelings on this occasion were a little similar to those of the patriarch, when expecting to meet his hostile brother; but, after presenting my case before Israel's God, and committing all to His care, I cheerfully launched out, the next morning, upon the great deep." The little fleet experienced little difficulty coming up the lakes until they reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The wind on this day was rather high, and Mr. Hudson, in attempting to enter with his boat, missed the channel and stuck fast upon the bar. In this perilous situation, the boat shipped considerable water, and the occupants must have inevitably all been drowned had not a mountain wave struck the boat with such power as to float it clear of the obstruction. On reaching a point within two miles of their destination, darkness coming on, they were obliged to stop for the night a little north of Northfield, at a place called the Pinery. They encamped on the banks, which were somewhat low. During the night, a tremendous rain set in, which had so raised the river by daybreak that it overflowed its banks, and was on the point of floating off the very beds on which they were lying. Everything was drenched, many finding themselves without a dry thread upon them, and here they were obliged to wait five days before the water had so far subsided as to allow them to force their boats against the current. On the sixth day, May 28, they reached the landing place near the Boston line. Here Mr. Hudson left his family and the crew to look after the unloading, and hurried to visit the people he had left in the clearing, whom he found in good spirits. Before leaving Bloomfield, Mr. Hudson had secured some hogs, fourteen cows, a bull and a horse, which, with a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Bishop, were intrusted to the care of Elijah Nobles to bring through the wilderness by the route by which the cattle had been brought the preceding year. These arrived about the time the boats were unloaded, but Mr. Hudson, busy in arranging for the large accession to the colony, did not take his horse to the landing after his family for several days. When he arrived, he found his family suffering from the persistent attacks of the gnats and mosquitoes that infested the woods at this season, and his wife, who had cheerfully borne all the trials of the journey hitherto, was now very much discouraged. A change to more cheerful surroundings, and a fairly comfortable house, wrought a great change in her feelings, and she nobly seconded the efforts of her husband. The work of transporting the goods from the boats to the settlement on wooden sleds, over eight miles of hilly woods-road, was no slight undertaking, and it was several days before it was accomplished. After all the persons belonging to the settlement had collected, Mr. Hudson led them in rendering thanksgiving to the God of mercy, who had brought them safely to their desired haven. Public worship on the Sabbath, which had been discontinued in his absence, was resumed. In relating the fact, Mr. Hudson said: "I felt, in some measure, the responsibility resting on first settlers, and their obligations to commence in that fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom, and to establish those moral and religious habits on which the temporal and eternal happiness of a people essentially depends."

Once settled in their new quarters, the little community was at once a scene of bustling activity. Joel Gaylord selected and purchased 640 acres lying in a square piece on the southwest corner of the public square; Dr. Moses Thompson, who had been promised by Mr. Hudson $50, in medicine, if he concluded to settle here, selected for his father and brothers eight and a half lots, of 160 acres each, four of them forming a square mile of land adjoining the southeast part of the public square; Heman Oviatt selected a site south of the village about a mile, adjoining the Thompson property; a large elm tree standing on the road line to the farm now owned by Philander Ellsworth, which sprang from a riding-whip which Mr. Oviatt brought on one of his trips to Pittsburgh, and carelessly stuck in the

ground there, marks the vicinity where he erected his cabin in this year. Dr. Thompson made some clearings and planted a crop on three lots, and all found plenty of work to do. Darrow bought in the southern tier of lots, near the central road, and in July, Ebenezer Stone, of Boughton, Ontario Co., N. Y., came out and bought Lot 70. Notwithstanding the frequent rains, the season on the whole was very favorable for the crops, and there was an abundant harvest of potatoes and turnips and wheat.

On the 28th of October of this year, occurred the first native accession to the settlement. On this date, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, and, notwithstanding the lack of professional aid, with the attendance of the women of the settlement, mother and child prospered finely. The heroine of this occasion, and the eldest born of the county, was Anna Maria Hudson, later the wife of Harvey Baldwin, who now lives in a vigorous old age, to rejoice in the results of her parents' pioneer labors. Two weeks later, another event occurred which served to vividly impress upon these people the stern reality of frontier life. Milo and William, two sons of Mr. Hudson, were sent to drive the hogs out where they could find plenty of nuts to feed upon. The path they followed was very rough, and Milo, who was barefooted, experienced a good deal of pain in trying to travel in it. His brother, finding that he did not need his assistance, sent him back and proceeded on alone with his charge. In returning, Milo left the path to walk upon the leaves in the wooded part to avoid the "hubs," and inadvertently strayed too far and became lost. A slight snow had fallen, and it was a chilly autumn day. He looked about him for some clew to his whereabouts, and, seeing a clearing at some distance, ran toward it only to find that it marked the site of a swamp. The return of William and the absence of his brother at once excited alarm, and the men rallied out with horns, guns and bells to find the lost boy. He heard the signals of those in search, but, deluded by the appearances of a clearing made by the various swamp lands, he only got farther away, until, night coming on, worn out with the anxiety and exertion of the day, he prepared to pass the night in the wilderness. Raking a pile of leaves beside a great log, and wrapping his bare feet in his jacket, which he had taken off for the purpose, he burrowed deep into the leaves and fell asleep. The hunters could not thus easily lay aside their cares. The unsuccessful search caused them to redouble their exertions during the night, and Mr. Hudson, with a father's anxiety, offered a reward of $40 to stimulate a search in which the keenest interest was already enlisted. The search was continued without avail until 11 o'clock the following day, when the boy was found still asleep, his hair fringed with frost and his toes slightly frosted, but otherwise unharmed.

It was some years before the danger of being lost in woods was overcome by the number of settlements. As late as 1809, a little girl of Eben Pease, eight or nine years old, was lost. She was sent on an errand to Benjamin Oviatt's, about two miles north of the center. She got there safely, but on her return, mistaking a cow-path for the trail, she wandered off and was lost. Not returning by dark, her parents became alarmed, and, going to Oviatt's, learned she had left there early and was probably lost. The neighborhood was rallied out in search. Guns and horns were brought into requisition, but it was 10 o'clock the next day before she was found by Richard Croy. She was found asleep on a log, with her feet wrapped in some aprons which she had taken to bring home.

The following spring brought the families of Joel Gaylord and Heman Oviatt, who came in wagons by the overland route, bringing with them Benjamin Oviatt, John Bridge and James Newton. Their wagons were the first that ever penetrated the wilderness in this part of the Reserve, and these pioneers were obliged to chop their way through the woods for miles. A little later in this year came Eliada Lindley, John Oviatt, William Boughton, Aaron Norton, Ezra Wyatt, James Walker, Deacon Stephen Thompson with his sons, Abraham, Stephen, Jr., and Moses, and his sons-in-law, George Pease and Bradford Kellogg. In the same company came George Kilbourne and William Leach. Dr. Moses Thompson had expended his patrimony in

prosecuting his medical studies, but his father proposed to give him a lot of land if he would investigate the Hudson settlement and, if favorably impressed, move the family out to it. After coming out with Mr. Hudson and selecting the land, he returned on foot to Goshen, carrying his provisions in a pack at his back. He made the 650 miles in eleven and a half days, helped to do the haying, and, returning with his father's brother's family, as well as his own. He secured some apple seeds from some pumace at a cider-mill in Reading, Penn., and the first apples from this seed, were the admiration of the little folks, who had never seen an apple before.

His land was situated northwest of the village, on what is known as the Northampton road, where he lived until the day of his death. He was the earliest doctor in the township, and had a practice that took him over a territory a hundred miles in extent. He retired from his practice in 1815, to engage in business. Christian Cackler came here in the spring of 1804, together with his father and eldest brother, settling on a part of Lot 10, in the southeast corner of the township. They came from Pennsylvania, bringing a horse and a yoke of oxen, and such supplies as could be packed on a horse. Coming to Ravenna, they found a few residents, and a road marked out and partly underbrushed to Hudson. Here they came, selected their land, and, going to the site, put up a temporary shelter. Four forks were driven into the ground, and upon them were laid poles, upon which a covering of bark was laid. The same material supplied the floor and the sides of this hastily constructed tabernacle. Beds made of leaves and covered with blankets completed their household arrangements, and they proceeded at once to clear their lands for their spring crops. It was then the 10th of May, but they put in about three acres of corn, and cleared off another piece in time to sow some wheat. Provisions were hard to procure, and were obtained by working for their neighbors. In his published reminiscences, Mr. Cackler says: "In September, my father and brother went back after the family, and left me in care of the shanty until they should return. I was then only twelve years old. They left for my use a small loaf of bread, an old rifle that carried an ounce ball and some powder and bullets, that I might kill squirrels for meat. They thought they would be back in three weeks. It was a trying time for me. I could get along very well through the day, but when night came, I was lonesome indeed. I would build a big fire and roll myself up in my blankets so that I could not hear anything, and there remain until morning. I managed so about two weeks. My loaf began to get very small, and I had to make my allowance still smaller to make it hold out. Three weeks expired and nobody came. The fourth passed; my bread was gone and squirrels furnished my only food. The fifth passed, and found me without bread or bullets. I managed to kill some squirrels with gravel-stones, but the most of those I shot at escaped without serious injury. I stayed there until the sixth week began to drag its slow length along, when one afternoon in the cabin, to avoid a heavy thunder shower, I fell asleep, and awoke to find it growing dark. The fire had gone out, and everything was so saturated with the rain that I could not relight. While tinkering with the fire, I was startled by the howl of the wolves in the near vicinity. I seized my gun loaded with stone, and, wrapping my blankets about me, sat down to defend myself against the wolves. I sat there until morning without a visit from the wolves, and then I left the shanty to care for itself, and went over to where Harry O'Brien lived, about three miles distant, and remained until our family came back, which was not long." Others came from time to time to gladden the hearts and share the burdens of the little frontier community. It is not possible, at this time, to learn all the particulars of their coming, or even of their names. Among those who came during the first fifteen years of the colony were David Hudson, 1799; Thaddeus Lacey, 1799; R. H. Blin, 1799; William McKinley, 1799; David Kellogg, 1799; Joseph Darrow, 1799; Jonah Meacham, 1799; Jesse Lindley, 1799; Samuel Bishop, 1800; David Bishop, 1800; Joseph Bishop, 1800; Luman Bishop, 1800; George Darrow, 1800; Allen Gaylord, 1800; Joel Gaylord, 1801; Heman Oviatt, 1801; Stephen Thompson, Sr., 1801;

Abraham Thompson, 1801; Stephen Thompson, Jr., 1801; Dr. Moses Thompson, 1801; John Bridge, 1801; James Newton, 1801; George Pease, 1801; Eben Pease, 1801; William Leach, 1801; George Kilbourne, 1801; Bradford Kellogg, 1801; Amos Lusk, 1801; John Oviatt, 1801; Eliada Lindley, 1801; William Boughton, 1801; Ezra Wyatt, 1801; Aaron Norton, 1801; Robert Walker, 1801; John Walker, 1801; James Walker, 1801; Robert Walker, Jr., 1801; George Walker, 1801; Elisha Norton, 1802; George Holcomb, 1802; Nathaniel Farrand, 1803; Robert O'Brien, 1803; John O'Brien, 1803; Charles Miles, 1804; Rev. David Bacon, 1804; Henry Post, 1804; Zina Post, 1804; Jonathan Williams, 1804; Christian Cackler, Sr., 1804; Owen Brown, 1805; Benjamin Whedon, 1805; Marmaduke Deacon, 1805; Daniel Johnson, 1809; William Chamberlain, 1809; William Chamberlain, Jr., 1809; Nathaniel Stone, 1810; Samuel Hollenbeck, 1810; Gad Hollenbeck, 1810; Joseph Kingsbury, 1810; Elisha Ellsworth, 1810; Dr. Jonathan Metcalf, 1812; Augustus Baldwin, 1812; Frederick Baldwin, 1812; Dudley Humphrey, 1812; Ariel Cobb, 1813; Gideon Mills, 1814; Chauncey Case, 1814; Harvey Baldwin, 1814; Rev. John Seward, 1814. Most of these persons came from Litchfield County, Connecticut, or Ontario County in the State of New York. The larger proportion were married, and some brought into the country large families, that intermarried, so that few of the earliest families remained unrelated in this way. "David Hudson brought in a family of six children—Samuel, Ira, William, Timothy, Milo and Abigail. Ira Hudson married Huldah Oviatt; William married Phœbe Hutchinson; Milo married Hannah Rogers; Abigail married Birdseye Oviatt. Samuel Bishop had a family of five sons and four daughters: Timothy married Rebecca Craig; David married Miss Kennedy; Luman married Rachel Gaylord; Reuben died single; Joseph married Miss Hollenbeck; one of the girls married Stephen Perkins; one, Elijah Nobles; one, Samuel Vaile; and one, Gad Hollenbeck. Joel Gaylord brought with him three sons and four daughters: John, Daniel, Harvey, Sally, Olive and Betsey; Sally Gaylord married William Leach; and afterward a John Ford; Olive married George Darrow; Betsey married William McKinley; and Nancy married William Chamberlain." *

The little settlement thus dropped in the woods, like a pebble in the ocean, seemed lost in the vast expanse of wilderness that stretched, with interminable proportions, from the frontiers of Western New York along the lakes to the great West. By the treaty 1785 with the savages, the Cuyahoga River was made a part of the dividing line between the territories of the contracting parties. Eight miles to the east of this national boundary, separated from the civilized world by hundreds of miles of wearisome, hazardous journey on land or sea, were a little handful of resolute men, with their wives and children, while on its western bank clustered the strongholds of the merciless savage, whose barbarous warfare had written the history of the Northwest in letters of fire and blood. None felt the seriousness of the situation, and the crushing weight of responsibility which it brought, more keenly than the heroic founder of this colony. He knew the jealous watchfulness with which the natives marked the coming of each accession to the white colony; the sentiment of reckless indifference to the rights of others which possessed that class of hunters and trappers which hang about the outskirts of advanced settlements, and, to prevent the contact of these antagonistic elements, and to smooth the natural, inevitable asperities of the situation, was his constant care from the beginning. He was constantly engaged in Indian conferences, entertaining them at his house and giving them presents, and to his upright dealings and judicious management may be credited the harmonious relations and commanding influence of the community with the natives. The Seneca, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes had villages in the vicinity of the Hudson colony, and were frequently found among the whites on trading or begging expeditions. Stigwanish, the chief of the Seneca village, was on intimate terms with his new neighbors, and was a frequent and welcome visitor at Mr. Hudson's cabin. He was a large, muscular man, standing straight as an arrow, nearly six feet in height, with a stern expres-

*Remin scences by Christian Cackler.

sion of countenance and a keen black eye. He is represented, by all who knew him here, as well disposed toward his white neighbors, and upright in his dealings, strongly discountenancing anything in his followers which was likely to provoke trouble. His people had corn-fields on the river bottoms near where the village of Cuyahoga Falls now stands, which they cultivated for years. On one occasion, having reason to fear an attack from another tribe, he requested his white friends to build him a fort near the falls of the river, which they did, though, happily, it was never needed for the purpose of defense. Heman Oviatt, with a shrewd eye to business, early established a trading-point at his cabin, about a mile south of the site of the village. This was a place of great attraction to the Indians, who gathered here in considerable numbers, exchanging the furs they secured by trapping and hunting for trinkets of various kinds, powder, lead and whisky. The latter was in the greatest demand, and a scale of prices, according to Christian Cackler's account, was established, as follows: Coon-skins, a half-pint of whisky; buck-skins, one pint; bear-skins' four quarts. Mrs. Oviatt soon acquired their language' and gained quite an ascendancy over their "untutored minds." Before giving them any considerable amount of whisky, she was in the habit of demanding their guns, tomahawks and knives, which they surrendered to her until they got sober, as they invariably got "kok kusi." One of these orgies, as described by Cackler, was as follows: "They were of the Ottawa tribe, and there were about fifteen or eighteen of them. They were provided with a deer-skin suit, like a little boy's suit, all whole, but open before, and supplied with openings for legs and arms. When put on, it was tied in front. It was ornamented around the arms and legs with fringe some three inches three inches in length, to which was attached a variety of animal claws, such as those of the turkey, coon, deer, bear, etc. One would put on this suit, and jump, hop, and kick about in a sort of Indian 'Highland fling,' while two others furnished the inspiration by patting and humming. The success of the performer seemed to depend upon his ability to get the greatest possible amount of clatter out of the claws attached to the fringe. When tired, he would doff the garment, take a drink of the whisky provided, and give place to another Terpsichorean artist. In this way, each one would try his agility, and gradually get beastly intoxicated. This they kept up two days. Before the proceedings began, however, they placed all their weapons in the hands of their squaws, who were quiet spectators of the scene. At the end of two days, all save two of the squaws who were assigned to the charge of the papooses, got drunk, and exhibited all the worst phases of this degrading revel." It was hardly to be expected that the free use of whisky in this way should always result so harmlessly to the general interests of the community at large. The women and children could never learn to look upon the savages with any degree of equanimity, and the natives were not slow to perceive this. Occasionally, an ill-disposed fellow, inflamed by whisky, would frighten a woman if he found her unprotected in an isolated cabin. On one occasion, a party of Indians came to the cabin of Marmaduke Deacon, situated where his son now resides, and, finding his wife alone with her children, approached her in a threatening manner, making some demand in their own language. Not able to understand their utterances, she provided them with a generous supply of provisions. They still maintained their menacing attitude, when she secured and gave them every cent of money there was in the cabin, and, finding them still unsatisfied, she left her children and proceeded, through the snow, to the cabin of O'Brien, who lived some distance away, for more to satisfy their demands. She reached her destination, but the fright, added to the exposure, was too much for her feeble strength, and she never left alive, dying of quick consumption in a few weeks. This circumstance aroused the revengeful disposition of a certain class of the whites, who, known as "Indian haters," became Indian slayers whenever occasion offered the chance of escaping the penalty of their acts. Jonathan Williams, who came in with Christian Cackler, Sr., in 1804, was one of this class. "George Wilson," a son of Stigwanish, was a quarrelsome fellow when under the influence of liquor, and had several

serious misunderstandings with the whites. One time, when feeling particularly surly, he happened at the cabin of "Old Mother Newell," on Paines' road, near the town line. She was alone, and, noticing his approach, she took the precaution to bar the door. Denied admittance to the cabin, which had but one door, he put his gun-barrel through the opening between the logs, and satisfied his ugly disposition by forcing her, with threats, to dance in the middle of the floor till, tired of the sport, he went away. He had scarcely left before Mrs. Newell, on the watch for some passer-by, saw Williams coming along the trail with his gun on his shoulder, as usual. She called him, and related the circumstances. Williams waited only to hear the story, and pushed on after the Indian. Williams' character was not unknown to the natives, and, finding him on his trail, Wilson left the road and struck through the woods hoping to avoid an encounter. Williams gained upon him slowly but surely, and, when in vicinity of a piece of "honey-comb swamp," taking advantage of a moment when the Indian was off his guard, he shot and killed him. Drawing his body into this piece of swamp, he thrust it out of sight, sending, also, the Indian's rifle down with him. The mysterious disappearance of Wilson created a great commotion among the Senecas, and great effort was made to discover the whereabouts of his remains and the cause of his final taking-off. The Indians suspected what the whites did not learn until years afterward, and Williams was obliged ever afterward to be constantly on his guard against surprise. It is said, on another occasion while hunting while there was a light coating of snow on the ground, he lost for awhile his bearings, and found himself following his own track in a circle. He observed, in coming upon his own trail, the track also of a moccasined foot, and, with a hunter's instinct, recognizing his pursuer, he took to a tree and shot him as he came again following the trail.

By the treaty of 1805, the Indians were removed from the near neighborhood of the whites, who were rapidly pouring into this country, but they still continued to come back in squads to their old haunts, to trade or hunt. In 1806, Stigwanish, with his sons, John Bigson, John Amur, his sons-in-law, Nickshaw and Wobmung, and others of their family, came to their old camps in Deerfield. During their stay, Nickshaw traded his pony with a settler by the name of John Diver. The Indian felt aggrieved, and complained to some of the leading settlers, and endeavored to trade back with Diver, without success. Nickshaw felt that he had been cheated, and agreed, with Mohawk, to shoot Diver. Until this horse trade, there had been the kindliest relations existing between the parties, and no fears were entertained that the disagreement would cause a rupture. The young men called at Daniel Diver's cabin soon afterward, and sought to get his brother within their grasp by strategem, but failed. A little later in the same evening, Daniel, in going out to placate the Indians, was shot so as to blind him—a wound which did not prove mortal—and fled, supposing he had killed the one with whom they had had the difficulty. A party of settlers at once started in pursuit. Their camp, some three miles distant, was found deserted, but, following their trail along the great Indian road from the Ohio River to Sandusky, they crossed the Cuyahoga River, where Kent now stands, and the center road of Hudson, about a mile south of the village, thence across the Cuyahoga again near the site of Peninsula, in Boston Township. The trail entered Hudson on Lot No. 10, and passed within sixty rods of Cackler's cabin, and the pursuers, under the lead of Maj. H. Rogers, reached this cabin about 1 o'clock in the morning. It was a clear, cold night in the latter part of December of 1806; the moon was shining with peculiar brightness upon the earth, lightly covered with snow, giving the pursuers every facility. When they arrived here, however, some of the party were nearly frozen, and a number of them went no further Rogers got Christian Cackler, Sr., his oldest son and Jonathan Williams, to accompany him in continuing the pursuit. "They went to Hudson, got a new recruit, and followed on to near the west part of Richfield. Here the Indians had stopped, built a fire, stacked their arms, tied their ponies, and lain down with their feet to the fire. Most of them had pulled off their moccasins. When Rogers and his men saw the

fire, they scattered and surrounded the Indians, some of whom were in a doze, and some asleep. As they were closing up, Nickshaw and Mohawk sprang up and ran off barefooted. They closed in on the rest, and, it beginning to be light, Rogers wanted somebody to go after Nickshaw, and George Darrow, of Hudson, and Jonathan Williams, volunteered to go. The Indians' feet began to bleed before they got a mile, when they sat down on a log, tied pieces of blanket on their feet, and then separated. Darrow and Williams followed one of them, who proved to be Nickshaw, and whom they overtook in about three miles. He looked back, and, seeing them, gave a whoop and increased his speed, and they after him like hounds after a fox. In about a mile they overtook him, and asked him to come back, but he would not. Darrows said he thought he would clinch him; but, when he made the attempt, Nickshaw would put his hand under his blanket as though he had a knife. Darrow thought he would get a club and knock him down, but Mr. Indian could get a club and use it too. They got out of patience, and Williams fired his gun over Nickshaw's head, to let him know what was coming if he did not yield. This did not make the desired impression, and Williams loaded his gun and killed him by a second shot. They placed him under a log, covered him with brush and old chunks, and came back to Hudson."* The whites returned with Bigson and his two sons, who were committed, by the Justice of Deerfield, to the jail at Warren. A squaw belonging to them was allowed to escape, and, it is said, perished in the snow. The killing of Nickshaw, however, it was thought was unwarrantable, and, fearing the consequences of such an act if allowed to pass unnoticed, David Hudson, Heman Oviatt and Owen Brown mounted their horses and brought in the body of the dead Indian. The matter was brought before the proper legal authorities, but the investigation came to a lame conclusion, and finally ended in a "hoe-down," where whisky was plenty, and a collection of $5 for Williams as a reward for the deed. Bigson was finally set at liberty, and remained near the settlements for years.

*Cackler's Reminiscences.

The affair occasioned no further trouble, although it occasioned considerable uneasiness amongst the settlers for a time. The Indians either acquiescing in the judgment of the whites, or realizing their inability to successfully cope with the settlers, made a virtue of necessity and passed it by without notice.

The year 1806 was a marked one in other respects, to both the whites and Indians. A full eclipse of the sun occurred on 17th of June, much to the terror of the untutored savage, and greatly to the injury of the crops of the whites. The Indians were greatly frightened by the event, and, though it had been in some cases foretold by some of the squaws (how they learned of the fact has never been ascertained), it was not believed, and the women were executed as witches. When the event occurred, therefore, they were greatly frightened, and, forming in a circle, and marching around in regular order, each one fired at the evil spirit that was threatening the destruction of the world. Happily for one "brave," he discharged his gun just as the shadow began to move off, and he was created a chief on the spot for his bravery and the great service he had performed for the natives. The whites, though less affected by the phenomenon, were hardly less seriously affected by its effects, if the reminiscences of Mr. Cackler are to be relied upon. He says: "The day of the great eclipse was a beautiful, warm day; we were hoeing corn the second time, with only shirts and pants on, but, after the eclipse was off, the weather was so much colder that we had to put on our vests and coats to work in. There were frosts every month that summer; no corn got ripe, and the next spring we had to send to the Ohio River for seed-corn to plant. The next summer was the hardest time I ever saw. There was no grain in the country. My father and Adam Nighman went to Georgetown, on the Ohio River, for flour; they had no money, but took a rifle and pledged it for flour, and I guess they never redeemed it."

A good rifle was a valuable piece of property to the first settlers. Next to his ax and plow, he depended upon it for support in subduing the wild land in which he reared his cabin home. The vast forests abounded with



A. L. Lovejoy

game, which at first was his principal dependence for sustenance, and later his greatest annoyance and damage. Elk, the common deer, bears, wolves, panthers, with otters, beavers and raccoons infested the country and preyed on the crops and stock of the early community with comparative impunity. Bears came right into the settlement, and, seizing a hog, carried it, struggling and squealing, to the woods, and destroyed it before the aroused settlers could prevent. Wolves attacked stock, killing calves and yearlings, and frequently assailed travelers, though generally with no serious results. Squirrels, raccoons and blackbirds, in their attack upon the grain-fields, were hardly less troublesome, and all the available children of the community were pressed into the service of protecting the growing crops from their depredations. As the settlement became less dependent upon game for food, the disadvantages of this abundance became more apparent, and organizations were made, much against the wishes of the professional hunter, to drive it out of the country. The township of Streetsboro, on the east of Hudson, was not settled for years after its neighbors, and offered a secure retreat for the animals that played such havoc upon the stock of the pioneer settlements. The communities which suffered most from this state of affairs determined, in 1819, to rid themselves of these unpleasant neighbors. A committee was appointed, which marked off thirty or forty acres a little south of the center, into which the game was to be driven. The settlers of Hudson came in on the west, of Franklin on the east, and of Aurora on the north. In describing the hunt, Cackler, who was an old hunter, says: "When the ring closed up, there was the greatest sight I ever saw. There were over a hundred deer, and a large number of bears and wolves. As they ran around the ring, the guns cracked like a battle. The deer came in great herds, forming a splendid sight with their large antlers, and, as they came toward the ranks, the hunters made wide gaps and let them out, closing in again to keep the bears and wolves. When we thought all dead, a wounded wolf came limping along a few rods from the line, calling out a perfect shower of bullets. A Hudson man, with another of the band, standing near each other, fired at the wolf when he fell dead. Both claimed the scalp, which then was worth $7, not a small sum for that time, and began a struggle for it that ended in a bout of fisticuffs. When finally the Hudson man was conquered, the wolf's scalp was gone. The proceeds of this hunt, when brought together, comprised over sixty deer, seven bears and five wolves. A large number of the wolves escaped, and many of the slaughtered animals were picked up and carried off by those who had not joined in the hunt, but enjoyed the game. The larger game grew rapidly scarce after this. The hunters of Hudson frequently went to the region of Sandusky Bay, the swamps of the Huron and Portage Rivers, and secured furs and plenty of game, but the lawlessness of the people who congregated at these points, and the dangers of lake travel, made it a hazardous undertaking, that scarcely remunerated the hunter for his risks and hardships.

CHAPTER XIV.*

HUDSON TOWNSHIP—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY COMMUNITY—ORGANIZATION—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—VILLAGE OF HUDSON—ITS INCORPORATION AND GROWTH—FOUNDING OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

"*Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.*"

THE early community of Hudson was patriarchal in its characteristics. It originated in the self-sacrificing devotion of its founder; its first steps were directed by his judgment, and in its maturer years it bears his name and the impress of his character. It is difficult to imagine the early prosperity of this settlement without the material and moral support of Mr. Hudson. He is the central figure in all its early history, and remained so until his death. Coming with ample resources for the prosecution of his enterprise, he allowed no desire for private ends to swerve him from his chosen course. He sought to establish a center of civilizing influence; his was the mission of a public benefactor, and the records of that time bear ample evidence of his faithfulness. The sick and unfortunate found in him a helpful friend; public enterprises were placed beyond the danger of failure by his efforts; struggling merit never failed for lack of material aid when solicited of him, while his old account books, bearing the names of every member of the settlement in those early days, tell many a tale of his devotion to his people. In the building-up of the influence he sought, Mr. Hudson exercised his power without the aid of compulsion. He laid no restrictions upon the freedom of thought or action in the sale of his land. The support of church and school was voluntary on the part of each one, but his personal influence—not an unimportant factor in the issue—he put without reserve in favor of these institutions, and in the end he wrought success, where more exacting methods reaped failure. There were two elements here from the first, antagonistic to each other in both politics and religion, but Mr. Hudson, commanding the respect of his cotemporaries in years, and the reverence of the young, on the principle of the resolution of forces, though his influence united them in carrying forward the general principles upon which the settlement was founded. There was in all this, however, no spirit of asceticism. The New England pleasures of the husking-bee and apple-paring were added to the Western logging-bees and spinning matches.

> "When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
> And all the village train, from labor free,
> Led up their sports."

Dancing was a common form of amusement. There were plenty of violins and many a hard day's work in the field and cabin was supplemented by a night's scarcely less vigorous exercise in dancing. The first ball in Cleveland was attended from all the surrounding settlements, and among the rest Hudson sent her complement. The occasion was the 4th of July, 1801, and R. H. Blinn, of Hudson, was one of the "managers." An old chronicle says: "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than whisky sweetened with maple sugar, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down double-shuffle, Western swing, and half-moon forty-six [eighty] years ago in the log cabin of Maj. Carter." The only record we have of the observance of this day in Hudson was on July 4, 1800. There were then just forty-two souls in the settlement, the most of whom had come in the preceding month. These all sat down at a table of elm bark, in the woods on what is now a part of the public square, a few rods north of the actual center of the township, and a very little west of the north-and-south road. Their fare may be imagined; their guests were David Hudson, his wife Anna Hudson, their children, Samuel, Ira, William N., Milo L., Timothy and Abigail L. Hudson; Thaddeus Lacey, his wife Rosanna Lacey, their children, Isaac H., Ann and Susan Lacey;

*Contributed by J. H. Battle.

David Kellogg, his wife Mrs. Kellogg, their children, Eleanor, Hiram and an infant; Samuel Bishop, his wife, Mrs. Bishop, their children, Ruth, David, Luman, Reuben, Joseph, Phœbe, and a maiden sister of Mrs. Bishop, Ruth Gaylord; Elijah Noble, his wife, Anna Noble and child, Ira Noble. Those not having families at that time, or whose families were still in the East, were Joel Gaylord, Heman Oviatt. Dr. Moses Thompson, Stephen Perkins, William Leach, Reuben Parker, George Darrow, Joseph Darrow, Gordon Crandall and John Wood.

The property of the early community was very evenly distributed, and there were none who could be termed wealthy, even by the standard of that day. A few would be, perhaps, accurately placed by that New England term of "fore-handed farmers." The accumulations of a well-advanced life-time invested in the cheap lands of the Reserve made a somewhat imposing show, but all were blessed with large families, among whom the parents sooner or later divided their property, so that there was but little difference in the size of their farms. All fared on the same food. The woods furnished freely to all an abundance of game, berries, honey and nuts, while none were so poor after a few years' residence that he could not raise his own pork and supply his own table with milk, butter, cheese and flour. The most marked difference perhaps was in the superior comfort of some of the dwellings, and the fact that some wore shoes the year round. But even this difference brought with it the compensating burden of responsibility and risk to its possessor. The first, and perhaps the most pretentious house in the village was the hewed-log cabin built by Mr. Hudson, on Baldwin street. This was supplied with glass windows, and was in its appointments a fitting residence for the principal man of the town. In 1802, his growing family and his duties of hospitality demanded a larger cabin, and he set about putting it up, choosing a site a few feet east of the first one. This he had completed and had moved a few beds and other things into it, and being in the middle of "moving" the family slept in their new home, the children leaving their clothing in the old one. An arbitration had been held in the old house until quite late at night, and a roaring fire had been maintained on the hearth. A short time after closing the business and Mr. Hudson had retired to bed in the new building, he was aroused by the flames showing in the chamber of the old cabin. The old "cat-and-clay" chimney had proved recreant to its trust, and the chamber loft had been set on fire. Mr. Hudson saved his valuable papers, but everything else was lost, including a large stock of supplies intended to provide for his family and such of the settlers as would need them for a full year, and even his children's shoes. His loss was estimated at a $1,000, and was the more serious from the fact that the nearest market was Pittsburgh, which could only be reached by traversing miles of trackless woods. There were others, like Christian Cackler, Jr., who found consolation in that traditional old lady's philosophy, "blessed be nothing." On moving from Hudson in 1816, "our furniture," says he, "proved no inconvenience; my wife had a bed, I had an ax, I added to this by purchase of Zenas Kent three white cups and saucers costing 75 cents, three knives and forks and a wooden pail. The woman who lived with us gave three wooden plates, and a kettle to cook our victuals in. My wife's father also gave us a table which completed our 'set out.'" (In 1870, his property was estimated at $30,000). Such a distinction was obviously too slender a foundation upon which to build a spirit of caste. Indeed, the whole fabric of society rested upon an aristocracy of labor, and none were so high or so low that he did not minister to his necessities with his own hands. The fathers of the community wrought in the fields with their sons, and were not less strong in action than wise in counsel. Their endurance is the marvel of later generations.

In 1802, Mr. Hudson was called to Goshen on business pertaining to the land which he held in company with Mr. Norton. He started out on horseback and alone, carrying his provisions with him. It was in July, and after going some fifty miles he found his horse jaded by the journey and used up by the flies which were the scourge of animal life in the new country. He accordingly sold his horse, and slinging his pack upon his shoulder he proceeded on his way on foot. On reaching the Cattaraugus Creek, which was considerably swollen with rains, and finding no one there to aid him, he determined to cross on his own account. It was not far from its mouth and the

current was dangerously rapid, but taking an old half-rotten sled that chanced to be near, he launched out for the other shore. Unfortunately he had miscalculated the force of the current and he found himself borne rapidly toward the open lake. To proceed far in this way meant death, and taking advantage of the course of the current he leaped from his raft upon a shifting sandbank which the current was piling up near the bank and after severe effort secured firm ground on the same side of the stream from which he had started, a wet but wiser man. Going some distance up the stream, he forded it in safety, continued his journey to Bloomfield, in New York, where he bought a horse and completed his journey and back to the settlement in safety. This was the exploit of a man over forty years of age.

The matrons were of a not less hardy race, and are no less a marvel to the women of these "degenerate days." "Carpets, or even painted floors, were not then found even in the houses of comparatively well-to-do families, but the floors were kept scoured to a snowy whiteness, and in the best rooms were neatly sanded and then marked into fantastic figures. Crockery, or queensware, as it was then called, was too expensive for the tables of the yeomanry, and the dresser was supplied with pewter platters, which must be kept polished to a silvery whiteness. The thrifty housewife kept her deal tables and benches and unpainted doors washed to immaculate cleanness. The towels, table-linen, bed-linen, and most of the summer clothing of the family were the products of home industry. The mothers and daughters hatcheled the flax, at a small wheel spun the thread, and afterward their hands threw the shuttle that formed the durable fabrics, the remains of which are held as heir-looms by the descendants of the old families, and proudly shown as proofs of the handiwork of hands long since laid to rest. Spinning, knitting and weaving linen, and braiding straw hats and bonnets, were a large part of the regular work of the winter. Bleaching, cutting, making and fashioning these ready for use was spring work. Then came cleansing, picking and carding the wool into bats ready for spinning on the large wheel. The yarn was woven into blankets for bedding. Some was made into checked flannel for aprons and dresses for the women, and died red for the children's dresses. Part of the flannel was fulled for clothing for the men and boys. Then there must be many skeins of yarn of divers shades and colors for the hose and mittens and comforters of all. Knitting occupied the evenings of the grandmother and daughters in the family of the olden time, and she was considered a poor knitter who could not show a well-shaped sock or a double mitten as the result of a winter evening's work. Summer gloves or mitts were made of linen thread with a hook similar to the modern crochet needle. Nor were these branches of home industry confined to the families of farmers. No woman was held of much account whose hands laid not hold of the spindle and distaff, and who looked not well to the ways of her household, or could even be suspected of eating the bread of idleness. The strength of these women was equal to their day, and their work did not hurry them so that they could not occasionally make and receive visits of half a day with neighbors and friends. They were able to attend two long services in church on the Sabbath, and to stand through the longest prayer that was ever offered."* There was present in the early society not only the plain virtue of helpfulness, but there were some homes that without losing this, foreshadowed the culture which to-day is Hudson's crown of glory.

The fathers of the colony were not men of learning or of courtly demeanor. With tastes formed by the experiences of New England farm life, and the echoes of that controversial conflict which was characterized more by the power exhibited than by the culture of the combatants, their intellectual tastes preferred "sound common sense" to the elegant accomplishments. But they brought with them an earnest appreciation of and desire for educational advantages, which attracted those like-minded, and early cast over the community here an air of culture that was to be found nowhere else on the Reserve. By the permission of Miss Emily Metcalf, we are permitted to look in upon one of these early homes, which she has sketched with such a "tender grace." Mrs. Metcalf came to Hudson in 1814. "The first ten years of her married life were spent in a house of hewed logs, its four rooms neatly hung with newspapers; an article only procured

*Memoir of Mrs. Lucy D. Brown, widow of Harman Hinsdale and Owen Brown.

in sufficient numbers through the generosity of her ministerial friends and her legal friend, Judge Parkman. Its windows were of glass instead of oiled paper, which ranked the appointments of the house as decidedly superior, nor was it wanting in a certain air of refinement, which could not be absent from a house of which she was mistress. The house stood near the woods, a mile from the nearest neighbor. Wild animals from the forest often ventured near, and Indians frequently called to light the pipe and beg a mug of cider. Her husband's ride in the practice of medicine was over several contiguous counties. * * * At such times the wife, left alone with her small children, had no diversion from intense solicitude except in reading; and, in the scarcity of books and papers of general interest, she resorted to her husband's medical library In the long nights, when anxiety forbade sleep to the defenseless wife and mother, these medical works were read and re-read, until, without aiming at such acquisition, she had gained a very creditable knowledge of medicine, which became of great value to her, both in rearing her own family, and in kindly offices for the sick in other families, when her services were ever esteemed above price." Mrs. Metcalf, before her marriage, had pursued a course of study in the academy at Westfield, Mass. Here her fine mental powers, stimulated by that unquenchable thirst for knowledge which characterized her whole life, ranked her high in every department of study. Especially did the artistic chord in her nature respond rejoicingly to the æsthetic culture of the school, and, after a period of nearly sixty years (1870), she leaves as heirlooms several paintings and pieces of finest ornamental needle-work, executed by herself at that time."*

Dr. Jonathan Metcalf came to Hudson in 1812. After a long tour of inspection on horseback, he came to Aurora, and was about to leave for Pittsburgh, when he was met by David Hudson, who persuaded him to visit the Hudson settlement. The place pleased him, and he took up his abode with Mr. Hudson on the 6th of June. Two weeks later, the little community was startled by the intelligence that war had been declared with Great Britain. The militia which had been formed a few years previous were ordered out. A company formed from Hudson and the several adjoining townships, had its headquarters here, and was under the command of Amos Lusk as Captain. A good deal of uneasiness prevailed in this frontier settlement, although there seemed no necessity for any public measure of safety save to remain constantly on the alert. Late one Saturday evening in August, a messenger from Newburg entered Mr. Hudson's house, bringing the news of Hull's surrender, and the further rumor that the British and Indians in great numbers were making their way down the lake in flatboats.

The whole community was thrown at once into a fever of excitement. Preparations were made for placing the women and children in a place of safety, and the company of militia was summoned to their place of rendezvous. On the Sabbath morning following, Capt. Lusk paraded his company on the green, prepared to act upon the first information or order, when a messenger from the Committee of Public Safety at Cleveland announced that the forces approaching were the paroled troops of Gen. Hull. At this juncture, Capt. Lusk called for a volunteer to carry the news to Warren, to which Dr. Metcalf responded, as he was provided with a good riding horse. "There was then only a bridle path by marked trees to Warren, and no bridges across the streams, and he was an entire stranger to the country. He left Hudson about 11 o'clock with a letter of introduction from Capt. Lusk to Col. Edwards, of Warren, and rode forty miles on a sultry August day, swimming the Mahoning River two or three times, the water coming nearly to the seat of the saddle. He reached Warren about dark, found Col. Edwards at the house of Gen. Perkins, delivered his communication, and was invited to stay all night at the house of the former. In the morning he found an Eastern acquaintance who was trading in Warren, who informed him that Col. Cotgrave, who was then encamped with his regiment on the common, under marching orders, had raised a great excitement the preceding night. It was alleged that Metcalf was a British officer in disguise, and had brought the message to delay the marching of the regiment and gain time for the British. It was intimated, moreover, that if he had not enjoyed the protection of Col. Edwards, his life would probably have been sacrificed by the excited

* Memoir of Abigail L. Metcalf.

soldiers."* Fortunately, the excitement was allayed by morning, and Mr. Metcalf returned to Hudson in safety. Capt. Lusk's company was ordered a little later to old Portage under Gen. Wadsworth's command, and afterward to Huron and Sandusky, being out some three months, but saw no active service. While in the service, Dr. Metcalf accompanied them as Surgeon in charge. These troops were armed with such weapons as each man owned, and something of their effectiveness may be learned from an incident that occurred at old Portage. A company of some twenty men practicing in firing by platoons found only one gun that did not miss fire at the first shot. The peace establishment after the war was entered into with enthusiasm by the Hudson people. A company of "light infantry" was organized, which was the pride of the colony and the envy of the regular militia at general musters in Ravenna.

The political organization of Hudson was very early. The settlement here was, at that time, the largest on the Reserve, and the townships of Stow, Boston, Twinsburg, Aurora and Mantua were attached to it for township purposes. It has been agreed among the original proprietors that the township should be named after its founder, and, in 1802, the Commissioners of Trumbull County, sitting at Warren, the county seat, organized this territory with the name of Hudson. On the 5th of April following, twenty electors gathered at the cabin of David Hudson, and elected Thaddeus Lacey, Township Clerk; Heman Oviatt, Ebenezer Sheldon and Abraham Thompson, Trustees; Elias Harmon and Samuel Bishop, Poormasters; Aaron Norton, John Oviatt and Jotham Atwater, Fence Viewers; Joel Gaylord and Elias Harmon, Appraisers of Houses; George Kilbourne, Moses Pond and Moses Thompson, Supervisors of Highways; Ebenezer Lister, Aaron Norton and Rufus Edwards, Constables. Of the election, Mr. Hudson was Chairman, and the voters were D. Hudson, J. Darrow, G. Darrow, Dr. Thompson, T. Lacey, William McKinley, A. Norton, H. Oviatt, E. Sheldon (of Aurora), E. Nobles, S. Bishop, J. Gaylord, A. Thompson, Deacon S. Thompson, Robert Walker (of Stow), Elias Harmon (of Mantua), Jotham Atwater, Moses Pond, Rufus Edwards and George Kilbourne. In 1801, Gov. St. Clair appointed Mr. Hudson, Justice of the Peace, and his first official act bears date of March 24, 1801, with the following entry on his docket: "Issued a writ of arrest in favor of Thaddeus Lacey against Thomas and Daniel Judd, to balance book accounts; said Lacey having made oath that, in his opinion, he is in danger of losing the debt due him from said Judds." It is probable, that in his opinion he was mistaken, for there is no further entries upon that subject, or, in fact, in that year. His official services were called into requisition, however, during the latter part of that year, but hardly in a way to call for a docket entry. This was on the occasion of the marriage of George Darrow to Miss Olive Gaylord, which he legalized on the 11th of October, 1801. On the 5th of November following, he performed the same functions for Stephen Perkins and Miss Ruth Bishop, all of Hudson. These marriages were before provision had been made to record such events, and they are found noted upon the fly-leaf of an old land record book in the Recorder's office at Warren. In the first case, Mr. Hudson is said to have been considerably embarrassed, and was obliged to correct himself repeatedly before he could satisfy himself that he had discharged his duty in the premises. The lady in the case did not exhibit so much trepidation, and showed her housewifely care, by dropping the hand of the groom at a critical point, and proceeding across the room removed a "thief" that was "guttering" the candle. On resuming her position, the ceremonies went on. The story is told of her, that a little later, when the first census taker called on her with his usual bundle of interrogations, her only response was, "George and I live here," and with this the enumerator was forced to satisfy himself. The year previous, a log schoolhouse had been erected, and this served for years in the threefold capacity of meeting, town and school house. The early records are in an excellent state of preservation, but they present nothing of any interest to the present generation. There was very little parade made by the governing powers, and, save the recording of "ear-marks," and noting the proceedings of each "annual meeting," there was no call for records. The April election was an important event, however, in the township, and was scrupulously attended by the male portion of the community. The business was generally

* MSS. of Miss Emily Metcalf.

opened with prayer, and the day spent as a holiday. After surveying the whole township into one hundred lots, following the plan of New England villages, the proprietors laid out a public square on the geographical center of the township. This consisted of two acres in a square form, taken equally from the converging corners of Lots Nos. 45, 55, 56 and 46. There was, then, according to the record, "laid out to the proprietors of said town of Hudson, of mechanic lots, each lot containing two and a half acres, being 5.00 square, bounded south on the east and west center line; west on Lot No. 54; north on the remaining part of David Hudson's Lot No. 55; east on the public green; said lots taken off 5.00 wide from the south side of said Hudson's Lot, No. 55. Also seven mechanic lots laid off from the south side of Lot No. 56; bounded west on the public green; north on the remaining part of said Hudson's Lot No. 56; east on Lot No. 57; south on east and west center line; each lot containing two and one-half acres, being 5.00 square. Also seven mechanic lots taken from the north side of Lot No. 46; bounded west on the public green; north on the east-and-west center line; east on Lot No. 47; south the remaining part of Lot No. 46; the above said mechanic lots divided by posts and lines at 5.00 distance. Thaddeus Lacey, surveyor; David Hudson, agent for proprietors." The earliest road which opened this settlement to the outside world was that one leading to the boat landing in Boston on the Cuyahoga. This was the only outlet, and was used for several years. In 1802, Edward Payne laid out what is known under the various titles of Aurora road, Payne road or Old State road, from Painesville to Chillicothe, then the capital of the State. This passed through Kirtland, Chester, Bainbridge, Aurora, Hudson, etc. It entered the latter township where the Aurora road does, and followed its course until it struck the village, when it changed its course and followed the center road south, about a mile from the village, where it branched off to the southwest, touching a little later Cuyahoga Falls and then on to old Portage. About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the road from Cleveland to Canton passed through Hudson on the north-and-south center road, which is yet known as the Cleveland road. It was in this year also (1802) that Mr. Hudson, at the request of Capt. Olmsted, the proprietor of Franklin Township, laid out the Ravenna road. The work was set on foot by petition to the Commissioners in February, and it was the last of December before he was ready to build a bridge where the road crossed the Cuyahoga River. On the 31st of December, he secured nine volunteers—S. Bishop, E. Lindley, W. McKinley, A. Thompson, H. Oviatt, M. Parker, G. Darrow, W. Leach and T. Lacey, to accompany him to construct a bridge across the "Narrows," near the scene of Brady's leap. This was no slight undertaking, poorly provided as they were with tools and machinery. A tree standing on the bank near at hand was first felled across the stream, and with this start, aided by three yoke of cattle and some volunteers from Ravenna, the structure was completed in two days, and was the first bridge constructed in this vicinity. The men took their provisions with them, camping out until their work was accomplished, and though each one thought he was contributing his labor, Mr. Hudson secured them pay at 50 cents per day. The general line of this road is still marked by Ravenna street and its extension. Some years afterward, the east-and-west center road was extended to Warren. The town thus early made accessible, took on a vigorous growth. The road thus laid out brought considerable through travel to Hudson, which could not fail to build up its business interests. A stage route was established from Cleveland to Pittsburgh as early as 1825, passing through Hudson. Jabez Gilbert was the earliest of a long line of stage-drivers who are remembered by the older residents of the place. He drove at first a two-horse vehicle, which with the increase of business was exchanged for one drawn by the regular four-in-hand, with frequently a half-dozen "extras" following it. The great drawback to this enterprise here as elsewhere, was the almost impassible condition of the roads during the inclement seasons. These were often in places too muddy to travel at all, and it was a common occurrence for teams passing on the Aurora road to make a detour on the high ground that is found to the north of it.

The first mill in this part of the country was at Newburg, which was erected by W. W. Williams in 1800. The Hudson colonists brought considerable flour with them, and were forced occasionally to go to considerable distances to renew the supply before they secured a harvest,

Dr. Thompson going at one time to Georgetown on the Ohio River, a distance of eighty miles. The first harvest was derived from the nine acres which Mr. Hudson had sown in 1799. The yield was 183 bushels, one-fourth of which Lacey got for harvesting and threshing. The balance was apportioned among the proprietors as follows: "Birdseye Norton, one-half and one-half a quarter, 85.25 bushels; Hudson, one-quarter, 34.10 bushels; Oviatt, Parmele and Baldwin, one-eight, 17.5 bushels." The wheat was all used in the colony, however, and what was not lost was ground at the Newburg mill. "To go to mill" was a three days' task; two consumed on the journey of twenty miles and return, and one in waiting for the grist. The first load of wheat was taken to mill by Samuel Bishop, in February, 1801, under a bargain of receiving one-half for his trouble. He was obliged to set out shortly after a rain, and arriving at Tinker's Creek he found the stream considerably swollen by the rainfall. He ventured to cross, however, but found the current too strong for him, and he got back to shore, losing his entire load of wheat, and barely saving his oxen and sled. At another time Dr. Thompson and William Leach undertook the task of going to the same mill in the spring of the year. They had three yoke of oxen and a cart. The river was high and the current strong, but they urged their team across. The lead cattle soon began to swim, then the second yoke, and soon the third yoke and cart. Fortunately the first yoke had by this time gained their footing and enabled the others to successively come to the shallower water. But the cart swinging down stream with the current, and not being a seaworthy craft, lost its load of wheat, and barely carried the drivers through in safety. The Doctor was not thus brought to the end of his resources. He bought some wheat for which he gave his note, got it ground, and returned with his flour to find the stream lower and fordable. It was not possible for all to go to this expense for flour. Corn was substituted for wheat and smashed in wooden mortars, i. e., a stump with a hole burned in it with a long wooden pestle attached to a spring-pole. More of it was prepared on what was called "blood mills," a tin grater made by punching holes in a piece of old tin, then giving it a curve and nailing it to a piece of board. The community was placed under such disadvantages but a short time. In preparing for the settlement, Mr. Hudson had not forgotten this important feature of frontier life, and in his first bills of articles, mill-stones were prominent items. But who put up the first mill in Hudson is as variously claimed as the killing of "Cock Robin." In 1801, Ezra Wyatt and Aaron Norton commenced building mills on Tinker's Creek, in the northeast part of this township. From evidence gathered from the account-books of Mr. Hudson, though not clear, it is made probable that Mr. Wyatt began this undertaking alone, encouraged and assisted by Mr. Hudson. An entry without date is as follows: "Have been at the expense of furnishing all Wyatt's provisions and laborers, and all things necessary to build one-half of the mills, and to take my payment in boards one, two, three and four years hence, without interest. Also I have engaged to make him a free gift of 100 acres of land to encourage him to go on with the mills after the discovery of quicksand." Notwithstanding this liberal subsidy, Mr. Wyatt became tired of his undertaking, and Mr. Norton took his place, the former going to Cleveland. The saw-mill was completed for business that fall, and the grist-mill so that it would grind, but not bolt, in the spring of 1802, not far from the 18th of April. A distillery was started in connection with the mills soon afterward, and the whole business run in the name of Hudson & Norton. It stood but a year or two, when the whole establishment was destroyed by fire in the latter part of 1803. Norton, in 1806, built mills on Mud Brook in Northampton, and two years later built others in Middlebury. Deacon Thompson built a saw-mill immediately after the destruction of the Norton mill, on the site of the present Holmes mill. This stood until it rotted down, and was then replaced by Augustus Baldwin, and subsequently two others were built upon the same site. Joel Gaylord also erected a mill not far from the same time that Deacon Thompson put up his, which was replaced by George Leach, who at different times built two other mills on Breakneck Creek. The coming of Owen Brown in 1805, introduced another industry that was second only to the mills in its usefulness to the new settlement. He was a tanner by trade, and at once set about preparing to ply his trade here. He sank his vats a little west of the village, and made a good market for such skins

as the settlers derived from the game. A few years afterward, he and his son John, known better to fame in later years through his aggressive opposition to the slave-power, started another northwest of the village near where Morris Johnson now lives. George Kilbourne essayed the same business about a mile and a half south of the town on the Center road. It was not a very extensive affair; vats were sunk and a well dug, and some sheds erected, but no great amount of business was done. The well and the signs of the vats still mark the spot. Some time afterward, Asahel Kilbourne started a tannery on the run which passes Sherman Thompson's house, choosing a site just across where the railroad now runs. This was a more vigorous institution, and continued for some years. The most successful business in this line, however, was probably done by William Dobbs. He came here from Canton, and, purchasing the Brown tannery, extended the trade, and carried it on until the development of the country grew beyond his reach, and the business passed into the category of lost arts in this community. Another branch of the manufacturing business, which subserved an excellent purpose in those pioneer times was an ashery, established, and conducted by Hillis & James, early merchants in Hudson. Here the ashes of the settler's hearth and log-heaps were converted into "potash, pearl-ash and black salts," and made to serve him again in its new form.

The social customs of the time, and the only avenue of foreign trade, made the distilling of liquor an early and profitable business. Oviatt, who commenced trading with Indians as early as 1801, found whisky not only a legal tender for whatever he cared to buy, but a commodity in very lively demand by the natives. He built a distillery on the stream near Sherman Thompson's residence, but probably not until the Hudson & Norton distillery had burned down. This he continued for some years, but the sale of it to the Indians was forbidden by the Government, and he finally abandoned it, though it had proved very profitable to him. George Darrow erected another about 1815, where the Eagle Cheese Factory now stands, and manufactured rye and corn whisky for years, selling it at his place of business to such as wanted it. There was an abundant demand for it for years after the Indians had generally removed. Whisky was found everywhere in the early society, and none were "Puritanic" enough in their sentiments to object to its use. At the stores the customer found it "on tap," to use free of expense; every social gathering was enlivened by its presence and use; and even preachers and people drew nearer each other in a social glass. The good judgment of people was not blinded to the evil which was growing up in the shadow of this social custom, and a movement to curtail its use was begun by those who had used it freely for years. It began to be refused at house-raisings, perhaps, as early as 1820 or 1825, to the no small opposition of a considerable portion of the community. At one of these temperance raisings, it is said, the two elements of society met, and the opposition refused to let the building go up. They held on to the frame-work, until, by the redoubled efforts of the temperance men, who were in a majority, they were lifted off the ground and the structure went up. In 1828 or 1830, the barn of Dr. Everett was raised without whisky and without opposition, the opposition staying away entirely. An incident is related of Rev. Randolph Stone which illustrates how strongly the habitual use of liquor had become fixed in the social intercourse of the time. Mr. Stone had taken a very pronounced position in favor of temperance, going to the extent of advising that all apple-trees should be destroyed to prevent the manufacture of cider. Soon after taking this position, he took some students to board that had come to attend the Western Reserve College, then just opened, and placed upon the table for their use, some "whisky and fennel," of which, however, he did not partake. This was probably from the force of habit and the desire to avoid the appearance of discourtesy, but was very soon abandoned.

The early years of the township did not demand a hotel to dispense its hospitality. Each pioneer entertained strangers as often without pecuniary remuneration as with it. But as the town grew in proportion and the through lines of travel were established through the place, there was a demand for an inn. Heman Oviatt first provided such entertainment at his cabin, a mile south of the village, but, about 1813, he preferred to confine his attention to the more lucrative business of trade, and persuaded Mr. Hudson to open his house to the public in this way, and this was perhaps the first *regular* inn in the village. This was at the house where

Mrs. Harvey Baldwin now resides. Mrs. Baldwin, when a girl, often presided at the bar, and the fare dispensed in those days may be inferred from the fact that on one occasion the whole female force of the family was occupied the whole day in baking "corn pones" for the consumption of their guests. In 1816 or thereabouts, George Kilbourne offered "entertainment for man and beast" where Justin Kilbourne now lives; some years afterward—about 1825—Augustus Baldwin opened a hotel in the house where Mrs. Buss at present resides, and another was kept by George Darrow at the present residence of William Darrow. The "Mansion House," the only survivor of this race of public benefactors, was built in 1830, for Samuel Edgerly. It was afterward put into a lottery by Mr. Hertzell and disposed of, but who the fortunate possessor of the ticket was is not revealed. A long line of hosts have entertained the public here, among whose names appear those of Edgerly, Hertzell, Shields, Wadham and Bouton, the present host. In the palmy days of the stage business, the Mansion House was a place of consequence, and attracted a large crowd of patrons of the stage and idle lookers-on, which of late years has been transferred to the railway station.

Business beginnings found their start with Heman Oviatt a mile south of the center of the township. His trade was at first confined chiefly to the Indians, who, so long as they remained, were his most valuable customers. When he had accumulated skins enough to make two good-sized bales, he would load them on a horse across a pack-saddle, and take them to Pittsburgh, which was his nearest market. His return load was made up of shawls, blankets, powder, lead and whisky. The latter he soon made himself and avoided transportation, and gradually worked into the sale of commodities to the settlers. About 1806, he came to the "Center" and opened up his business, more especially for the patronage of the settlement occupying the front room of the Grosvenor House in later years. He was a keen business man, requiring the last cent in a bargain, but just as ready to pay it when he agreed to do so. A story is told of him which illustrates the former characteristic of his dealings. In the course of some dealing with a member of the settlement he had taken a note for $1.01, which was nothing unusual in those days of fractional cents and petty dealings. A short time afterward, the drawer of the note handed Oviatt $1 which he accepted with some hesitation, and, after some cogitation, said, "I suppose you want this indorsed on your note, don't you, John?" He was always on the alert for a safe business venture, and, in the fall of 1815, he put in $1,000 into a partnership with Zenas Kent, the latter furnishing $500 more and setting up a store in Ravenna, which proved a "paying" business. He was a partner with Alison Kent in Canfield and with Roswell Kent in Middlebury. He retired from business about 1825, and is remembered as a close bargainer, strictly honest and successful in business. In 1812, the business circle of Hudson received a valuable accession in the Baldwin brothers. Pomeroy Baldwin, after the death of his father, came to Hudson in 1811, to look after the property the family owned here. He remained but a short time, and returned to his home in Goshen in company with Mr. Hudson. The journey was made in a "pung" sleigh, with conveniently shaped roots as runners. In the following year, Augustus and Frederick came to Hudson, arriving on the 12th of June, bringing with them Dudley Humphrey, who had shipped a lot of boots and shoes as a speculation. The Baldwins proposed to open up a business in dry goods, and all the goods were shipped from Buffalo, whither they had brought them with two teams. Seventeen days were consumed in reaching Buffalo from Goshen. The distance from the former place to Cattaraugus Creek, thirty-two miles, was accomplished in a single day, which was considered a remarkable event. Their store was built near the site of C. H. Buss' present store, and, in 1827, they put up that building. The character of the early trade may be imagined; cotton cloth, three-quarters of a yard wide, sold for 50 cents; 75 cents for the yard-wide cloth. At that rate, it took three days' work to buy a shirt. The Baldwins built Mechanics' Hall about 1830. This was a frame building, placed in the rear of where Buss' store now stands, and, in accordance with the original plan of the founders of the town, was occupied by the mechanics of the place. Here was the shop of the shoe-maker, the tailor and cabinet-maker, "to their majesties," the popular sovereigns of Hudson. This formal arrangement did not last long, and each workman was soon found where

inclination or favorable circumstances suggested to him. Before this, the tanners were shoe and harness makers as well, and it was the custom to "cat whip it" throughout the community, *i. e.*, the workman went to each family with his kit of tools, and worked up the leather which each provident citizen provided for the family, shoes and such harness as he needed. Among the early blacksmiths were Treat (who afterward went to Aurora), Ruggles, Perley Mansur, and Hinsdale who came here in 1814. The Baldwin brothers changed the members of the firm several times, one brother and another retiring until they were succeeded by J. H. Crawford & Co., who gave way to Hillis & James, whom Mr. Buss followed in occupying the store. Mr. Augustus Baldwin went to Franklin Mills in 1836, to engage in the banking business, and his brother Frederick to farming in Hudson.

In 1830, A. A. Brewster came from Ravenna and opened a store in a building which has since been enlarged and used by Mr. Farwell as a blacksmith-shop. Soon afterward he moved into a building on the corner of Main and Aurora streets, where the present brick building was erected. Mr. Brewster first began business here in partnership with Zenas Kent, of Ravenna, the latter being represented solely by his capital. Mr. Kent came to Hudson in the spring of 1814, and settled on Darrow street. He came, it is said, with his wife, in a one-horse peddling wagon, bringing in some goods. He worked the first summer at the carpenter's trade, and in the winter taught school. In the following fall he went to Ravenna and opened up business with Oviatt, where he amassed considerable property, buying out his partner and conducting the business alone for years. In 1833, he reciprocated the interest of Oviatt, and induced Mr. Brewster to come to Hudson under a similar arrangement. The latter purchased Mr. Kent's interest, and, in 1855, admitted D. D. Beebe as partner, who eventually succeeded to full control and still conducts the business. About the same time with the coming of Kent & Brewster came Hamlin & Dawes, which changed later to firm name of Hamlin & Ellsworth, and then to Ellsworth & Buss, and, finally, to John Buss alone. Mr. Buss came to Hudson in 1833, to attend college, but, his health failing, he went South. Returning, he entered the store of Kent & Brewster, and, about 1841, entered into business with Ellsworth in the present old bakery building. While here the firm changed to Buss & Bond; and, in 1845, Mr. Buss bought the store where his son, C. H. Buss, succeeded him in the business, which he still continues. The only attempt at banking in Hudson was by Mr. Brewster, who furnished facilities for collection and discount of commercial paper in connection with his dry goods business. He continued it only a few years.

Up to 1851, Hudson's only means of communication with the outside world was such as the dirt roads afforded, and these for a large part of the year were nearly impassable for light vehicles, not to mention heavy-ladened wagons. Yet, in spite of these disadvantages incident to an inland town, the village gradually increased in size and importance, and the projected railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, which was agitated some time previous to 1851, did much to increase its prosperity. The first charter granted for this road expired by limitation, because it was not used; but, in 1846, it was renewed. The people of Hudson took a great interest in this movement, and subscriptions were made to the extent of the people's ability, Judge Sylvester H. Thompson being one of the commissioners appointed on behalf of the State. In 1850, the road was finished to this place, and the people and the members of the Legislature received the first train in Hudson with great rejoicings in 1850. The business men and citizens of all classes became enthusiastic over the future prospects of the village, and an enterprise was at once put on foot to construct another line of railroad, one that should connect New York with Omaha direct. The plan was to combine a number of separate lines through New York and Pennsylvania to the Ohio line. From this point, it was proposed to build the Clinton Air Line along the line surveyed years before for the Clinton Canal, to Hudson. The plan further proposed an "extension" west from this village to Toledo, and one to Omaha. During this movement, the "Akron Branch" of the Pittsburgh road was completed to Akron, and Hudson seemed right in the direct line of preferment. The Clinton Air Line was particularly a Hudson enterprise, and some $200,000 were subscribed in stock, and some of the citizens prominent on the Board of Directors. The work was pushed with vigor, and some $18,000 expended on the road-bed in this township.

This activity in railroad matters stimulated business circles in the little village into a perfect frenzy of speculation. Henry N. Day, who came to Hudson as a Professor in the college, and who had some capital, went into business, and put up the Pentagon at a cost of $18,000, in 1849–50. It was occupied by Sawyer, Ingersoll & Co., Mr. Day constituting the "company." This firm launched into the publishing business on the broadest scale. The town was known as an intellectual center, and a paper of considerable influence had been published here for years, and the firm proposed to build up a large publishing house. All branches of the business were undertaken, and proved successful so long as they confined their attention to jobbing. Ambitious, however, to gain a reputation as publishers, they began to publish on their own account, and soon found their capital locked up in unprofitable books. The firm then changed hands, and D. Marshall & Co. took the business. The change brought no increase of capital to the concern, and it soon changed to the Hudson Book Company, which finally made an assignment. In the west part of the building, J. W. Smith & Co. opened a dry goods store about the same time, Prof. Day and Jeremiah Day, of New York City, forming the company. This firm, possessed by the same spirit of peculation, expanded their operations to the fullest extent, trusting to the realizations of the future to justify their risks. In the meanwhile, large accessions to the population of the village were attracted, and every house was crowded. Rents and property were high, and the demand was for more houses. At this juncture, a planing mill and lumber company was formed to cater to this demand for more buildings. Smith was the prime mover in this enterprise, and the business was planned on a large scale. A $10,000 stock of lumber was secured, houses were built for everybody on easy terms, and the village bid fair to become a city on the strength of railroad promises. All this business activity exacted a large expenditure of money, and far in excess of what the persons engaged in the operations possessed. But they had friends who were easily convinced that the future of Hudson was assured, and readily advanced large sums of money. In addition to this outlay, the promoters of these projects were also deeply interested in the success of the Clinton Air Line Railroad, and were subscribers to a large amount, as were most of the moneyed citizens.

All this activity and expenditure was crowded into the space of some five or six years, and, before that time had elapsed, the suspicion began to be entertained that neither the present nor future of the village warranted this extravagant outlay of capital. Public faith in the final completion of the new railroad began to waver, the terrible strain upon the authors of this artificial business activity began to be observed, and the whole commercial fabric of the village, like a great wall tottering to its fall, seemed about to end in a crash. The end soon came, as it might have been foreseen, perhaps, from the beginning. There was one assignment after another, until not only was all of the overestimated business wiped out, but all business received such a shock as to require several years to rally. The lumber company suspended with $35,000 liabilities, and J. W. Smith, who was active in all these enterprises, retired with $100,000 liabilities and $80,000 nominal assets. On the heels of all this came the realization of the worst forebodings of the Clinton Railroad, involving not only a loss of all subscriptions, but a liability for an equal amount in addition. Fortunately, by the misplacement of some records, the Hudson subscribers escaped from the full penalty of their enterprise in this matter, or the whole business community would have been financially annihilated. Belonging to this period, though in no way connected with the movers in other enterprises, were J. C. Snyder and I. C. Dowd, produce merchants, who, attracted by the business activity of the village, linked their fortunes with the place. The latter built a warehouse near the depot, and both did considerable business, but, in the end, they only served to swell the general disaster. Tallmadge & Jaynes' grist-mill, built on the Brandywine Creek, where the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road crosses the stream, was built in 1852 or 1853. Though suffering in the general depression, it did not cease altogether. It changed into the hands of a Mr. Wilson, and after an existence of some ten or twelve years was destroyed by fire.

Singularly enough, in this prostration of business are found the beginning of some of the largest enterprises of the present. After a tedious litigation, the planing-mill property fell

into the hands of Osborne, Dunham & Co., who fitted it up and manufactured the Buckeye Land Roller, and, later, with Benjamin Wheelock, manufactured chairs. The business did not prove successful, and the property came into the hands of Mr. Wheelock alone, and, in the fall of 1873, Jacob Miner put in two run of stone, and fitted it up for milling purposes, taking a share in the whole property. Through Wheelock's business embarrassment, the property once more fell into the hands of the law and the Sheriff. It has finally become the property of A. R. Hurd. It has since been improved by the addition of two new run of stone and otherwise improved to the capacity of fifty barrels per day. It is rented by the Hudson Mill Company, and does a large custom business, filling any spare time on a light jobbing trade which they have fallen into rather than built up.

On the ruins of the old Pentagon enterprises is now established the flourishing factory business of S. Straight & Son. The senior partner of this firm was, at the time of the Hudson depression, a member of the firm of Straight, Demming & Co., commission merchants of Cincinnati, and had done considerable business with the produce dealers here. One of the the Hudson dealers becoming involved, secured the Cincinnati firm on a part of this property here, which, in the end, was bid in for the Cincinnati house. Subsequently, when Mr. Straight retired from active relations with the Cincinnati business, this property attracted his attention to Hudson, and was influential in determining his locating here. He began the cheese-factory business in Hudson in 1867, by the purchase of two and the building of one factory. He secured the Pentagon building and fitted it up with shelving for 15,000 cheeses for his business, at a cost of about $7,000; later, admitted his son to the business, and has enlarged the business from year to year, until now the firm owns and operates thirteen cheese-factories, making the milk of over 6,000 cows into 50,000 cheeses annually. In 1878, the firm erected a large brick curing-house in the rear of the Pentagon, 60x60 feet, with two stories and a basement, at a cost of $10,000. This building is supplied with an engine and boilers, steam elevators, three large exhaust fans, and shelving for 12,000 cheeses. The basement has storage capacity for 250,000 pounds of butter. An ice-house, with a storage capacity of 450 tons of ice, is provided with a series of pipes through which the air is drawn by the exhaust fans for the cooling of the curing-house. In addition to the large amount of cheese manufactured by this firm, they buy immense quantities in Illinois and elsewhere, shipping it East or storing it in their buildings in Hudson until the market will warrant its shipment. The firm employs sixty-five hands, and buys all the milk of the farmers, each factory working up the milk of from two hundred and fifty to six hundred cows. The capital invested in fixtures is estimated at $100,000, and the business of the firm is rated among the few large Western firms in this business.

Closely connected, historically, with these enterprises is the Hudson Butter-Tub and Cheese-Box Company. In 1870, Mr. E. A. Osborne, in connection with E. Croy, built a small building and started this business. These gentlemen had had a connection with the enterprises that preceded the grist-mill and withdrew to supply the demand which the cheese trade of S. Straight & Son began to make. The business rapidly developed, and seven or eight hands were constantly employed in the manufacture of cheese-boxes. In 1873, the machinery for the manufacture of butter-tubs was added, and the business prosecuted together until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved. The firm is now E. A. Osborne & Sons. They turn out in the busy season about one hundred tubs and two hundred cheese-boxes per day. The timber is taken in the log and worked up with little waste, the parts unsuitable for the boxes and tubs are worked up into staves, heading and spokes. The business demands an outlay of about $500 per month. Their boxes are sold principally to S. Straight & Son; the tubs are sold in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Closely adjoining is the saw-mill and cheese-box works of E. Croy, who established an independent business on the dissolution of partnership in 1878. This covers the manufacturing business of the village at present, save the Oviatt Manufacturing Company. This company was organized in January, 1878, for the purpose of manufacturing the "Oviatt Grain-Thresher," the "Common-Sense Wagon," and the "Independent Runner Sled." The patents are held by S. E. Oviatt and it was

proposed to build up a manufacturing enterprise of considerable extent. The company was composed of eight members, principally mechanics, on the co-operative plan. In a short time, four of the company bought the stock of the other four, but a lack of the necessary capital has greatly restricted the enterprise thus far. Their products have met with abundant encouragement wherever placed upon the market, and the expectation is that at no distant day the necessary capital will be secured and the business developed.

Meanwhile, the "internal improvements" of the *de facto* village had kept pace with its business enterprise. The earliest frame building was the barn of Mr. Hudson, built almost entirely of black-walnut lumber, sawed at Norton's mill. This was followed, in 1806, by the house which Mrs. Baldwin now owns and occupies as a residence. These pioneer frame buildings were soon followed by others as there was neither a dearth of timber nor scarcity of mills. In 1826, the college was established and the buildings, gradually put up, improving the appearance of the town and stimulating its citizens to build more comely structures for dwellings. The soil rendered the supply of brick inexhaustible and cheap. The brick needed for the spacious hearths and great chimneys of Mr. Hudson's house, were made by a Mr. Lyon on the site now occupied by the Atheneum, the mud being tramped into condition for molding by two yoke of oxen. The first brick dwelling was put up by Julian Lusk, on the site occupied by Farrar's Block, and ante-dated the college buildings some three years, being erected in 1823. An early brick house and perhaps the second one was that erected by Asahel Kilbourne and now occupied by Sherman P. Thompson, situated south of the village. The college brought a large accession to the population of the village, and the village began to expand. It was the design of the founders that the town should gather about the geographical center of the township, but there were several obstacles in the way. The ground toward the south was low and undesirable for dwellings and the owners of these lands were rather reluctant to sell in small parcels, and the village early began to extend northward and eastward to the higher ground. The location of the college buildings, secured by a liberal donation of land by Mr. Hudson, had something to do with the direction in which the expansion of the village took. With all this growth, however, such improvements as municipal government grants to a community, was left to the voluntary action of the people without any very great results, and it was not long before the citizens began to agitate the desirability of securing a village *de jure*, with its advantages in this respect. On April 1, 1837, an act of the Legislature was signed, incorporating the village to be known thereafter as "The town of Hudson." The boundaries, inclosing an area one mile by one and a half miles, are described in the act as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of the herein contemplated corporation limits, at a stake and stones 160 poles west of the north-and-south center road, leading through said township of Hudson, and 240 poles south from the east-and-west center road, running through said township; thence from said southwest corner, running north in a line parallel with said north-and-south center road 480 poles to a stake and stones; thence east in a line parallel with said east-and-west center road, 320 poles; thence south in a line parallel with the west line, 480 poles to a stake and stones; thence in a line parallel with the north line, 320 poles to the place of beginning." These limits have not been found to interfere with the metropolitan aspirations of the village, and no extensions have been made. A few unimportant additions have been platted on the Aurora road, and somewhat built up, but there has been no positive demand on the part of the owners of this property to be admitted to a share in the municipal taxes.

The first election under the act of incorporation was held on the first Tuesday in May, 1837, resulting in the choice of Heman Oviatt as Mayor; Lyman Hall, Recorder; Frederick Baldwin, John B. Clarke, Jesse Dickenson, Harvey Baldwin, Daniel C. Gaylord, Trustees. The largest number of votes received by any candidate was nineteen. The records of the Board of Trustees, or, in more modern phrase, of the Council, are devoid of any particular interest in the early years. One or two entries, however, afford a striking illustration of the vanity of all aspirations for wealth, when they appear on the tax lists. The real estate valuation of the village, in 1837, was placed at $93,967.58, and personal property at $19,474; in 1844, the next entry of the tax list, the real es-

tate had shrunk to $30,427, and the personal property to $12,177. The attention of the Council during the first eight or ten years was to sidewalks and streets. The latter had been pretty well provided for by land owners before the incorporation of the village, and needed but little attention in the way of originating highways. The sidewalks was a subject of more portentous proportions, and gave the average Councilman no end of worry. It was first ordained that the sidewalks should by constructed of "brick, four feet wide, and curbed with heavy timbers," plank was afterward allowed as a substitute for the brick, and represents the character of nine-tenths of the sidewalks in the town at this day. Stock was "ordered off the streets," and a "pound" provided for, at the first meeting of the Council, but it was a year before the structure was ready to serve the public, and cost about $20 In 1852, the first step was taken to improve the public square. As early as 1812, the tendency of the village to extend northward was observed, and the Township Trustees took steps to modify the "public green" to suit the new order of things. By exchanging portions of the original green, that portion of the green above Church street was secured. Nothing was done to improve it save to clear it of the timber until 1852. The Council then provided a fence, seventy-four trees and had it plowed, sowed to oats and "seeded down." In 1854, the subject of proper protection from fire came before the Council. Neither the township nor village had suffered severely from fire, if the terrible fatality in connection with the destruction of the cabin of Nathaniel Stone, in 1845, is excepted. Mr. Stone was one of the early settlers, and was then occupying a cabin where his son, Roswell Stone, lives, when it caught fire. A son and daughter occupied the upper chambers, and, when they were aroused, the stairway was in flames, having ignited from the fire-place. The chambers were filled with smoke, but the son, making his way to a window, escaped; but the daughter, some twenty-two years of age, stifled with smoke and bewildered with fright, was too late, and perished in the flames. Undoubtedly this tragedy made a lasting impression, and the growing village rendered the danger of fires more threatening. A small, rotary engine was bought at Middlebury, but before it was paid for the authorities desired to "back out." The seller would not accede to their wishes in this matter, and the coffee-mill affair was brought to scare the fire fiend away. Reservoirs were constructed from time to time, but the inadequacy of the engine became more and more apparent, and, in 1858, the Council bought the present machine of Button & Blake. The pumps are 9 and 7 inches, 17½-foot brakes, 16-foot suction hose, and wheels of 28 and 35 inches diameter. The cost was $725. The company organized to work the first engine took this in charge, and of this organization the fire department consists to-day. There is a chief of the department, and the company is allowed a small remuneration for attending the fires that occur. The engine-house is found in the rear of the Congregational Church, to to which it belongs, but is given rent-free to the village so long as it is used as an engine-house and the machine kept there. In 1879, the Council re-organized this department, proposing to pay each member $1 each six months, provided that the number should not exceed forty. In 1870, the corporation rose to the dignity of a "lock-up." This was situated upon a corner of the school-lot, and was a wooden affair, with some iron supports about the windows, erected at a cost of some $125. It fell into disrepute with certain citizens, and was set on fire, it is supposed, by some one who had had a more intimate acquaintance with it than he enjoyed, and totally destroyed. An effort was put forth by the Council this year to improve the streets by the use of cinders from the rolling mills at Cleveland. This material was bought at the mills at $1.50 per car. and freighted here by rail at $6 per car load. A part of Main and College streets were treated with a layer of this material, covered with gravel from the vicinity of the village, with very beneficial results. Some portions of other streets have been treated in like manner, with some variation in the price of materials. In 1877, lamps for lighting the streets were provided, on condition that certain parties who were chiefly benefited would supply the material for the lighting and care for the lights. A year later the Council took the matter into their own hands; and from a start of thirteen lamps, in 1877, the number has doubled at the present. In 1878, the subject of a town hall began to be agitated. The Council had met in various

rooms and offices about town, and after the lock-up was burned, there was no provision for municipal criminals, and the demand seemed to be pressing. The Township Trustees took the proposition in hand, and, after submitting the matter to a vote, made preparation for the erection of such a building. The Council then proposed to join with them and provide for the need of the corporation in the same structure. Such an agreement was made, the Council buying the site of the old Congregational Church for $800, and leasing it to the Township Trustees for ninety-nine years, in consideration of the latter providing a council-room and cells, with an upper hall open alike to both parties. The contract for the building was let in 1878 to Thomas Crisp and Charles W. Stewart, for $4,575, and finally a further allowance of $215 for extra work was paid. The building is a two-story brick, with a large hall on the second floor, neatly seated, and two rooms below for the use of Trustees and Council with two cells in the rear for corporation culprits. The first meeting of the Council in their new quarters was on November 11, 1879. The Council took action in May of this year to support a public reading-room and library. This project had been set on foot by private enterprise, but was likely to fail, and the Council stepped in and has maintained it since. There is no library in connection, although the original plan contemplated such an addition. Another department of the municipal government is the cemetery.

The original cemetery purchased by the Township Trustees was situated on the Brandywine Creek, southwest of the village. The first death in the settlement was that of Ira Nobles, a child eight years old, who died Aug. 23, 1801, and, it is supposed, was the first burial here. It was used as a burial-place until 1808, when, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Owen Brown, it was found too wet, and Mr. Hudson effected an exchange for the ground on College street. Here Mrs. Brown, with a babe resting upon her arm, was the first occupant. This continued to be used until 1855, when Markellie laid out one in the northwest part of the village. At his death in 1869, he willed the ground to the corporation, the gift being accepted in the spring of that year. Since then it has been cared for by a regular appropriation. It has been enlarged since then, systematically laid out, and is the only place for burial in the corporation. Burials have been forbidden in the old burial ground on College street, and efforts have been made to remove the remains from that place, but it has been resisted hitherto. There are a number of cemeteries about the township, some private and others for neighborhood purposes. Of the latter, an acre contributed by Mr. O'Brien in the southwest part of the township and Maple Grove Cemetery, on Darrow street, are the more important.

Hudson village, of the present, is pleasantly situated, of some seventeen hundred inhabitants, noted for its neat dwellings, its general air of culture, and the seat of the Western Reserve College. The business portion, situated principally on Main street and about the public green, consists of four general stores, four saloons, three hardware stores, three meat markets, five blacksmith-shops, three harness-shops, two groceries, two barber-shops, two drug stores, two wagon-shops, two livery stables, a bakery, millinery store, undertaker's establishment, boot and shoe store, merchant tailor store, jeweler's shop, and one hotel. Of the public buildings, there are three church buildings, the town hall and the Adelphi Hall, or better known as Farrar's Block. This is composed of two large store-rooms below, with offices on the second story, and a fine large hall which occupies the whole of the upper story. The hall has a seating capacity of 900, is provided with commodious dressing rooms, a spacious stage and fine scenery. Such a hall, accessible to an appreciative community, attracts some of the finest entertainments, and Hudson is favored far beyond the average village of its size. This block was erected in 1866 by C. W. Farrar and Dr. A. E. Berbower.

Hudson Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 510, finds a home here. Its lodge-room is in the upper part of the old bakery building. The lodge was organized November 25, 1874, and worked under a dispensation until a charter was issued under date of October 18, 1876. The first officers were Lewis Lemoin, W. M.; James K. Frost, S. W.; S. E. Judd, J. W. The charter members were J. K. Frost, S. E. Judd, C. H. Buss, and twenty-one others. They have a fine rented hall pleasantly furnished. There was an early lodge established here, of which many of the prominent citizens—D. Hudson,



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Harvey Baldwin and others—were members. During the excitement succeeding the abduction of Morgan, the lodge was abandoned, and an opposition sprung up to this fraternity that lasted for years.

In a settlement founded upon the principles upon which Hudson was established, it would be natural to find the church organization among the earliest institutions of the place. The difficulties in the way of such an organization should not, however, be underrated. Ministers were few, and could not have been adequately supported by the scattered communities then planted in the wilderness, if there had been more. Providentially the demands of the time and place were met by the representative of the Connecticut Missionary Society, Rev. Joseph Badger, whom Congregationalists delight to call the "Apostle of the Reserve." From his printed diary, the first inception of the Hudson Congregational Church is learned as follows: He had come from Cleveland to Newburg. "In coming from Cleveland to this place, I fell in company with a man from Hudson, who wanted to know if I was going there to form a church. I replied that if I found suitable characters, I should. 'Well,' said he, 'if you admit old Deacon Thompson,' and some others he named, 'it shall not stand; I will break it down. I will have an Episcopal Church.' I observed to him, 'You must undertake a dangerous work to break down the church of Christ; I advise you not to meddle with such an undertaking.' I went on to Hudson, preached on the Sabbath, and on Wednesday organized the church in that place, in which Deacon Thompson, Esquire Hudson and others were united." This was on September 4, 1802, the original members being Stephen Thompson and Mary, his wife; David Hudson; Abraham Thompson and Susanna, his wife; Stephen Thompson, Jr., and Abigail, his wife; George Kilbourne and Almira, his wife; Heman Oviatt and Eunice, his wife; Amos Lusk and Hannah Lindley. These were all members of the Congregational Church, at Goshen, Conn., save the last two, who were members of the same denomination at Bloomfield, N. Y.

The church thus established depended upon Mr. Badger and other missionaries for what preaching they had. Services were held in the log schoolhouse that was erected in 1801, and which served for all public gatherings relating to church or State. The absence of a minister did not prevent public worship and it is related with pride that not a single Sabbath since the latter part of June, 1800, has passed without public religious services of some character. The Rev. David Bacon, who had gone in behalf of the Connecticut Missionary Society as a missionary to the Indians in 1801, was recalled to New Connecticut in 1804. "In the month of August he left the isle of Mackinaw, with his wife and two children, the youngest less than six weeks old, and, after a weary and dangerous voyage, some part of which was performed in an open canoe, they arrived safe on the soil of the Western Reserve. About the 1st of October they were at Hudson, where they found a temporary home."* The church proposed then to hire him one-half of his time, provided the society would retain him in their employ for the balance. This arrangement was effected—the first time that the Gospel was administered in any township otherwise than by occasional visits of itinerant missionaries—and continued until 1807, when he moved to Tallmadge. On the 19th of April, 1811, it was voted unanimously by the church that "Benjamin Whedon be appointed a committee for us, and in our behalf to procure a minister of the Gospel to dispense the Word and ordinances in this place, and the said Mr. Whedon is hereby requested and authorized to make such negotiations and arrangements on the subject as he shall judge prudent and proper." The result of this action on the part of the church was a vote, February 27, 1815, to call the Rev. William Hanford. The call was issued under date of June 10, 1815, and brought an affirmative response under date of August 10, 1815, followed by the installation of Mr. Hanford by the Grand River Presbytery, on the 17th of August, 1815, the church having come under the care of the Presbytery shortly before this occasion.

It would be interesting to note here that "Plan of Union" which eventually agitated church circles throughout the Reserve, and found in Hudson its main support and exponent. Eventually the church became divided upon this subject, and, in 1826, the article prescribing the form of its prudential committee was erased from its regulations. In 1830, a movement

*Address of Rev. Leonard Bacon.

was inaugurated to sever the connection of the church with the Presbytery, and, five years later, the Presbytery granted a release. Since that time, it has been what it was originally, a Congregational Church. The organization still retains a large Presbyterian element, which, in connection with the majority, works harmoniously to the end of all church effort. The internal growth of the church has been regular and uninterrupted. Up to the pastorate of Rev. William Hanford twenty-seven members had been admitted, principally by Revs. Joseph Badger and Abraham Scott, both missionaries of the Connecticut Society. During Mr. Hanford's pastorate, from 1815 to 1831, 133 were added; in the pastorate of Rev. Amri Nichols, from July to December, 1832, nine were added; by Rev. Giles Doolittle, supply, 1832–40, fifty-two were admitted; by Rev. Josiah Town, July to October, 1840, eight were admitted; Rev. Mason Grosvenor, during his pastorate, 1840–43, admitted fifty-six; Rev. William Hanford, in October, 1843, admitted two; Rev. John C. Hart, in his pastorate, 1844–52, admitted 122; Rev. N. Barrett, 1853–58, admitted ninety-seven; Rev. G. Darling, 1858–74, admitted 196; Rev. E. W. Root, 1874–76, admitted twenty-six; Rev. J. Towle, 1876, admitted two; and Rev. T. Y. Gardner, 1876, —; the present pastor has admitted forty-one up to October 6, 1878. There are now about 200 members.

The outward improvement of the church began in 1819. On the 26th of June, 1817, at a "town meeting" held in the "Center Schoolhouse," it was voted that "there shall be a place selected for the purpose of building a house of public worship, according to a subscription paper now in circulation, provided the different denominations do not unite in building a house together. Voted, that the house shall stand on the west side of the green, the southeast corner to stand where there is now a stake stuck in the ground, and to extend thence north from said stake, and as far back as it shall be necessary to build said house. Voted, that Joel Gaylord, Daniel H. Johnson and Owen Brown shall be a committee for the purpose of adopting some method upon which to unite in building a meeting house for different denominations of Christians." At this time there was a great deal of denominational difference among the members of the community. A church building resulted from this action, and was erected upon the site chosen, but the bond of union in this project trenched too much upon the orthodox notions of such men as Mr. Hudson, Owen Brown, Benjamin Whedon and others, and they decided to build for themselves. Timbers for the frame work were brought upon the ground, but they laid upon the ground near the schoolhouse for nearly two years while the people wrangled over the proper site. In March, 1818, the Congregational society, having decided to build a place of worship on their own account, selected the site now occupied by the town hall. The building committee consisted of Benjamin Whedon, Moses Thompson and Heman Oviatt, with Augustus Baldwin as Treasurer. Owen Brown was the contractor, and was two years in completing the building, which cost upward of $5,000. It was dedicated on March 1, 1820, and, in the old New England style, was for several years without the means of warming it during the cold season.* In 1865, this building was abandoned for church purposes, and served, under the name of Thompson's Hall, for public gatherings until 1878, when it gave place to the town hall. The present brick edifice on Aurora street was projected in 1863, and completed some two years later, at an expense of $10,000, in addition to the cost of lot and furniture.

The Union Church building, the result of the effort above mentioned, was used in common by the Universalists, Methodists, and any others that desired to have a hearing. Among others remembered as preaching here, are John Campbell and his son Alexander. The Methodists finally built a place of worship on Aurora street, and the "Free Church" was after awhile sold and used for a blacksmith-shop.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1828, with Daniel Gaylord, Moses Draper, Perley Mansur and their wives as early members, with others. In 1846, their building which stands on Aurora street was erected, Mr. F. W. Bunnell being the contractor. What the contract price was is unknown, but the contractor received $1,600 in addition to contributions of labor, etc., on the part of subscribers.

* Elizur Wright relates an incident of his early going to church which illustrates the difficulties attending the early worship here. He says: "I remember taking my brother-in-law Hanford's old gray horse, and taking my wife upon the horse behind me. She was not used to this way of riding, and when the horse began to flounder in the mud of the bottoms near the green, she became alarmed, and alighting in the mud, lost one of her shoes."

The first pastors in the new house were Rev. D. Prosser and Rev. Pinney. The church has suffered severely by removals and death, and gradually dwindled in numbers, until there is now no regular service held in this church building on the Sabbath. The last entry upon the church records is as follows: "I, Thomas Hickling, came to Hudson from Massillon, in the boundary of the Pittsburgh Conference, on April 4, 1873, to reside and do business, and found the society in a very indifferent condition, without any regular means of grace, and, being an ordained local preacher, volunteered my services and found them appreciated." There were then twenty-seven members.

Early in the year 1840, a few residents of Hudson Township, desiring a place "where the worship of God could be conducted according to the primitive usages," proposed the organization of an Episcopal Church. Henry O'Brien and Frederick Brown were the leaders in this movement, and finally invited T. B. Fairchild, of Cuyahoga Falls, to come to Hudson to preach. The call thus extended was accepted, and Mr. Fairchild held the first services in this year in the Congregational meeting-house. The second service was held in the room over Kent & Brewster's store, and continued there until late in the fall of 1840, when, by the consent of the authorities of the Methodist Church, their services were held there. During the following spring, Mr. Fairchild, with Rev. George S. Davis, of Franklin, conducted services here alternately every two weeks. During the summer, each of the clergy of the Northwest Convocation arranged to give two Sundays to Hudson. The services were then transferred to the "brick academy," and, with a view of forming a regular parish, the following document was circulated for signatures: "We, whose names are here affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and wishing to promote its holy influence in the hearts of ourselves, our families and our neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves under the name, style and title of the Parish of Christ Church, Hudson, County of Summit, and State of Ohio. And by so doing, do adopt the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America." Thirty-seven names were secured to this paper, among which were those of Henry O'Brien, A. A. Brewster, Frederick Brown, Arthur Sadler, David O'Brien, Dr. Israel Town and others, nearly all of whom were heads of families. July 11, 1842, an organization was effected and services were regularly held in the old brick academy until it was sold, when services were again held over Kent & Brewster's store. At a meeting of the Vestry on January 6, 1846, discussed the necessity of a church building; Rev. A. Phelps, the Rector, offered $100 of his salary toward the object, and a building committee, consisting of A. A. Brewster, David O'Brien and Joshua Hertzell, was finally appointed. A lot on the public square was secured, plans were drawn by S. C. Porter, and the corner-stone laid by Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, in April, 1846. It was completed in five months, and the opening services conducted on the 25th of September, 1846, by Bishop McIlvaine. The church was free from debt; provided with an organ through the exertions of the ladies of the church and the liberality of Mr. Brewster, and a bell as the gift of D. H. Arnold, of New York. In 1847, Mr. Phelps resigned his pastoral charge of the church to engage in the church school, which had been in contemplation some time, preaching one-half the time until August 1, 1848, when Rev. T. B. Fairchild was again invited, and accepted. He continued with the church until 1856, when he again resigned, and removed from town. The pulpit was temporarily supplied by Rev. L. L. Holder until June 1, 1859, when Mr. Fairchild was a third time invited to preach here. He accepted, and continued until 1870, when he resigned to accept a call to St. John's Church in Kewanee, Ill. The succeeding Rectors have been Rev. Robert A. McElhenney, 1871–72; Rev. Albert B. Putnam, 1873–74, and Rev. S. W. Garrett, October 4, 1874, and the present incumbent. In 1849, the town clock was presented to the society by Mr. Brewster; in 1875, a new vestry-room was added, at a cost of $350; in the winter of 1876, a cabinet organ was purchased for the Sabbath school at a cost of $100; and in May, 1878, a new organ was purchased for the church at a cost of $700. There are about one hundred members at present.

The St. Mary's Catholic Church of Hudson dates to about the year 1858, when the present

small place of worship was built. Before this date, the Catholics of this section were visited monthly by pastors resident in Cleveland. The first priest to locate in Hudson was Rev. P. H. Brown, who remained five years ministering to the wants of the few scattered and poor people he found professing his faith. Mr. Brown died in Cleveland in 1879. He was succeeded by J. Hannon, who held charge for nine years, when he moved to Youngstown. Rev. A. Paganini succeeded, him but remained only a year. He is at present located at Eagle Harbor, Mich. In July, 1877, the present Pastor, Rev. P. H. O'Mara, took charge of this church. Improvements have been added under each succeeding Pastor, and to-day the little church building, though not a very imposing structure, is neat and comfortable. Cuyahoga Falls and Peninsula are also attended by the Pastor at Hudson. The members of St. Mary's Church are generally farmers, some of them among the most substantial in the county. The church has recently purchased three acres of land in the corporation for cemetery purposes.

The common school preceded the church in Hudson one year. This project needed no outside assistance, and was established in 1801. The work of the founders was eminently characterized by thoroughness, and Mr. Hudson is found, on his visit to Connecticut, purchasing a library for public use, fashioned upon the old custom of the East. He expended $100, not an inconsiderable sum in that time, and on his return sold shares in his library among the settlers in Hudson, Aurora and Mantua. This library has long since passed away, but its natural successor still occupies its place in the community in a public library for the Union School, which was established in 1871. The first school building was a rude log structure, located on the east side of Main street, on the public green, a little below Mr. Buss' store. A second was built a little south of this, and subsequently a frame building was erected on the other side of the street but in the near vicinity. The first school was taught by George Pease and the second by Miss Patty Fields. The third was taught by Miss Amy Cannon, of Aurora, in the southeast quarter, near John Oviatt's residence. Among the early teachers are remembered Titus Wetmore, Martha Filer and Benjamin Whedon, the latter teaching in 1807. Schoolhouses were erected in various parts of the township, as the convenience of the growing population demanded, until, in 1825, the Township Trustees divided the township into five school districts, the first at the center, second in the northwest, third in the southwest, fourth in the southeast, and the fifth in the northeast. In 1827, another district was added, in 1830 one more, and, in 1838, District No. 1 was divided and others erected, making a total of nine districts in the township. In 1855, the two corporation districts were united, under the law of 1845, and the joint district set off as an independent one. The schools were graded, Misses Sabin and Birge being the first teachers under the new dispensation. In 1857, another school building was erected at the end of the old brick house then in use in the southern portion of the corporation, and a third teacher added. Matters worked harmoniously in this way until 1863, when the north corporation district withdrew from the union arrangement. The State School Commissioner decided against the validity of this action and the two districts reunited. The school facilities did prove satisfactory to a large part of the citizens, and an agitation for a high school began to be made. In 1865, therefore, a lot, No. 13, was bought of Mr. Porter, on which to erect a suitable structure for school purposes. In 1867, $5,000 was voted for a schoolhouse, but, on receiving plans and bids, it was found insufficient for the purpose, and $1,500 more was asked for and granted by the people in 1868. The contract was let to G. W. Church, for $6,225, and completed and accepted by the Board of Education on the 18th of November, 1868. The proceeds of the schoolhouses and the sale of part of the lot, supplied the board with additional funds for furnishing the schoolrooms. In 1871, the new building was found to be too small for the accommodation of the district. The Seminary building, on Baldwin street, was secured for a part of the scholars, and is still used, though the board is seriously considering the question of building a new house. The question in regard to the removal of the Western Reserve College has suggested the feasibility of securing one of the college buildings in case of their becoming vacant, has caused a delay in taking measures to secure a more suitable building.*

* Among the students of Hudson's common schools may be mentioned Rev. Leonard Bacon and John Brown, both of whom have gained a national reputation.

The intellectual activity occasioned by the presence of a college in the village has given rise to repeated attempts to furnish a school for that class of youth for which the college made no provision. The history of these efforts, and especially that which sought to establish a school for young ladies in Hudson is nearly co-extensive with that of the college. In 1827, Mrs. Nutting, wife of tutor, afterward Prof. Nutting, opened a school for young ladies, Mrs. Raymond, sister of Rev. Mr. Hanford, opening the parlor of her residence on what is now Aurora street, for the schoolroom. This was the pioneer effort in the cause of female education in Hudson. Prof. Nutting gave instruction in the higher branches of English study, and Mrs. Nutting in the common branches, embroidery, painting in water colors, etc. Her pupils were from the families of Rev. Messrs. Pitkin and Coe, Dr. Thompson, Esquire Brown, Capt. Ellsworth and others. There was also considerable patronage from neighboring towns. This school was continued with varying success for several years, and was finally superseded by a select school, opened in the building just south of Farrar's Block, by a Miss Eggleston, from New York.

About 1832, a small school building was erected by subscription on land which was owned by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, Capt. Oviatt and Judge Humphrey. In 1833, Miss Upham, sister-in-law of Rev. Mr. Doolittle, commenced a school for young ladies in this building. This school numbered thirty or more pupils, and was liberally patronized from abroad.

In 1834, H. H. Gross came from Connecticut and opened a school on Aurora street, which was well patronized and encouraged him to erect in front of his schoolhouse a brick building which has become generally known as the "Brick Academy." This was a two-story building with a basement, and was erected in 1835 at an expense of $3,000. The basement was designed for a primary school, the first story for a boys' school, and the second story for a young ladies' department. This building was subsequently purchased by a joint-stock company of the citizens of Hudson, and was furnished rent free to the teachers who depended on the receipts from tuition for their salaries. This institution was styled the Hudson Academy. The first teacher in the female department was Miss Smith, who afterward married Lyman Hall, Esq., of Ravenna. In 1840, Miss Eunice Towne was employed in this department, and taught fors ome time with great acceptance. Her successor was Miss Rebecca H. Dana, now Mrs. Atwater, of New Haven.

In the spring of 1843, Miss Mary Strong became Principal of the school, and brought to its management such distinguished ability that the school which at first numbered not more than twenty pupils increased in interest and patronage until it often numbered sixty or more pupils. In 1845, Miss Strong erected a two-story frame building on the west side of Main street. In the following year, she opened the spring term of her school in the new edifice and christened it Hudson Female Seminary, the old "Brick Academy" in the meantime falling into the hands of the corporation school board. The seminary remained under Miss Strong's superintendence until the spring of 1854, when her health failed, and the school was suspended. During the continuance of this school there were three female seminaries in Hudson; the "Hudson Young Ladies Seminary," by Mr. Grosvenor, and the "Seminary for Ladies," by Mr. Phelps, in addition to Miss Strong's school. These, save the latter, were boarding and day schools, and, for a time, received a liberal patronage from the towns on the Reserve.

The "Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary" was opened in 1843 by Rev. Mason Grosvenor, in a building on the east side of the public square. Mr. Grosvenor gave instruction in Latin and mathematics, and his sister, Miss Lucy Grosvenor, presided in the schoolroom and gave instruction in the common branches of study, drawing, painting, etc. In 1845, Miss Grosvenor married, and the school was discontinued until the autumn of 1846, when Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, from Massachusetts, re-opened it. The next spring Miss Charlotte Lee took charge of the academic department, and Mr. and Mrs. Messer of the boarding-house. The school continued until about 1852. The third of these seminaries was opened under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, in 1849, by Rev. Mr. Phelps. The building occupied as a schoolroom, is now occupied as a blacksmith-shop by Mr. Farwell, on Aurora street, the boarding-house maintained in connection with the school now being used by Mr. Farwell as his residence. Miss Dever was Principal of the academic de-

partment until 1851, when the school was discontinued.

In 1853, Mr. J. W. Smith prepared a suite of rooms in the third story of the Pentagon for school purposes, furnished them with improved furniture ordered from Boston, visited the seminary at South Hadley, Mass., and secured the services of Miss Elizabeth Burt, as Principal, and became personally responsible for the expenses of the school. This seminary was well sustained for about two years, when the general business failure in 1855 closed the school. In the fall of this year, an association of gentlemen, citizens of Hudson, was formed, who purchased the school furniture, rented and repaired the "Hudson Female Seminary" building, and sent to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary for a teacher. In response to this application, a Miss Everett came on and assumed the direction of the school. This lady lacked that "*suaviter in modo*," which is conducive of the highest success, and, at the expiration of the academic year, the association found itself in debt, and the school greatly reduced in numbers. Then came a time chiefly remarkable for the short tenure of office, on the part of the teachers. Not less than five had charge of the school in four years, and, though most of them were competent and efficient teachers, such was the depressed condition of things in Hudson that the school made poor returns for the labor expended upon it.

In 1860, Miss Emily Metcalf assumed the charge, and a few years later purchased the building, and moved it to its present site on Baldwin street. The course of study was enlarged, and the school, for the greater part of thirteen years, received a flattering patronage. The advance of the high school system, the general opening of colleges to women, were causes that began to make an unfavorable effect upon the seminary in Hudson, and in 1873, it was again suspended. After the lapse of an academic year, it was again opened by Rev. B. W. Hosford, whose daughters conducted it for one year, when it finally suspended. The building is now used by the Board of Education of the independent district of Hudson.*

CHAPTER XV.†

HUDSON TOWNSHIP — THE WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE — ITS LOCATION AT HUDSON — EARLY SUBJECTS OF AGITATION — DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIONS — PREPARATORY SCHOOL — LIBRARY, APPARATUS, ETC. — THE REMOVAL.

IN 1801, when there could not have been 1,500 inhabitants on the Reserve, a petition to the Territorial Legislature by Rev. Joseph Badger, the only minister on the Reserve, except one, and the only one from Connecticut, praying for a charter that steps might even thus early be taken to found a college. The petition was not granted, but the petitioners bided their time.

Ohio was admitted to the Union as a State in February, 1803. The first Legislature convened on the 1st day of March. On the 16th of April, an act was passed incorporating the "Erie Literary Society." The preamble of the act declares that: "Whereas, it has been represented to this assembly by certain persons associated under the name of the Erie Literary Society, that a number of proprietors of land within the county of Trumbull are desirous to appropriate a part thereof to the support of a seminary of learning within said county, and that the intent of such donations cannot be carried into effect without the interference of the Legislature, by incorporating a Board of Trust for the reception and management of any property, real or personal, that may be given for said purpose and for the establishment and direction of such seminary, as soon as funds sufficient shall be collected—Be it enacted, etc."

The first name in the list of corporators is David Hudson, and the last Joseph Badger. Trumbull County at that time embraced the whole Reserve, and the population was probably less than three thousand. The intention of these Trustees was to establish an academy

†Compiled by J. H. Battle, from a history by President Carroll Cutler.

*The matter pertaining to the seminaries of Hudson has been compiled chiefly from a sketch prepared in 1868 by Miss Emily Metcalf.

or college, with President, professors, instructors, library and apparatus, and the act gave them full powers to hold property, erect buildings, have a common seal, fill their own vacancies, and do all those things usually done by such corporations.

The small and scattered population, wholly occupied in clearing the land, making roads and gaining a livelihood, could evidently do but little for the endowment or patronage of such an institution as yet. But they showed their wisdom and proved themselves true sons of Connecticut, by thus early taking steps to establish the higher institutions of education. Common schools were of course established in all the scattered settlements, as fast as the numbers of the population would allow. Social libraries were early founded in many places. The Erie Literary Society received some gifts of land, by way of endowment. With the avails of these lands an academy building was erected in 1805, at Burton, and in that or the following year, the school was opened—the first of its kind in Northern Ohio. This school was maintained more or less continuously until 1810, when the building was burned, as was supposed, by an incendiary. In July, 1806, Mr. William Law, of Connecticut, a large land owner on the Reserve, donated to the society 1,130 acres of land, to revert, however, to his heirs, if the college should ever be removed from Burton.

It had become obvious that the sparse population could not support an academical school continuously. After the loss of the building, therefore, the Trustees were slow to move for a new one. The war of 1812, came on speedily, and produced as serious an effect on the prosperity of the Reserve as on that of any other part of the country. The educational movement was retarded with all other good causes. After the war, in 1817, the Trustees determined to erect another building, and open the school so soon as a suitable instructor could be found. They resolved "that the Principal should be a graduate of some American College." In May, 1820, the school was opened under the instruction of Mr. David L. Coe, a graduate of Williams College, and continued in operation under its charter until 1834.

It is probable that the chief movers in the Erie Literary Society were the land-owners, with an eye to speculation; but their movement was earnestly seconded by the clergy. In February, 1817, the Presbytery of Grand River, which embraced nearly all the Presbyterian and Congregational ministers and churches of the Reserve, formed itself into a society "for the education of indigent, pious young men for the ministry, within the limits of the Presbytery." They say that, "considering the destitute situation of many churches and congregations among ourselves, as to the means of religious instruction and edification, and the great and increasing call for ministerial labors in many parts of our land and the world at large; considering that at the present day there is a call for special efforts according as God has prospered His people, to raise up men to go forth into the extensive fields which are now becoming white to harvest; and, considering the importance of some general plan of operation, whereby many indifferent places may be enabled to act in concert, and bring their small scattered sums into a common stock, that they may be expended to the best advantage; the Grand River Presbytery think it important to form a general society" for the purpose.

They adopted a constitution, elected Trustees and a Treasurer, and endeavored to stir up the people to form auxiliary societies. The next year, they published an address to the "friends of science and religion," urging them to enter into this work. Young men were already coming forward to avail themselves of the aid thus proffered. These beneficiaries pursued their studies privately with some one of the ministers, more commonly with Dr. Giles H. Cowles, of Austenburg; Rev. John Seward, of Aurora; Rev. Caleb Pitkin, of Charleston, or Rev. Harvey Coe, of Vernon. After the school at Burton was re-opened, they studied there.

In 1818, the Presbytery of Portage was erected, and also formed itself into an education society in the same manner. These societies held their annual meetings, and took annual collections. The urgent need for more ministers to supply the destitute churches, and do missionary work, led these two Presbyteries, in 1822, to appoint committees to confer together for the purpose of devising "ways and means for establishing on the Connecticut Western Reserve, a Literary and Theological Institution." The committee of Grand River Presbytery were Rev. Giles H. Cowles, Rev. Harvey Coe and George Swift; that of Portage Presbytery were Rev. John Seward, Rev. Joseph Treat and

Elizur Wright. These committees met at Warren on the 16th of April, 1822." The afternoon of the day preceding was, by recommendation of the Presbyteries, observed as a concert of prayer by the churches, that the blessing of God might attend the deliberations of the committees, and lead to a happy result. "On the 13th of April, the two Presbyteries held a joint meeting at Warren," to hear and consider the reports of their committees. The report, which was adopted, recommends the Presbyteries to establish a theological institution, on the foundation of the Erie Literary Society, located at Burton, Geauga County, provided the Trustees accede to the following conditions, to wit :

1. That the Trustees enact laws binding themselves.

(*a.*) To appropriate to the education of pious, indigent young men for the Gospel ministry all moneys that may be intrusted to them for this purpose.

(*b.*) To allow no person to hold the office of President in the institution who is not a member of some Christian church.

(*c.*) To allow no person to hold the office of Professor in the Theological Department, unless he shall subscribe to the confession of faith, which every Professor supported on the Associate foundation in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., is required to subscribe.

(*d.*) To permit, while this connection continues, the managers of the education fund annually to examine into the progress of the institution, the state of said fund, and the manner in which it is applied.

2. That the Trustees give bonds to re-convey to the managers of the education fund, within one year after demanded by them, all such unexpended property, personal and real, as they shall have received from them.

The conditions were unanimously accepted by the Trustees. The Presbyteries, having been certified of the fact, proceeded to appoint a Board of Managers of the Education Fund. The Presbytery of Grand River appointed for this purpose Zalmon Fitch, George Swift, Rev. Ephraim T. Woodruff and Rev. Amasa Loomis. The Presbytery of Portage appointed Elizur Wright, Joshua B. Sherwood, Rev. Caleb Pitkin and Rev. Benjamin Fenn. This Board of Managers was to have perpetual succession, and to fill their own vacancies. They were to receive and convey to the Erie Literary Society, agreeably to the conditions named, all property intrusted to them for the education of pious and indigent young men for the sacred ministry, annually to visit the institution to examine into its state and progress and the application of the education fund, and to attend to such other business as shall by them be deemed necessary to promote the great objects of educating young men for the Gospel ministry. They were also to make a report annually to each Presbytery.

At this joint meeting at Warren, the Portage Presbytery appointed a committee to prepare and publish an address on the subject of education. This committee consisted of Rev. Messrs. Pitkin, Seward, Curtis and Stone, Mr. Benjamin Whedon and Mr. George Swift. They issued an urgent and spirited appeal "to the patrons of literature and religion, on the subject of establishing a literary and theological institution in the Connecticut Western Reserve." They say that, "as considerable delays must be occasioned and expense incurred by the formalities of obtaining a separate act of incorporation, and as ample powers and privileges were already given in the charter of the Erie Literary Society, it was judged expedient both to save time and money, and to preserve unity of design and harmony of feeling, to erect a theological department on the foundation of that charter.

The connection thus formed between this Board of Managers and the Erie Literary Society "continued a little more than two years, until June 3, 1824. In the course of the year 1823, the Managers became convinced that an institution equal to their desires and expectations and to the necessities of the public could not be built up at Burton. They, therefore, requested the Trustees of the Erie Literary Society to remove their establishment to a more eligible situation. The request was, at several meetings of the Trustees, fully discussed and ultimately rejected." The ground of this discouragement at Burton and effort to remove the institution, according to the testimony of many persons, was the supposed unhealthiness of the place. It is probable, also, that there was a desire to place the college nearer the center of the Reserve. During those years, Burton had been visited with very severe and fatal sickness, so as even to break up the school for a time. The effort of the Managers to in-

duce the Trustees to remove the institution to a more eligible situation, and "preserve the unity of design and harmony of feeling," fully proves that there was no discord between the boards on any other subject, and that they were willing to continue their co-operation. The unwillingness of the Trustees to accede to the request of the Managers is adequately accounted for by the fact that the Board held lands which must revert to the donors or their successors if the college should ever be removed from Burton. Those of the Trustees who were especially interested in that part of the Reserve doubtless believed also that the unhealthiness was merely temporary, which, indeed, proved to be the case. The academy at Burton was popular and useful for some years, after the withdrawal of the Managers, when the sickness which proved to be incident to the newness of the country had passed away.

"The managers applied to the Presbyteries to appoint four commissioners, two ministers and two laymen, from each, to meet at Aurora on June 2, 1824, for the purpose of consulting and advising as to the course which the Board of Managers shall pursue under existing circumstances." The Presbyteries complied with the request. The Presbytery of Grand River appointed Rev. Giles H. Cowles, Rev. Joseph W. Curtis and Mr. Titus Brockway; the Presbytery of Portage appointed Rev. John Seward, Rev. Joseph Treat, Mr. David Hudson and Mr. Lucretius Bissell; the Presbytery of Huron, which had been formed by dividing that of Portage, since the Board of Managers had been constituted, appointed Rev. Simeon Woodruff, Rev. Israel Shailer and Mr. Harmon Kingsbury. The Board of Managers met with these commissioners. At this meeting it was determined to discontinue the connection with the Erie Literary Society, and try to establish a separate institution. It was also resolved that it was expedient to request the Presbytery of Huron "to appoint four persons—two ministers and two laymen—who, together with the Board of Managers, should constitute the Board of Trustees for the contemplated institution." It was resolved to recommend the Presbyteries to appoint four commissioners each, to locate the institution, who should meet at Hudson on September 22, "and come to a decision as soon as practicable."

The Presbyteries approved of this action, and appointed their commissioners, from Grand River, Revs. Giles H. Cowles and Harvey Coe, Mr. Abraham Griswold and Mr. Eliphalet Austin, Jr.; from Portage, Revs. John Seward and Joseph Treat, Col. Lemuel Porter and Mr. John H. Whittlesey; from Huron, Revs. Alfred H. Betts and Lot. B. Sullivan, Mr. Samuel Cowles and Mr. David Gibbs. These commissioners were directed in making their decision "to take into view all circumstances of situation, moral character, facility of communication, donations, health, etc." The principal places which competed to secure the location were Burton, Aurora, Euclid, Cleveland and Hudson. After several meetings at different places, the commissioners, in January, 1825, decided in favor of Hudson. The amount of the subscription at Hudson to secure the college was $7,150, of which $2,142 was contributed by Mr. David Hudson. In the competition between different locations within the town, Mr. Hudson gave 160 acres of land to secure it for the place it now occupies, rather than have it put half a mile south of the center of the town. The Presbytery of Huron now added to the Board of Managers, as they had been invited to do, the names of Rev. Simeon Woodruff, Rev. Stephen I. Bradstreet, Hon. Henry Brown and Mr. Harmon Kingsbury.

This Board of Managers, now called Trustees, held their first meeting at Hudson on February 15, 1825. They approved of the report of the Commissioners for locating the institution, made arrangements for erecting a college edifice, appointed Benjamin Whedon Treasurer, and David Hudson, Owen Brown and Heman Oviatt a Committee of Agency, to superintend the work of building. They also adopted a confession of their religious faith, and elected Rev. John Seward and Mr. Samuel Cowles members of the board. They began their efforts to procure funds, prepared a draft of a charter to be presented to the Legislature, and of a petition in favor of the charter, to be circulated for subscription on the Reserve; appointed Hon. Henry Brown "to procure the granting of the charter by the Legislature" at its next session, adjusted the lines of the college plat, procured deeds of the ground, drew up a detailed plan of the first building, and decided upon the mode of laying out the campus. Their plan was to erect the buildings in a line from north to south, on the height of ground where they

now stand, but facing toward the east; in front of the buildings, a street sixty feet wide was to be laid out, and on the east side of it, facing westward, were to be erected the houses for the President and Professors. Middle College was accordingly built facing eastward. The plan was changed for a west front in 1828, and the present location for Professors' houses was selected.

It is said that the effort to secure a charter encountered severe opposition in the Legislature, especially on account of the religious character which the institution was likely to bear. The names of the corporators contained in the petition were those of seven clergymen and seven laymen. There were men in the Legislature of infidel sentiments, who were unwilling that education should be so much under the influence of the clergy. These men so modified the draft of the charter asked for as to exclude all religious instruction from the college. It appears, also, that they made determined opposition to two names among the corporators, so that these had to be dropped. This is said to have been on account of personal hostility. Rev. E. T. Woodruff and Rev. Amasa Loomis had been appointed Managers of the Education Fund by the Presbytery of Grand River, and their names must therefore have been in the list of corporators in the petition, but they are not found in the charter. By some means, also, the name of Samuel Cowles was replaced by that of David Hudson. The corporators were thus seven laymen and five clergymen.

A copy of the charter thus amended was sent to Mr. Hudson, who laid it before Mr. Pitkin. Mr. Pitkin immediately started on horseback, in midwinter, for Brownhelm, and rode from there with Judge Brown to Columbus, to prevent the passage of this charter and secure an acceptable one. After laboring earnestly together for some time with the opponents, Judge Brown, seeing the situation, said to Mr. Pitkin: "You had better go home and leave me to manage this matter. This is a thing which sinners can manage best." Mr. Pitkin returned home, and Judge Brown secured, if not the charter asked for, at least an acceptable one—we trust not by sinful methods. The charter bears date of February 7, 1826. This was the fifth college chartered in the State, not counting the Erie Literary Society.

In accordance with the charter, the Trustees met at Hudson on the 1st of March, 1826, and organized by electing Rev. Caleb Pitkin, President; Rev. John Seward, Vice President; Rev. William Hanford, Secretary; and Benjamin Whedon, Treasurer. They went immediately forward in their work with the greatest energy and harmony. They closed contracts for the building, fixed the proper forms for their business transactions, appointed agents to solicit funds, adopted a common seal, elected a prudential committee and determined their duties, appointed a committee to prepare by-laws, and "a committee to prepare a condensed history of the origin" of the college, and attended to their duties as managers of the education fund of the Presbyteries. Preparation of materials had been made during the previous winter for the new building, and under the superintendence of Mr. Heman Oviatt, the foundation was ready in April. On the 26th of April, the corner-stone was laid with great ceremony in the presence of a large assembly. It was a warm June-like day. A procession was formed at Mr. Hudson's house, and moved to the meeting house, where there was prayer and singing. The procession then moved to the college campus, where an address was delivered in Latin by Mr. Pitkin, and the stone laid with Masonic ceremonies. The procession then returned to the meeting house, where Mr. Bradstreet delivered an address on the principles which actuated the Trustees in the work they had undertaken.

Owing to innumerable hindrances and embarrassments, the building was not completed until August, 1827. But the work was thoroughly and substantially done, as is proved by the fact that, with very slight repairs, old Middle College did service until the summer of 1875, when it was thoroughly repaired within and without.

In the summer of 1826, a cabinet and a library were begun, the first books and minerals having been presented by Rev. Judah Ely. On the 22d of September, Mr. David L. Coe, a graduate of Williams College and an excellent scholar, "was appointed Tutor *pro tempore*, and authorized, if application should be made, to examine and admit those whom he should find qualified into a Freshman class, and to take the class under his particular care and instruction. Mr. Coe had been Principal of the Burton Academy from 1820 to 1824, and was now

teaching in the Academy at Tallmadge. He was not required to remove to Hudson because the building was not yet complete, and he could perform his office as Tutor while teaching the Academy. In December, he admitted to the Freshman class in college, Ellery Bascom, Charles M. Preston and Oren C. Thompson, and took charge of their studies during the year.

Thus the college was established, and was actually carrying forward in 1826 the work of building and the work of instruction. In the autumn of 1827, the first building was completed here and filled with students. In the catalogue of that year are found Sophomore and Freshmen classes, a preparatory class and students in a partial course, under the instruction of Mr. Ephraim T. Sturtevant, a graduate of Yale College.

It is astonishing with what energy the Trustees took hold of their work so soon as they secured their charter. The Trustees of the Erie Literary Society had made very little effort to establish and carry forward the college. Mr. William Law had made a donation of 1,130 acres of land for the college at Burton, but it does not appear that any effort was made for further endowment until after the managers of the education fund had united with them. The supposed unfavorableness of Burton as a location for the college and the consequent attempt to secure its removal, doubtless restrained the managers from any great exertion to increase the endowment while it remained there. They did, however, secure some donations of land and of money. But so soon as the college was located at Hudson, its Trustees and friends most earnestly and systematically began to canvass the Reserve and sent agents to the East to raise the means requisite to build and support instructors. Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Coe, of the Trustees, labored especially in this work. A good deal of this kind of service was also performed by Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop and Rev. George Sheldon. A number of others, both clergymen and laymen, as much interested in the success of the college as its Trustees, engaged in agencies for short periods as special services were needed. Mr. Pitkin, who was President of the Board, seems to have been employed almost exclusively in some form of agency from January, 1826, until August, 1843. His devotion to the college, and that of all those early Trustees, was most hearty and self-sacrificing. They never spared time, labor or expense when the interest of the college required their services. They would attend meetings of the Trustees or Prudential Committee four or five times a year, coming some of them fifty or sixty miles, through the horrible roads of a new country, with their own conveyances, and remaining from two to six days together in earnest council and action.

This unreserved devotion and indefatigable energy could not but secure them all the success which the nature of the case permitted. The country was yet very new and though population was increasing rapidly, there was yet very little acquired wealth; money was extremely scarce, access to markets difficult and the people still mostly engaged in the rough work of the pioneers. The contributions, therefore, were made chiefly in land which bore a very low price, or in cattle or in some form of merchandise which required much care, energy and prudence, to work them over into college buildings and professors' salaries. This kind of donations, from the nature of the case, lasted a long time, and was a great source of perplexity and embarrassment down to the close of President Pierce's administration. This is not to be thought of as a discredit to the donors in any respect. On the contrary, it was greatly to their credit that with so little of ready means, the people had such a sense of the importance of higher education, that they would give, though their gift might be small and of a kind not easily convertible. Thus, the college received donations of land and sold it for stone, lumber or labor. Mr. Pitkin received two-thirds of the compensation for his services in kind. Tutor Sturtevant received a part of his salary in board and washing. Mr. Daniel Metcalf, in 1827, gave the college $450 in goods. In looking over the list of donations, many are found to have come in very queer forms. This "store pay," and what was worse, no pay, the Trustees and Faculty knew a great deal about for many years. These difficulties which met the Trustees at the beginning were inevitable. They foresaw them, of course, and being all hardy pioneers and pioneer missionaries they were never daunted by them.

The idea of a college which these men entertained, was of such an institution as they had been acquainted with and had enjoyed the

advantages of in New England. The Western Reserve was a second New England in all her interests and aspirations, especially as pertained to education and Christianity. All the clerical members of the board were college graduates—four from Yale, two from Williams and one from Dartmouth; of the lay members Mr. Elizur Wright was a graduate of Yale, and Judge Brown had been a student at Harvard; the rest were Connecticut men familiar with the organization, spirit and noble record of Yale College. The other ministers who so earnestly aided and encouraged the work of founding the college, from Father Badger's first petition for a charter in 1801, were almost all graduates of New England colleges. The people of the Reserve were mostly Connecticut people. They honored and loved those institutions, and believed that a college, which was to do the same work for the sons of New England, transplanted to a new soil, ought by all means to be of the same type, and should aim to be of the same rank. This explains how they came to speak of their college as the Yale of the West. The Reserve was very commonly called New Connecticut, both here and in New England; it was like in manner and for the same purpose to have its college, and it was both natural and probably wise, to pattern after that old college they had known and revered so well.

The instruction for the year 1827–28 seems to have been given entirely by Mr. Sturtevant. Mr. Hanford, then Pastor of the church in the village, and Secretary of the Trustees, was appointed to superintend the students, but it does not appear that he gave any instruction. In March, 1828, Rev. Charles Backus Storrs, then pastor of the church in Ravenna, was elected Professor of Sacred Theology. He accepted the appointment and entered upon his office in December, 1828. It does not appear that theology, beyond what forms a part of the course now, was taught at that day in the college, nor that there were special theological students here until 1831. But this chair was filled first on account of the prominence of the idea that the college was planted in order to raise up ministers for the destitute churches. Mr. Storrs probably instructed in mental and moral science, and the evidences of Christianity. Rev. Rufus Nutting, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was engaged in August, 1828, to give instruction for the fall term, and finally engaged for the entire year. In March following, he was appointed Professor of Languages, and Mr. Elizur Wright, a graduate of Yale College, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In August, 1830, Rev. Beriah Green, a graduate of Middlebury College, was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature, and the theological department was established.

After many efforts to secure a President, Prof. Storrs was finally persuaded to accept that office in August, 1830. He was in all respects admirably qualified for it, except in the matter of bodily strength. He was born at Long Meadow, Mass., in 1794, descending from a long line of able and scholarly ministers. He had not graduated at any college, but had nearly completed the junior year at Princeton with the highest rank as a scholar, and distinguished alike for talents and diligence, when ill health compelled him to abandon his studies. After a time devoted to the restoration of his health, he studied theology in private, was licensed, and preached a year, when he was again compelled by feeble health to abandon labor. In 1817, he entered the theological seminary at Andover, and passed through the regular course of study there, after which he went South and labored as a missionary in South Carolina and Georgia. Again interrupted by poor health, he traveled northward through Ohio in 1822, and accepted a call to the church at Ravenna, where he labored with great success until he came to the college. He was very retiring, unselfish, unambitious, with a very deep and earnest religious devotion, inflexible in his adherence to principle, solid, acute and comprehensive in thought, greatly loved and revered by all the students, of wonderful eloquence as a preacher. As a theologian, he was of the school of President Dwight. His ill health had doubtless tended to make him more a man of reflection, and to heighten those qualities which excited the love and reverence of all who knew him. He was a quiet, unassuming man of power, suited to make deep and lasting impressions upon all who came under his instruction.

Mr. Sturtevant left the township in May, 1829. Mr. Charles M. Preston, of the Class of 1830, was tutor in 1831–32, and Mr. Ralph M. Walker, of the Class of 1832, did excellent service as tutor from 1832 to 1835. The first Faculty was at length organized, with two pro-

fessors and a tutor in the academic department, and two professors of theology. The institution was thus fully under way, but destined to encounter severe trials speedily. The few years which succeeded 1830 were years of great excitement upon most weighty questions respecting the internal management of the college, which arose here as they did almost everywhere else. The first was, whether so large a use of heathen authors, as they were called, in the course of study, was necessary or right; the second was respecting the manual labor system.

In regard to the former question, after considerable agitation, a committee of the Faculty was appointed to examine and report on the subject. In August, 1834, this committee presented an able and sensible report, taking the ground on which the college had always stood in favor of the classics, but recommending the study of the Bible also in the original languages. The discussion was carried on with much earnestness among the students and friends of the college, but good sense prevailed, and the classics in fact always retained their accustomed place in the course of study.

The manual labor system was, at that time, a fashionable hobby all over the land. The Presbyteries of Grand River and Portage, in their capacity as Education Societies, had, in 1822–23, by resolutions "recommended to the managers of the education fund, to adopt a system of manual labor for all students under their care, and that the avails be applied for the support of those students by whom the labor is performed.

In March, 1830, the Trustees resolved "that they deem it expedient that the students in this college, during term time, labor for exercise and the preservation of health, either in agriculture or some of the mechanical arts, at least two hours every day, except the Sabbath, according to regulations hereafter to be made, and that it be recommended to all students now connected with the college, and required of all who shall hereafter become members, to labor in conformity with such regulations, except in extraordinary cases, of which cases a committee appointed for the purpose shall determine."

To carry out this system, the college provided three workshops—a cooper-shop, cabinet-shop and wagon-shop—and a farm for those who preferred that kind of work. They even went so far in 1837, as to consider the expediency of opening a blacksmith's shop. These shops and the farm were provided with tools and superintendents, and an earnest and persevering effort was made to carry out the plan successfully. At one time, the students formed a mechanical society to carry on work, and had a standing advertisement in the *Ohio Observer* of their cabinet wares. A steam engine was procured for the shops. No care or expense seems to have been spared. But the students, like so many other people, proved to be disinclined to manual labor. Very few had any knowledge whatever of the use of tools, and many had no capacity to learn to use them skillfully, especially as the inclination was wanting. The wares were found to be rude, ill-jointed, unworkmanlike and hard to sell. Many, for various reasons, got relieved from the requirement to labor, and an invidious distinction grew up between the workers and the non-workers. It even turned out that this unwilling labor was not beneficial to health. Gradually, after many shifts, one part of the system after another was reluctantly given up, until the whole was abandoned. The last lingering ray of it is found in the catalogue for 1851–52.

But greater questions than these agitated the college. About the time of founding the college, the slavery question began to agitate the country. It was in 1829 that Garrison came out boldly and decidedly in the advocacy of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. He went on to attack the scheme of colonization as affording no remedy for the evil, and its advocates as enemies of the slave and real supporters of the system of slavery with all its horrors. The *Liberator* first published in 1831, quickly aroused the whole nation North and South. Many men of keen, moral sensibilities took up the cause of the oppressed with great fervor, and with true martyr-spirit were ready to sacrifice everything—to make all other questions and all other interests subordinate to this one. The *Liberator* found its way to the Western Reserve; it came into the hands of President Storrs, of Profs. Wright and Green, and into the hands of the students. Its arguments and appeals were here "like good seed sown on good ground." One of the students who had recently had an

interview with Garrison, and had brought a package of documents and copies of the *Liberator* to distribute in the college, calling on President Storrs "and, seeing the *Liberator* on his table, asked the slow-spoken, sedate thinker what he thought of Garrison's writings on slavery. The answer was, "I do not see how they can be refuted." President Storrs and Profs. Wright and Green immediately became ardent advocates of Garrison's views, and lost no opportunity to proclaim and defend them. They were able and eloquent men, and their advocacy had great influence in the community. In 1832, Prof. Wright began to write in the *Observor and Telegraph*, then published at Hudson, against colonization, and in favor of abolition. These articles aroused a great deal of opposition with some and great favor with others. In the summer of 1832, Profs. Wright and Green sent for Mr. Amos P. Hawley, of the sophomore class, and requested him to prepare a colloquy to be spoken at the ensuing commencement, and gave him for the subject of it "The Recaptured Slave." The colloquy was successful. At the opening of the next term, the question of negro slavery and its relations to colonization became prominent subjects of discussion among the students.

On the 8th of May, 1833, President Storrs and Prof. Green delivered addresses at the annual meeting of the Tallmadge Anti-Slavery Society. President Storrs spoke nearly three hours with great power. It was his last work. He had always been feeble in body, but now his lungs were seriously affected, and this great excitement and over-exertion prostrated him. On the 26th of June he received leave of abscence for six months that he might travel and recruit his health. He went to Braintree, Mass., to the house of his brother, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, where he rapidly declined and died of pulmonary consumption September 15, 1833. Prof. Green received a call to the Presidency of the Oneida Institute, at Whitestown, N. Y. He resigned his professorship and left Hudson in June. Prof. Wright resigned at commencement in August. Thus only Prof. Nutting and Tutor Walker were left of the old Faculty.

When Profs. Green and Wright resigned, conservative people rejoiced, and declared that they had been dismissed by the Trustees and their course, and all their opinions on this subject, condemned. This was not true. There is no intimation of anything of the kind in any of the records of the college. Prof. Green declared it to be false in a letter to the *African Repository*. He resigned only because he deemed it his duty to accept his call to Whitestown. Prof. Wright, in a letter to the *Observer and Telegraph*, dated Hudson, September 9, 1833, says: "My resignation was produced, not by any attitude the board had assumed or was likely to assume, but simply by an invitation to another field of labor." The effect, however, of this year's transactions and of the misunderstandings which grew out of them, on the prosperity of the college was very great, and continued for a long time.

This was a reformatory era in other respects also, and the students were thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of it. They entered with ardor into the temperance movement under the lead of the Faculty. They had their Temperance Society, made investigations and published their reports. The Society of Enquiry entered into what was called the moral reform movement. They had a standing committee on lewdness, and published a lengthy report on the subject. In 1834, they formed what they called a "Magdalen Society," in defense of the seventh commandment, in sympathy with Mr. McDowell and his movement in New York. One of the students prepared and published a tract on the subject for general circulation. The young men went abroad lecturing on this subject also. They seem to have felt the moral burden of the world resting heavily upon their shoulders, and they were determined to discharge their responsibilities manfully. We can not but admire their devotion to duty, as they understood it, and to righteousness. But it is difficult to imagine the students of the present day going about the country lecturing on slavery and the seventh commandment, however much they may debate any and all subjects of present interest in college.

On the 13th of July, 1831, the college church was organized with twenty members. Seven other persons joined the church on the same day. The reasons for forming a separate church are not stated in the record, nor is it known who were the chief movers in the matter. It is probable that the founders had before their minds the example of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary. The college church

has been greatly blessed with frequent and powerful revivals from the first down to the present year, though the effect of these revivals is but partially seen in the membership of the church. Many young men born into the kingdom here have preferred to unite with churches at their homes. The church now unites with the village church in preaching services, maintaining, however, in all other respects, an independent organization.

The financial condition of the college, up to the close of President Storrs' administration, had been steadily improving. At the time the charter was obtained, the property in the hands of the Trustees amounted to about $10,000. At the close of the year 1833, all the receipts from donations had amounted to about $54,000. There had been expended for grounds, buildings, including Middle and South College, the President's dwelling-house,* the work-shop, etc., $14,600; for agencies, instruction, library, apparatus, etc., probably about $17,000. The funds in hand, therefore, aside from the buildings, grounds and appliances for instruction, were a little over $22,000. Besides this sum in actual possession, more than $32,000 had been subscribed, which, for various causes, was never paid, though there was then good reason to expect that it would be paid. President Storrs himself devoted very little of his time to financial affairs; he had not the health, and probably not the inclination for very much work of that kind. He was a student, a teacher and a preacher.

After commencement in 1833, the first work of the Trustees was to fill the chairs made vacant by death and resignation. The instruction for the succeeding year was provided for by the appointment of Mr. Clement Long, Instructor, and Mr. William C. Clark, Tutor, both graduates of Dartmouth College. In November, Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom, a graduate of Dartmouth, was elected Professor of Sacred Literature, to succeed Mr. Green, and probably entered upon his work immediately. In March, 1834, Mr. Long was elected Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. The chair of Mathematics was not filled until 1835, when Mr. Jarvis Gregg, also a graduate of Dartmouth, accepted an appointment to it; the work meantime was performed by Tutor Walker. Rev. George E. Pierce was elected President in March, 1834, but did not enter on his office until commencement. The college year 1833–34, was, therefore, an interregnum; but there was the same number of instructors as during the previous year, and the work went on probably with more calmness after the first anti-slavery excitement was over.

President Pierce was a Connecticut man, a graduate of Yale College in 1816, had taught an academy two years, studied theology at Andover, and had been a most successful Pastor of the church at Harwinton Conn., for twelve years. When he entered upon his office as President, he was just forty years of age, with good health and great animation, and his spirit and energy were immediately felt in everything. He was deeply imbued with the Connecticut idea of a college, and he kindled anew the determination to carry it out speedily and thoroughly. He immediately began the effort to increase the endowment, to erect new buildings, to establish new professorships, to elevate the standard of scholarship, to increase the library and apparatus for instruction.

The Trustees were ready to follow such a leader, and to support him in all his projects. The building of the chapel was begun early in 1835. President Pierce appealed, through the *Ohio Observer* and the New York *Evangelist*, to the friends of the college to contribute $50,000 to increase its resources, and agents entered on the work of raising the money. There was an obvious and decided improvement of college affairs in all respects. The number of students increased, the requirements for admission were raised, the course of study was made much fuller, fences and grounds were improved, trees were planted in the college campus and on the streets. Everything showed that a man of taste, force and high ideal and decided views was at the head.

The work went forward with great rapidity. In 1836, the chapel was completed and dedicated at commencement, with a sermon by President Pierce. In the same year, Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, a graduate of Union College, came as Professor of Theology, the work of that department having been performed during the interim since President Storrs' death by President Pierce. After the accession of Prof. Hickok, President Pierce gave instruction in

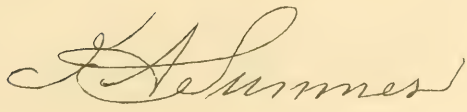
* South College was built in 1830–31, at a cost of about $5,000. The double-house for the President and Professor of Theology was built in 1830.

other branches of theology. Prof. Folsom having resigned, Prof. Elijah P. Barrows, a graduate of Yale College, came, in 1837, to the Chair of Sacred Literature. With this enlargement of the theological faculty, North College was built in 1837–38 for the use of divinity students. Prof. Gregg served but a part of a year in the Chair of Mathematics and Physics, and was then transferred to the Chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. His sudden and premature death in less than a year from his first appointment was a serious loss to the college, for he was a man of fine scholarship, of great promise, greatly beloved by the Faculty and students. The Chair of Mathematics and Physics thus made vacant was immediately filled by the appointment of Mr. Elias Loomis, a graduate of Yale College, who went to Europe for a year's study and travel, commissioned also to procure books for the library and apparatus for the department of physics and instruments for the observatory. He brought to his chair great abilities and enthusiasm in his department and power of work. Under his guidance the mathematical part of the library and the apparatus were considerably increased, and, in 1838, the observatory was erected and admirably equipped. In 1838, Dr. St. John, a graduate of Yale College, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Geology, and a large apparatus for that department was procured. This led to the erection of a new building for the accommodation of the two departments of physics and of chemistry and geology. This building, called Atheneum, was not completed, however, until 1843. Meantime, in 1840, Rev. Henry N. Day, a graduate of Yale College, had been added to the Faculty, taking the chair of of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology; and in the same year Mr. Nathan P. Seymour, also a graduate of Yale College, had taken the Chair of Languages vacated by Prof. Nutting. In February, 1844, a modification of the charter was procured from the Legislature so as to allow the establishment of the medical department in the city of Cleveland. A course of medical lectures had been begun in Cleveland in the autumn of 1843 by Dr. Delemater and his distinguished associates. The department was fully organized, and the first class graduated in March, 1844.

It is evident that during the first decade of President Pierce's administration, there had been a great enlargement and improvement of the institution. Three large, convenient and substantial edifices had been erected, and an astronomical observatory had been built and equipped. The Faculty had been increased from four to eight members, besides tutors. The number of students had increased from 83 to 140; the apparatus and library had been enlarged; the requirements for admission and those for graduation greatly increased; a new and flourishing department added. The Faculty which President Pierce gathered was composed of men distinguished for learning, general ability and teaching power, men who would have given honor and distinction to any institution. He showed himself to be an admirable judge of men. Not only did the broad foundation of the college seem to have been laid, but the Connecticut ideal seemed to have been actually realized. It was almost to the minutest particular a faithful copy of Yale College.

During the second half of President Pierce's administration, the financial difficulties of the college increased until they became well-nigh overwhelming. The causes of these difficulties were two—first, what seemed to be unwarrantably large expenditures for buildings and instruction; and, second, the opinion of some, whether well or ill founded, that the managemens of the funds was not so careful and prudent as it should have been. The four buildings erected during the first half of President Pierce's administration, viz., the Chapel, North College, Observatory and Atheneum, cost but little above $22,000, or the actual fund inherited from President Storrs' administration. If the question were asked whether these buildings were all necessary, we should have to reply that the plan on which Yale College was conducted was adopted here as the sum of all wisdom in such matters. The plan required abundant dormitories and a separate church—all the appliances for a community complete in itself, and separated from the rest of the world. It is easy now to find fault with the plan, and to point out other less expensive methods which have proved successful elsewhere. But the buildings then erected have proved very useful ever since, and are indispensable according to that plan. If we look at the expenditure for instruction, it certainly cannot be said that the salaries of the Faculty were ever large, and if we consider how much the President and





Professors contributed to the fund of the college out of their salaries, it will be acknowledged that they were quite inadequate to their support. But even these small salaries, under the pressure of the circumstances, were often paid in a manner which made them by no means equal their nominal value. Seven hundred dollars was the highest salary paid to any one except the President, who received $900; and President Pierce often gave out of this $200 a year to the college, and the Professors were in general equally liberal in their donations. Indeed, it is doubtful if any college was ever served by such able men for so meager stipends. The number of the Faculty was such that the salaries of all, with that of the Treasurer, amounted from $3,500 to $7,500 a year. If the number of the Faculty should be drawn into question as unwise and unnecessary, the answer is easy, that it was the plan to have the institution a real college of the highest order; it must therefore be fully manned by able scholars and teachers. If the number of students was as yet small, it was reasonably expected that they would increase as the population grew, and that an able Faculty would attract students. Indeed, the number of students was increasing, and the learning and ability of the Faculty did establish for the college the highest reputation, until the operation of the second cause mentioned led on to the most serious disasters.

It has already been said that the financial necessities of the college kept President Pierce in the field as an agent a large part of the time for several years. His self-sacrifice and devoted labor in this hard and unpleasant task, we should think, have rarely been equaled; but, with all his toil, to make ends meet, it was impossible. As early as 1836, the college had a debt of $6,000, though the nominal assets were $60,000. But these assets were largely subscriptions, many of which, after years of waiting, finally failed altogether; others were land, or other property, which could not then be wisely converted, or converted at all without serious loss. This state of things continued —the expense going on, which must be met with ready money—the assets, however much they might be nominally, never answering to their face, and hard to bring into usable form. The debt steadily increased, until, in 1846, it stood at $35,000, and the assets at $38,000. The annual deficit at that time was such that five years more would consume all the assets in hand, and leave only the fixtures and the debt. The difficulty in paying the salaries of the Professors, and the sacrifice required of them, led to the resignation of Prof. Hickok and Prof. Loomis in 1844, the former being called to the Chair of Theology in Auburn Seminary, and the latter to the Chair of Mathematics and Physics in the University of New York. This was in every respect a most serious loss to the college. But it was not to be expected that such men would submit to so much perplexity in the matter of support when they could do the same work elsewhere in more comfortable circumstances. Their places were, however, speedily filled, and the college went on doing its solid work, maintaining its high scholarly and literary character, but groaning under its financial burdens. Prof. Hickok's place was filled by the transfer of Prof. Long to the Chair of Theology; Prof. Loomis', by the appointment of Mr. James Nooney, a graduate of Yale College. Prof. Long's chair was filled by the appointment of Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

In view of the failure of pledges and the depreciation of property, the board resolved, in 1845, to enter on an effort to raise $40,000 to replace the losses and pay the debts. This subscription was completed in 1848. They immediately began a new effort to add $60,000 to the permanent fund, the entire sum to be raised by January 1, 1850. This effort, entered upon with great vigor, was also successful. But the slowness with which payments were made left the college still in difficulty. Although the debt was diminishing, it was still $28,000 in 1850. The pressure of creditors and the immediate necessities of life led to the practice of loaning the money of the permanent fund to the general fund. From this and other causes, such as an inadequate system of book-keeping, arose a suspicion, in the minds of some of the Trustees, whether well grounded or not, that the management of the funds was not good; that there was a lack of business accuracy and order; that the distinction between *meum* and *tuum* in the funds was not accurately kept. There can, of course, be nothing dishonest in the mere loaning from one fund to another; but, considering the difficulty in which the college then was—the pressure on every side—it

is not strange that it excited nervousness in the hard-worked and ill-paid Faculty, and among some of the donors. No one could for a moment question the perfect integrity and high Christian character of President Pierce and the Trustees. But "the best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and the college had had too serious an experience already of the uncertainty of pledges to trust the general fund too far with the sacred resources of the permanent fund. Moreover, it was the growing sentiment on all sides that the expenses should, by some means, be brought down to the probable income, or nearly to that, and that the general fund should be so managed as speedily to remove all indebtedness.

In 1850, the sum of $60,000 had been subscribed to the permanent fund. In view of this fact and of the importance of the work of collecting and securely investing this, and in view also of the earnest request of President Pierce, that he might, as speedily as possible, be released from all financial responsibility, at the meeting of the board in March, a *finance committee* was appointed, consisting of President Pierce, Mr. Joseph Perkins, Hon. E. N. Sill and Mr. C. L. Latimer, all of them men who were skilled and practiced in financial business, to take charge of the whole matter of collecting and investing the new fund, of the administration of the general fund, and the payment of the debt. They were specially "charged to see that no part of the permanent fund was diverted from its proper purpose, or entangled with other funds or effects of the college." This committee, at the outset, made a full and minute survey of the state of affairs. With a debt of $28,000 they find assets applicable to its payment of $38,000. They declare that this debt must be paid without further delay, that the assets applicable to the purpose are "barely sufficient to meet the demands," and that "decision and energy will be very requisite" in the management of the matter, or "the funds will melt in our hands and our debts be left an incubus upon us." Besides interest, the annual expenses were then $1,500 beyond the reliable income. But all attempts at the reduction of expenditure were met with opposition. There seemed to be a great desire on all hands to retrench, without retrenching ; and the committee, finding at the end of a year and a half that, with all their efforts they could not secure the requisite control, that the debt was reduced only $7,500, while the available assets had shrunk $16,000, resigned. Their duties returned to the hands of the prudential committee.

This brought on a crisis in the affairs of the college. This finance committee had been divided in opinion—on the one side, President Pierce, the Chairman, on the ground, with the actual control in his hands, and dreading in any degree to impair the number or efficiency of the Faculty, which had brought the institution up to his ideal in that respect—on the other side the other members who saw clearly and felt deeply the financial necessities of the case. The disagreement which brought about the resignation of this committee now entered into the board and divided it so that the casting vote was always in the hands of the President, and he always cast it with the same side. The division touched every question of policy and of popular action. The Faculty, feeling most deeply everything which threatened the honor, stability and efficiency of the college for which they had so devotedly labored and sacrificed, and, though not doubting the integrity and good will, yet doubting the ability of President Pierce and the prudential committee to successfully cope with the financial problem, insisted that the finance committee should be continued, and should have complete control of the funds according to its original plan. Disheartened and foreseeing evil from the resignation of that committee, Profs. Barrow, St. John and Bartlett resigned, Prof. Long having also resigned a few days before the committee. This was almost a breaking-up of the college, since there only remained besides the President, Prof. Day in the Theological Department, Prof. Seymour in the Academic, and Prof. Frost Shepherd, who never received a salary, was never responsible for any fixed duty, and who was here but a small part of the time. After much agitation and negotiation with meetings of the Alumni and of students to consider the subject, and express their opinions and wishes at commencement in July, 1852, Prof. Lord withdrew his resignation, and the other Professors were re-appointed, with the expectation that they would continue their labors, and the college would still live and flourish as of old. But these hopes were blighted. Personal disagreements had grown

up out of questions arising in the Faculty, as well as deep differences of opinion growing out of the financial and other questions arising in the Board of Trustees, and concerning general policy. The strong feelings excited could not be easily calmed. The Professors, being widely distinguished in their departments, had tempting offers of important positions elsewhere, where their fields would be larger and their salaries sure. The attempt to restore the old order of things failed. The Professors left, the students mostly left, and the labor and patience of many good men for many years, seemed to have failed of the promise.

Aside from the debt and the general fund available for its payment, the college had also a permanent fund, amounting nominally to $85,000; but $54,000 of this was in the form of subscription notes, for the most part on interest, and payable between the years 1850 and 1855; $10,600 was in stocks and bonds; the remainder chiefly in real estate, bills receivable and the like, with $3,000 in cash. The discords and contentions in the college interfered with the collection of the principal and interest of this fund as it became due, thus greatly reducing the expected income and increasing the embarrassment. They alienated many of the donors, also, as might have been expected, and undoubtedly had an injurious influence upon other young colleges in the West which were seeking to raise their first endowments. Men who had means to give to them had their fears excited that their donations might be lost through the discords, if not the mismanagement of boards of trust. In this view, the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," which had between the years 1845 and 1848 given the college about $13,000, and recommended it to the favor of the churches and Christian people at the East, took a deep interest in all these transactions here, and urged the speedy settlement of the difficulties. In Febuary, 1855, this society even sent a committee of distinguished men, which met the Board of Trustees in their semi-annual meeting at Cleveland, and urged them to refer all their differences to arbitration. This friendly counsel was rejected by a majority of the board. They seemed to feel themselves bound to work the matter through without outside aid or advice.

At the beginning of the academic year 1852–53, the Faculty consisted of President Pierce, Prof. Seymour and Tutor Gates. Prof. Day still retained his office, but as the Theological Department had no students, he rendered no service. There were only two classes —the sophomore and freshman—with twenty-three members. In March, 1853, Rev. Alfred Emerson, a graduate of Yale College, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and entered on his duties at the beginning of the year 1853–54. In November, 1853, Rev. Henry B. Hosford, a graduate of Williams College, was elected Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, and entered on his duties in January, 1854. Both these elections were opposed and strongly protested against by a portion of the board, not out of objection to the men, well qualified pledges, but because in their view it was necessary to the prosperity of the institution that President Pierce should retire from office, and that there should be an entire reconstruction.

At commencement in 1853 there were no graduates, and the commencement exercises consisted of the oration before the Alumni, by Mr. Hoadley, of the Class of 1844, the inaugural address by Prof. Emerson, two orations by representatives of the societies, and three masters' orations. In the next year, beside the President, there were three Professors, a Tutor and twenty-five students, all the classes being represented. The work of the college went on after the old fashion, according to the old standard, though the continued agitation in the newspapers and in private, must have made all parties extremely uncomfortable. Even through another year did this weary time of conflict extend.

On the 31st of May, 1855, President Pierce, having arrived at the age which he had long before set as the proper time for him to retire, resigned his office, and Rev. Henry S. Hitchcock, of Columbus, a graduate of Yale College and a distinguished minister, was elected his successor. All parties seem to have become weary of the conflict, as well they might. Mr. Hitchcock was inaugurated at commencement, on the 12th of July. Several members of the Board of Trustees resigned; there places were filled by men having the confidence of both parties, and the college entered upon its new era.

President Pierce lived sixteen years after his

retirement by the side of the college, rejoicing in its revived prosperity, its larger endowment, and in its faithfulness to the standard and the traditions which he had established. During these later years his health allowed him to do but little labor, but he had a keen interest in all public affairs and was full of sociality and good humor. Death came suddenly upon him at last without warning, and he was mercifully saved from a painful sickness, which he had always greatly feared. He died on Sunday morning, May 28, 1871, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The task which President Hitchcock undertook was one of great difficulty on account of the labor involved, and of great delicacy in consequence of the excited state of feeling concerning the college in the community and among the graduates. Every step he took was sure to be criticised; all his acts and every aspect of the college under him were sure to be compared with the great days of old when achievements as well as hopes were high and skies were clear. He came to the college in the prime of his life, at forty-two years of age, with his powers well-disciplined by seventeen years of ministerial labors, in which he had learned to manage difficult financial affairs as well as preach the Word. Singularly enough, he was a native of Burton, a pupil, and subsequently a teacher in the Academy of the Erie Literary Society, his father being a Trustee and all his family and friends stout defendants of that institution, when the attempt was made to remove it to Hudson. The sequel will show what a grand revenge Burton and that society had on Hudson and the Western Reserve College. He bore one of the most honored names in the history of the State of Ohio, and by his wisdom, prudence and earnest Christian labors had proved himself worthy of it. He was not only made President, which brought upon him the financial responsibility, but he was also made Professor of Christian Theology and Pastor of the College Church. The professorship of theology required that he should teach natural theology and evidences of Christianity as they are usually taught in colleges. As Pastor of the church he was expected to preach twice on Sunday in the chapel during term time, and to do whatever other pastoral labor he should find desirable. His preparation for this last office was abundant; for in all his ministry he had written faithfully and had acquired the habit of extempore speaking. The teaching which he did gave him one recitation or lecture a day for half the year. For this he always studied diligently and he had an admirable grasp of the subjects of his department.

The teaching and the preaching would certainly be considered a sufficient burden for one man to bear in ordinary circumstances; but President Hitchcock had other burdens greater than these. He had the financial burden of paying the debt and collecting the subscriptions from subscribers, many of them reluctant or hostile by the transactions which had occurred since they made their pledges; and the task of doing away with the prejudice in the community, engendered by the quarrels of the last five years, of winning back alienated friends and divided Alumni.

Few men could have been found willing to undertake such a work. It required a man who was ready to face long and incessant labor, willing to subject himself to ungrateful criticism, to encounter rebuffs, and to wait long for recognition and obvious success. President Hitchcock had all these qualities. When he had made up his mind that duty called him to the work, his whole soul was devoted to it, so that no obstacles daunted him, and nothing that he possessed was kept back. He had all the energy, devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice, which characterized President Pierce, but he was especially fitted for his difficult office because he was yielding and conciliatory in his temper, never asserting himself, but always putting forward his cause, and, while firmly adhering to principle, and always insisting on what was just and right, he was cautious not to offend. He was kindly, charitable toward all men, friendly with everybody, considerate of everybody. He was such a thorough Christian man that none who knew him could fail to see that he was not serving himself but God. His modest, unassuming Christian character impressed itself upon the students, and made it easy for him to govern and to lead them in right ways.

Another thing which fitted President Hitchcock for his general work outside the college, was his ability as a preacher and his tact and experience in revivals of religion. This made him a valuable man to the religious interests of this part of the State, in a way which everybody could see and appreciate. His value as a

man won friends to his cause. Indeed, we may almost say that Dr. Hitchcock had no quality, intellectual, moral or personal, and there was no event in his previous history which did not directly fit him for the laborious and delicate task which he now undertook.

The most pressing demand which President Hitchcock met when he entered upon his work was the payment of the debt. This debt he found, at the beginning of his term of office, about $22,000. It had not been reduced at all since October, 1851. On the withdrawal of President Pierce it was increased to $25,000 by the vote of the board to pay him $3,000, rather as some small recognition of his past services than as a compensation for them. The general fund applicable to the payment of this debt had mostly disappeared. As no part of the permanent fund could be used for this purpose, it was necessary to raise the means by a special subscription. This was a hard thing to do, but one which absolutely must be done if the college was to survive. To this, therefore, the President applied himself. It was necessary that he should go about it by personal solicitation. The work went on slowly but steadily, as he could gain time from his other duties. It was no slight labor, meanwhile, to manage the obligations and to meet the interest. It was only after nine years, in 1864, that the last of the debt was paid. It had begun to accumulate as early as 1836, and thus, after twenty-eight years, having caused unspeakable vexation and having nearly swamped the college in the meantime, it was removed. The lesson was one which this college will not soon forget. The good friends who helped to lift that load deserve to be held in special gratitude.

But this was not the only financial work of the President during this period. The outstanding pledges to the permanent fund, which amounted, in 1855, to about $43,000, were now all fully due, and needed to be immediately collected, principal and interest, and invested. This was essential in order to provide for the running expenses. But such was the state of feeling among many of the subscribers, growing out of the discords in the college, which had become so notorious, that we cannot wonder that they were very reluctant to meet their pledges. The financial crisis of 1858 brought a new difficulty in the case of many who had not yet paid. But the work was carried steadily forward by this quiet, kindly, persistent man, until nearly the whole sum was paid or compromised. In connection with these labors, the President began, as early as April, 1856, to solicit new subscriptions to the permanent fund. This was necessary if the college was to maintain its old standard of scholarship and instruction; for the Faculty must be enlarged, and salaries must be raised in order to get and retain suitable Professors. The means for supporting instruction must not only be more ample, but must not be contingent, as in the olden times, nor would it do again to pay Professors with orders nor with store pay. In 1859, he began to secure donations to the general fund. These various labors he carried forward simultaneously, with such respites as the state of the country required, until the time of his death in 1873, when, it is found, that he added $67,000 to the permanent fund and $99,000 to the general fund, besides paying the debt and collecting all that was collectable of the money due on the pledges made between 1848 and 1850. A considerable portion of this general fund was afterward transferred to the permanent fund. And this work he did himself, not by agents, except in the matter of about $6,000. Besides this, with the aid of the prudential committee, of course, he had the care of the funds, and of their safe investment—a duty of no small importance—which he performed with great wisdom and prudence.

Of the Faculty of the old palmy days, only Prof. Seymour remained under the new *regime*, Prof. Day retaining a mere nominal connection with the college until 1859. Prof. Emerson, who had come into the Chair of Mathematics and Physics during the interim, retired in April, 1856, and was succeeded in January following by Mr. Charles A. Young, a graduate of Dartmouth, who served the college with great success until February, 1866, when he resigned to accept the Chair of Physics and Astronomy at Dartmouth College—a chair which had been filled by his father and grandfather before him. In April of that year, Mr. Young was succeeded by Mr. Allen C. Barrows, of the Class of 1861, who served until the close of the year 1869–70, when Mr. Charles J. Smith, of the Class of 1870, the present incumbent, entered upon that office. Prof. Hosford came in, also, in what we may call the interim, to the Chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric, which he

filled until December, 1859. He was succeeded by the present incumbent in April, 1860. Prof. Seymour retained the Chair of the Greek and Latin Languages until 1870, having entered upon this professorship in September, 1840. He thus served the college with distinction from the days of its greatest prosperity under President Pierce, through the period of conflict and darkness, until the time of its greatest prosperity in the new era. On his resignation, he was made Emeritus Professor. He has since given instruction on two occasions, when his services were needed. Mr. Edwin S. Gregory, a graduate of Harvard College, held the position of Adjunct Professor of Latin, and gave instruction in the college from 1861 to 1866, while he was Principal of the preparatory school.

On the retirement of Prof. Seymour, the professorship was divided, Mr. Thomas D. Seymour, his son, of the Class of 1870, being appointed to the Chair of Greek and Modern Languages, with leave of absence for two years, that he might study and travel in Europe. The work of the Greek Department was performed meantime by William R. Perkins, of the Class of 1868. The Chair of Latin and English Literature was taken by Prof. Allen C. Barrows, who filled it but one year, when he resigned to become Pastor of the church at Kent. He was succeeded immediately by Rev. Lemuel S. Potwin, a graduate of Yale, the present incumbent. In 1868, Mr. Edward W. Morley, a graduate of Williams College, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, a chair which had been vacant since Prof. St. John resigned in 1852. The instruction in this department had been given, meantime, by lecturers—two years, 1855 and 1856, by Prof. Chadbourne, now President of Williams College, and from 1857 to 1868 inclusive by Prof. Cassell, of the Medical Department. Mr. Morley began his services as Professor in January, 1869. In 1860, Prof. Long returned to the college as lecturer for one term in the Department of Moral Philosophy. From 1869 to 1872, Hon. Thomas Hastings, of Cleveland, gave a course of lectures each year on Municipal Law. Since 1869, Mr. M. C. Read, of the Class of 1848, has given a course of lectures each year on Practical Geology and Zoology. Such were the changes in the Faculty during President Hitchcock's administration.

The prosperity of the college, which was obviously returning in all respects, received a severe check at the breaking-out of the war in 1861. It was then the first thought of every one that all else must be sacrificed if need be, for the salvation of the country. Young men in college were among the first to feel the patriotic impulse. Several students entered the army at the first call for volunteers. During the summer term in 1861, all the students entered heartily into military drill under the instruction of Col. Hayward, of Cleveland. At the beginning of the next term, the classes were very much diminished, a considerable number entering the service for the war. The grammar school also furnished a large quota of soldiers. It is much to be regretted that no record was kept of the undergraduates who entered the army. The catalogue of 1862–63, at the end of the summary, adds the remark: "In addition to those named and enumerated above, there are in the army sixteen members of college classes, and twenty-seven members of the preparatory school." Of course there were many others before and after that year who left to serve the country. In May, 1862, after the defeat of Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, President Lincoln issued a new call for volunteers to serve three months. The students had a well-drilled military company and immediately offered their services to Gov. Tod. They were accepted and repaired to Columbus, where they remained in charge of the military prison for three months, after which they were sent to Vicksburg in charge of a large body of prisoners for exchange. They were mustered out September 29. Commencement was held that year on the 15th day of October, and the first term of the new academic year began on the following day. This was the only interruption of the regular work of the college during the war, but of course the numbers were kept down and the financial progress was doubtless much retarded. Of those undergraduates who entered the army, quite a number lost their lives, and those who returned found themselves either past the college age, or from other causes unable to complete their studies. The war record of the college must be considered good, since somewhat more than 100 out of 402 of the academic alumni served in the army, to say nothing of the theological and medical graduates. They were found in all ranks from pri-

vate and hospital steward up to Major General.

It might well be supposed that no man could bear always such a burden of care and labor as that which President Hitchcock took upon his shoulders. He maintained great vigor and elasticity of health and constitution for several years; but, in 1867, his health seemed to be giving way, and it was obvious that he must rest or break down. He desired to be released from his connection with the college, but neither the Faculty nor the Trustees would consent to his resignation. The physicians advised at least six months of rest. At a meeting of the prudential committee in September, leave of absence was given him for eight months, the Faculty undertaking to do his teaching and to supply the pulpit during his absence. Leaving home on the 8th of October, he went to the southern part of France, where he spent the winter. After some travel he returned home in season for commencement the following June, very much recruited in health. But the old energy and power to work never fully returned. He went on, however, as before, with some assistance in the pulpit, still improving the financial condition of the institution, and discharging his ordinary public duties. But, in February, 1870, feeling too much the pressure of care, he tendered his resignation; but, at the earnest solicitation of the Trustees, withdrew it. Again, in June, 1871, he renewed his resignation, which was now accepted. He remained, however, in his professorship as Pastor of the church and in care of the financial affairs. He was really relieved only from the government of the college and from responsibility for home affairs. After the great improvement in the financial condition, it was the responsibility for the government which had especially worn upon him. Dr. Hitchcock continued in the discharge of his duties until the summer of 1873, when a few days before commencement he was taken sick and died on the 6th of July in the sixtieth year of his age.

On the resignation of President Hitchcock, at commencement, in 1871, Prof. Carroll Cutler was elected to fill the vacancy. He entered on the duties of the office immediately, but was not inaugurated until commencement in 1872. The presence of Dr. Hitchcock and the responsible position which he still filled caused the affairs of the college to go on as before, and there was nothing to indicate to any one that any change had occurred. Before 1872, the question so much discussed in some other colleges of the same type with this, in regard to the admission of women to equal privileges of study and instruction, had been often privately considered by the Faculty. Especially when some women asked to be admitted to Wabash College and were refused, the question was sprung, "What course should we take in like circumstances?" It was unanimously agreed that if any woman thirsting for knowledge should seek it at their fountain she should not be refused merely because she was a woman. Neither the charter nor the laws of the college presented any obstacles to the admission of women, and, on inquiry, it was thought there would be no objection on the part of the Trustees. In his inaugural address, therefore, Mr. Cutler announced the fact that women would be admitted to all the privileges of the college on the same conditions with men. In the autumn of 1872, several young ladies entered the preparatory school; in 1874, one entered the Freshman class, and, in 1875–76, there was one in the Senior class, one in the Sophomore, and two in the Freshman class. So far they have been conducted with credit and maintained an average grade of scholarship.

During the existence of the Theological Department, its history was one with that of the college, and has been substantially recounted above. It really began operation when Mr. Green came here as Professor of Biblical Literature, in 1830, and continued until 1852. The time of its greatest prosperity was from 1842 to 1850. It was abandoned because there were not funds enough to support Professors. The necessity for a Seminary had ceased also, because two others had been planted since the opening of this, one in and another near the field which this was intended to occupy. The funds which were contributed as a permanent endowment of this department were very small. Mr. Heman Oviatt gave $10,000 in 1837 to endow the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric. In 1853, Mr. Oviatt, in writing, expressed his desire to the Trustees that, in view of the then present state of the college, the Professor, on his endowment, should give instruction in the Collegiate Department. To the endowment of the other theological chairs, there was contributed only about $5,800. Twelve hundred dol-

lars of this was given by "sundry persons," through Moses Allen, of New York, and no further record can now be found of it. Four thousand six hundred dollars were given by eighty-six persons in small sums, the largest single donation being $212. All other funds were for current use.

The high character of the seminary is obvious from the ability of the men who filled its chairs of instruction, and also from the standing and usefulness of those who received their theological education here. One needs but to recall the names of President Storrs, Professors Green, Folsom, Long, Hickok, Barrows and Day to show that the instruction was nowhere abler. These names, also, as well as those of their pupils, clearly indicate the doctrinal views taught. Those who studied here have, many of them, occupied prominent positions, and all of them have been very useful in the ministry of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, in both the home and foreign fields. The seminary was linked to that ecclesiastical system which grew upon the Reserve, called the "Plan of Union." The Professors all entered heartily into it in good faith, as did most of the churches, until restless and grasping men on both sides drove forward the work of division. The seminary, however, and all the Professors, continued their adhesion to the Plan. The number of those whose names appear in the catalogue as theological students is 106. It does not look at present as though this department would ever be resumed, at least in its old form. The seminaries now in operation are enough for the wants of the country, and will be for a long time to come.

A preparatory school was opened in connection with the college at the very first. Perhaps it would be better to say that the college was first opened in connection with a preparatory school; for the first Freshman class was admitted and studied the first year at Tallmadge, in the academy, under Mr. David L. Coe, who was Principal of the school, and college tutor *pro tempore*. When the college opened in the new building at Hudson, in the fall of 1827, the first catalogue shows that there was a Sophomore and a Freshman class, a preparatory class and a class pursuing a partial course. There has been a preparatory class ever since. The name "Preparament" was first used in 1838. In 1843, there was a Preparatory Department in two sections, classical and English. In 1850, this department was first called a "Grammar School," a name which it retained until 1860, since which date it has been called a "Preparatory School."

It was the expectation of the Trustees that it would be necessary to continue the school but a very few years, they supposing that academies would be established and endowed on the Reserve as they had been in New England. At one time there were as many as twenty academies in successful operation. First and last there have been more than thirty academies on the Reserve. But nearly all of these schools were entirely unendowed, and as the public schools improved, the number of pupils in them diminished, and as new, more exciting and more remunerative fields of labor opened, teachers could not be found for them, and they were abandoned. A number of them have been attached to the school system of the towns where they are as high schools. But they do not thus accomplish the object of endowed academies. The necessity for the preparatory school, therefore, continues to this day, and we can see no prospect that it will soon cease.

This school has always been under the supervision of the college Faculty, and taught for the most part by some of the younger graduates. Occasionally some of the Professors have given instructions there for brief periods, and Professor Gregory was Principal and carried on the school for five years, with the aid of a tutor, after he was made Adjunct Professor of Latin in college. The school has never been self-supporting, except for two years, 1850–52, under Mr. Turner. During the period when the great calamity and depression were upon the college, from 1852 to 1860, the teachers received only the tuition fees, but the college furnished for it a local habitation.

The early catalogues show that there were from the beginning, students here in a partial course. The precise nature and extent of that course is not indicated. As these men were not Bachelors of Arts, it is probable that they pursued the higher English studies with the college classes and received a certificate of proficiency, but not a degree. In 1855, when President Hitchcock entered on his office, a Scientific course was announced in the catalogue, "designed for those who desire a more complete education than is furnished by acada-

mies and high schools, without pursuing the learned languages." The course of study was intended to be three years. In 1839, the catalogue contains the names of two resident graduates, and in 1845, one besides those engaged in theological study. They were pursuing those studies which properly belong to a Philosophical Department. In 1847, appear the names of eleven Bachelors and Masters of Arts, who were engaged here in such work, and in 1848 there were six names in the same class.

The library has grown, but very slowly, to some 7,000 volumes, mostly by donations of books, while the college has paid out of the treasury probably about $1,200 for this object previously to the year 1874. The library has now an endowment of $3,700, and waits with strong desire for the payment of the remainder of the $10,000 subscribed for its endowment at commencement in 1873. The society libraries contain about 5,400 volumes, purchased by the students from time to time.

The physical apparatus, which must have been reasonably good for so young an institution according to the ideas of those early times, was greatly increased by Prof. Loomis when he entered upon his work here in 1837. He brought with him from Europe the most important instruments for investigation and instruction, to the value of $2,200. This apparatus has been well preserved, and since 1868, has been steadily increased by the addition of almost all those new instruments which the advance of science has made necessary or useful in a college in order that the instruction might keep pace with the times.

The astronomical observatory was built under the direction of Prof. Loomis in 1838, at a cost of a little above $1,000, and furnished with a transit circle, equatorial telescope and siderial clock, procured in Europe at an expense of $1,750.

When Dr. St. John came, in 1858, $2,500 was appropriated as an outfit for his department, some $500 of which was probably expended in the purchase of chemical apparatus, and the $2,000 upon the cabinet. Accordingly, the cabinet seems to have grown and prospered for some time; but, during the period of depression and disaster, it was almost entirely neglected. In 1858, it received a valuable accession from Rev. Horace S. Taylor, of the Class of 1840, and a missionary in India. He procured a large fragment of a meteorite which fell within his field of labor February 28, 1857, and sent it to the college. This was broken up in consequence of many applications for specimens, and by exchanges the cabinet contains now a series of seventy-six different meteoric irons and stones. There are 1,450 named and labeled specimens of minerals in cases, 500 not labeled, 250 specimens of shells, with many duplicates, and a series of casts of typical fossils, 173 in number, which were added in 1874. There is also a small collection of archæological specimens.

The chemical apparatus procured by Prof. St. John had almost wholly disappeared when President Hitchcock entered on his office. Very little was done in the way of repairing these losses until Prof. Morley came, in 1869. Since that date, this department has received its proper share of attention. An admirable apparatus for the purpose of analysis and research, as well as for use in instruction, has been procured, mostly purchased in Europe, at an expense of $2,500. There is a well-furnished laboratory for the use of students, where the class perform, under the guidance of the professor, all those experiments which are suitable for them. The departments of natural science, which, from the very first, seem to have attracted the enlightened attention of the Trustees, have thus been well provided with the means of instruction.

At the present, an important change in the history of the college is pending, which must result in important consequences to the institution. At a meeting of the Trustees at Cleveland in 1876, the question was proposed to the President as to how much money would cover the cost of removing the college from Hudson to Cleveland. After deliberation, the sum was placed at $500,000 by President Cutler, and an itemized statement to that effect was drawn up. Subsequently, Amasa Stone, Esq., of Cleveland, offered that amount if the removal should be effected. A movement was at once put in progress to secure this end, and the success of this effort seems to be not far from realization. There is, of course, a decided difference of opinion upon the wisdom of this course, some of the Alumni believing with the great majority of the citizens of Hudson that it does great injustice to those who have sacrificed a great deal in its behalf, and at the

same time carries the youth right into the midst of temptations from which it is of the greatest importance to shield them. On the other hand, it is urged that Cleveland is destined to attract a university, which, if the Western Reserve College should neglect its present opportunity, would result disastrously to its interests. By removing to Cleveland, it is hoped that the scope of the college's influence will be enlarged, its prosperity enhanced, and that it will speedily assume that place which its founders hoped for in its inception.

CHAPTER XVI.*

CUYAHOGA FALLS—INTRODUCTORY—FIRST IMPROVEMENT—EARLY SETTLERS—LAYING OUT OF VILLAGE—INCORPORATION—ORGANIZATION AS A TOWNSHIP—INDIANS AND THEIR TRAILS—BANKS, CANAL AND OTHER BUSINESS—FACTS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

THE citizen of the incorporated village of Cuyahoga Falls who looks back upon the privations and labors which his predecessors went through, and sees how many comforts and advantages he has inherited, can hardly realize how short the time is since the work first begun. Those earliest laborers have all passed away except Henry Wetmore. He still resides in the town, at the age of over eighty years. He has seen every step of the progress of the place, from the first real emigration to the present time. He has been an active participant in all these changes, since the day he helped to mark the spot where the first work was to be done. He alone can have a full, a complete realization of the change that has been wrought. To chronicle the leading incidents which have taken place since the first settlement of the village, and to record the changes brought about since that period, is the object of this and the following chapter.

Cuyahoga Falls is among the most thoroughly enterprising villages in Ohio. With important manufacturing industries, fine business houses, and a progressive class of citizens, it is worthy of conspicuous notice in the history of Summit County. It is situated on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, thirty-four miles from Cleveland and five miles distant from Akron, the county seat. The place is four hundred feet above Lake Erie, with a healthy and pure atmosphere, abundance of purest water, fine churches and private residences, and one of the most complete school buildings in the State.

*Contributed by C. W. Butterfield.

There is probably no point in Ohio which offers more desirable manufacturing advantages; and, as a place of residence, its elevated position freeing it from miasmatic influences, its beautiful scenery, and accessibility to the larger cities of the State, renders it most desirable. It has become a favorite resort for pleasure-seekers and excursionists during the summer months, where visitors can enjoy the beauties of natural scenery unequaled in Ohio. For the last twenty years its growth has not been rapid. According to the Federal census of 1860, the village had 1,516 inhabitants; increased in 1870 to 1,859; in 1880 to 2,294.

As early as 1812, the water-power of the Cuyahoga River, at the place where the stream is now crossed by the railroad, having been improved by Kelsey & Wilcox, there sprang up in that immediate vicinity a number of houses. This is still called the "old village." But the real founders of Cuyahoga Falls were Joshua Stow (nominally), William Wetmore and Henry Newberry.

The Western Reserve had been sold by the State of Connecticut to the Connecticut Land Company, who had it surveyed in 1797. It was laid off in townships five miles square, and was designated by numbers and ranges. Number 3, of Range 10, came into possession of Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Conn., and was named after him. The township of Tallmadge became the property of two companies, of one of which Roger Newberry was a member. His share was 1,000 acres. It lay in the northwest part of the township, now the southeast portion of Cuyahoga Falls. So it was that the

two—Stow and Newberry—owned what afterward constituted (as will soon be shown) "the town of Cuyahoga Falls."

The undivided half of 210 acres in the southwest corner of Stow's township—which now embraces the northeast part of the village—was purchased by William Wetmore, and together they began the improvement of the tract in 1825. In 1814, Henry Newberry, the son of Roger Newberry, came on to see his lands which had been given him by his father, which have been just described as 1,000 acres lying in the northwest part of Tallmadge Township. Henry was so well pleased with his gift that he resolved to make there his future home. He did not remove to Ohio, however, until 1824. He first lived upon a farm at Stow Lake (now Silver Lake) two years, meanwhile making improvements at the Falls; so that those of Stow and Wetmore on the north, and those of Newberry on the south were begun at about the same period. The year 1825 may, therefore, be considered as the one from which to date the existence of Cuyahoga Falls.

While Henry Newberry was living at Silver Lake, he erected a log house for his workmen upon the spot where George Dyre's house now stands, and cleared about an acre between it and the river. This was the first building upon his part of the town. Stow and Wetmore began their improvements by the erection of a cabin where the brown house now stands north of the livery stable, directly west of the upper dam. The improvements made by them of the water-power at this point will be noticed hereafter.

William Wetmore was born in Middletown, Conn., September 15, 1771. He was a descendant of Thomas Wetmore, one of the proprietors of Middletown, who purchased the site of the Indians in 1662. He removed to Ohio in July, 1804, and built the second house that was erected in what was afterward Stow Township. It stood about twenty rods eastwardly of the northeast corner of Lot 36. In 1808, Stow Township was organized, and he was elected a Justice of the Peace. In August of that year, the county of Portage being organized he was appointed Clerk of the Court at Ravenna. He afterward resigned the office, moved back to Stow and settled on his farm. He died at his residence on the east bank of Silver Lake, October 27, 1827. Henry Newberry was born in Windsor, Conn., in January, 1783. In 1814, soon after the death of his father, he came to Ohio, as before stated, to look at his possessions in the Western wilds. He first lived at Silver Lake two years, having moved there, as previously mentioned, in 1824, and then took up his residence at the Falls. He died in 1854, in the stone house, afterward the residence of James H. Cooke. Such, in brief, are the biographies of the founders of Cuyahoga Falls.*

In 1822, Elkanah Richardson came from Stow and built the house long known as the "Red House," which stands a little north of the "Big Spring," on the west side of Main street. This house was the first frame house erected south of the "old village." The first frame building put up on Stow and Wetmore's land was intended for a dwelling-house and store. It was built by William Wetmore, Jr., in 1826, and is now known as the "Perry House." In 1828, the store now occupied by Giles L'Hommedieu was built, and the goods removed into it, leaving the first to be used for a dwelling only. It was not long before it became a place of entertainment for strangers, and finally a regular hotel. It was first kept by Benjamin F. Hopkins. He was succeeded by E. B. Morgan, and he by Ira Loomis. It was known as the American House. It has passed through several hands since then, but has been little changed. The same year (1828), Jabez Hamlin came and built the house next south of the "Big Spring," and, soon after, the tannery now owned by C. Kettleberger. In 1829, Mr. Richardson built a log house in the southeast corner of what is now George Sackett's yard, and afterward the third house south of Falls street, on Front street, in which he spent the rest of his life. He died in 1836.

John Wells came to Cuyahoga Falls not long after Jabez Hamlin, and built the house now owned by the widow of the late John Tift. In 1829, John Rumrill came as the foreman in Stow & Wetmore's paper-mill. He built the house near the depot, known as the Jones House. Rowland Clapp came from Vermont and took up his residence in the village in 1828. He has made it his home in the place ever

*Although Joshua Stow came to the township named after him in 1804, he returned to Connecticut the next year; so that he can only be identified as one of the founders of the Falls from the circumstances of his having an interest therein. On that account no sketch of his life is given in this connection.

since. E. N. Sill came in 1829, and, in 1834 and the year following, built the center part of his house, the wings having been added at a later date. The builder was Mr. Lodge, who is still a resident of the Falls. Grant B. Turner, with his father, came in 1828; soon went to Ravenna, but returned in 1835, and has resided in the town since then. C. W. Wetmore and S. D. Wetmore came to the place in 1832, and built their houses soon after. John Eadie and George Dailey came in 1830. O. B. Beebe arrived in 1831, and Israel James in 1832. Before this date came also the following: Prescott Sawyer, Noah E. Lemoine, Henry James, William Lauson, J. T. Holloway, J. Blair, S. D. Clark, Alexander Gillispie, Noah Rice, John Willard, Birdsey Booth, Alexander English, Isaac Gill, Prince Hopkins (colored), Asa Mariner, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Teal, Thomas Gill, John Alexander, Simon Brown, William Perkins, Charles Hamlin, Henry Barger, J. Jenkins, A. Yockey, Joseph Beebe, Dr. C. W. Rice, John Brainard, Nathan Rose, "Judge" Burgess, William Alley, James Alley, H. N. Pool, David Wadsworth, A. Wadsworth. Many of these were heads of families.

The town of Cuyahoga Falls was first laid out in 1825, by Elkanah Richardson. It was subsequently re-surveyed, platted and recorded by Birdsey Booth. It was located in the townships of Stow and Tallmadge, and included all of the present platted village except so much as has since been platted east of the Cuyahoga River and north of the Tallmadge Township line. The part last mentioned was platted and recorded by R. A. Ashman, County Surveyor, in 1837. The original proprietors were Henry Newberry, Joshua Stow and William Wetmore. The proprietor of the addition was Joseph Hale. No allotment has been made to the original plat except the one of 1837. That part lying in the township of Stow was owned by Stow and Wetmore; that part included in Tallmadge was the property of Newberry.

The name of the village is derived from the falls in the Cuyahoga River, to be seen within its limits. The stream has cut a channel into the sandstone from eighty to one hundred feet in depth. This deep-cut channel extends over two miles. In it are the falls. The name first given to the village was Manchester; but, as there were many towns of that name in the Union, and the falls of the river were seen to be of great value and importance, it was changed to Cuyahoga Falls.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 5, 1836, it was provided that "so much of the townships of Tallmadge and Stow as is comprised within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the township of Tallmadge and running south on the west line of said township, two hundred and forty rods; thence east two hundred and forty rods; thence north to the north line of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in said [township] of Stow; thence west two hundred and forty rods; thence south to the place of beginning; and any addition thereto that may be hereafter platted and recorded, be hereby constituted a town corporate, by the name of Cuyahoga Falls." The act also provided for the election of a Mayor, Recorder and five Trustees—constituting the Town Council. This body was given power, among other things, to "provide for the election or appointment of a Treasurer, a Town Marshal, and such other subordinate officers as they may find necessary." Unfortunately, the provisions of this act were not known to the electors of Cuyahoga Falls "until after the day on which, by said provisions, the election of the Town Council should have been holden;" and doubts having "arisen whether the privileges granted by said act" had not ceased by the neglect of such election, therefore a bill was passed to revive and amend the before-mentioned act, giving it vitality and removing all doubts as to its legality; also providing for an election of officers to be holden "on the first or any succeeding Tuesday in April next," after the second act took effect.

Pursuant to public notice, on the 4th of April, 1837, the qualified electors of the town of Cuyahoga Falls met at the schoolhouse for the purpose of electing officers under the acts of incorporation just described. Henry Newberry was chosen Mayor; Grant B. Turner, Recorder; O. B. Beebe, Asa G. Bill, E. B. Dennison, E. N. Sill and Henry Wetmore, Trustees. On the 7th of the same month, these officers were qualified and the Council organized. Ogden Wetmore was elected Treasurer the same day, and, on the day following, Sherman Peck was chosen Marshal.

The town of Cuyahoga Falls, thus organized, continued its existence until March 1, 1852—a

period of nearly fifteen years. During that time, the following gentlemen filled, successively, the office of Mayor: Henry Newberry, C. W. Wetmore, Hosea Paul, C. W. Wetmore, Birdsey Booth, Hosea Paul, O. B. Beebe and C. W. Wetmore. It may here be mentioned that a township was organized in April, 1851, out of the corners of Tallmadge, Stow, Northampton and Portage, called Cuyahoga Falls. Some time subsequent to this, it was generally conceded by the denizens of the town of Cuyahoga Falls, that it would be to the benefit of all that the corporation should be given up and cease to exist—that it should be, in fact, merged into the newly created township of the same name. So, on April 30, 1853, "on motion," said the Town Council, "we do commit all interests of the town of Cuyahoga Falls to the Trustees of Cuyahoga Falls Township, and that we do now adjourn without day." So the town of Cuyahoga Falls ceased its corporate existence.

In March, 1868, there was presented to the Commissioners of Summit County, at their regular session, a petition of 215 residents and qualified voters of the township of Cuyahoga Falls, asking "that the territory known as the township of Cuyahoga Falls" be made an incorporated village, under and by the name of the incorporated village of Cuyahoga Falls. Thereupon, on June 3 of that year, the County Commissioners entered upon their records the following order:

> The matter of the incorporation of the township of Cuyahoga Falls under and by the name of the "Incorporated Village of Cuyahoga Falls," came up for hearing to-day, as adjourned from the March session; and, on consideration thereof, we, the Commissioners of said county, do find and determine that due notice of the filing and pendency of said petition was given according to law; and we are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. And we do order that said township of Cuyahoga Falls may be organized under and by the name of "The Incorporated Village of Cuyahoga Falls," and order the same to be recorded.

The "village" was organized by the election, September 1, 1868, of William A. Hanford, Mayor; Porter G. Somers, Recorder; Henry C. Lockwood, Treasurer; T. F. Heath, Charles Hunt, L. W. Loomis, W. M. Griswold and John Hinde, Trustees, and by these gentlemen, on the 9th of that month, taking the oath of the office to which they were severally elected, and assuming the duties thereof. The following gentlemen have successively filled the office of Mayor: Richard Blood, C. P. Humphrey, J. L'Hommedieu, H. B. Camp, George W. Rice, William A. Hanford. The village is, as already shown, co-extensive with the township. Its exact limits will hereafter be given.

At the March session of 1851 of the Board of Commissioners of Summit County, "Hosea Paul and others came and presented a numerously signed petition, from the village of Cuyahoga Falls and vicinity, asking the Board of County Commissioners to construct a new township from the northwest corner of Tallmadge Township, the southwest corner of Stow Township, the southeast corner of Northampton Township, and the northeast corner of Portage Township." On Wednesday, March 5, 1851, "The Board all present. Then came Hosea Paul and others presenting a petition, and urging personally that a new township be formed out of the northwest corner of Tallmadge, northeast corner of Portage, southeast corner of Northampton, and the southwest corner of Stow Township, furnishing a map of the proposed new township; and the board being satisfied that all necessary legal preliminary steps had been taken, and there is an incorporated village (Cuyahoga Falls) within the bounds of the proposed new township, ordered that lots one, two, eleven and twelve (1, 2, 11, and 12), in the township of Stow; lots eight, nine and ten (8, 9 and 10), in the Township of Northampton; all of tract one and forty rods of the north part of tract five, in the Township of Tallmadge, and so much of the northeast corner of Portage Township as is embraced within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Portage Township, and running thence west on the north line of said Portage Township —— rods to the west line of George Sackett's farm of $160\frac{61}{100}$ acres, thence due south to the Cuyahoga River; thence easterly on the north bank of said river to the east line of said Portage Township; thence on said east line to the place of beginning—be constituted a township, and that the legal steps be taken to organize the same under and by the name of Cuyahoga Falls Township, Hosea Paul pledging himself that he would give notices required by law, and that the new township of Cuyahoga Falls would defray all the expenses incurred by the creation of said township."

The township thus set apart from the cor-

ners of four others was erected by the County Commissoniers for the purpose of accomodating the citizens of the town of Cuyahoga Falls. As the boundaries defined by the Commissioners were afterward adopted as the boundaries of the incorporated village, it follows, of course, as already mentioned, that one is co-extensive with the other; and the limits just given as those of the "township of Cuyahoga Falls" are the limits also of the "incorporated village of Cuyahoga Falls."

At the first election held in the Township of Cuyahoga Falls, on the 7th of April, 1851, the following persons were chosen officers for the year following: Trustees, Horace A. Miller, Henry Newberry, Jr., and Porter G. Somers; Township Clerk, Grant B. Turner; Township Treasurer, Lucius Bradley; Assessor, William H. Taylor; Constables, William W. Lucas and William J. Wilson; Supervisor, Seymour Deming. Upon the qualification of these officers, and their assuming the duties of their respective offices, the township of Cuyahoga Falls was legally organized.

The people of Cuyahoga Falls had before been dependent upon four townships for the administration of their affairs; for, of course, each township exercised jurisdiction over that part lying within its limits. This was a great inconvenience, as the citizens of the village felt that they had a unity of interests. As it was, a concert of action necessary to their relation with each other was impossible. The organization of the new township was therefore a relief in many ways, and gave a new start to the prospects of the town; but its history is so merged into that of the village, that the two are inseparable.

A writer, in speaking of Tallmadge Township, says:

"The water-power at the southwest and northwest corners of the Township concentrated population at these points till their numbers were so great that Middlebury and Cuyahoga Falls were made separate election districts, and, at length, the northwest corner was set off to the new township of Cuyahoga Falls.

"Of the aboriginal inhabitants, few, probably, had ever inhabited this part of the country even prior to the surrender of their title to the whites. There are, indeed, evidences that, at some remote period, this country was occupied by a people more numerous and of a higher type of civilization; but this is true of Indians, who occupied the country at the time of its settlement by the whites. This had been the border ground of different tribes, and was otherwise an unfavorable location for a large people, depending mainly upon hunting for a subsistence. Wild game, though seemingly abundant to the whites, was yet too limited for the wants of a larger population.

"Living partly by a rude cultivation of the soil and by fishing, as well as by hunting, the Indians preferred the open and fertile bottom land of rivers and lakes. There were, indeed, some small and scattered villages or encampments of Indians in this vicinity. [The writer here speaks of Tallmadge Township, but the remark is equally true of Cuyahoga Falls.] A small number of Senecas lived near the junction of the main and Little Cuyahoga, at or near the place somewhat widely known in modern times as the Chuckery.

"An anecdote of Stigwanish, the chief of these Indians, has been related to me, which seems to furnish evidence of somewhat higher moral perceptions than has always been ascribed to untaught Indians. Stigwanish was friendly to the whites, and often visited the settlement at Hudson. It was at just about the time of the first settlement of Tallmadge that this chief was at the house of a Mr. Pease in Hudson, and, to persuade a son of Mr. Pease, a child of some four or five years of age, to come and sit upon his lap, he offered to give him his pipe-hatchet. The offer proved sufficient to overcome the repugnance of the child to the swarthy face of Indian. As the chief was about to leave, the return of the hatchet was proffered, but resolutely refused, Stigwanish saying, 'Musn't lie to children—no good.' This native chief had scarcely learned this precept from the whites. however frequently, in his intercourse with them, he might have had illustrations of its truth, and he who obeyed it could scarcely have been a savage. S. Pease, of Cuyahoga, was the recipient of the chief's hatchet."

"A branch of an Indian trail," writes Gen. Bierce, in 1854, in speaking of Cuyahoga Falls Township, "from Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio [Beaver, Penn.,], to Sandusky, passes through this township. On arriving near Fish Creek, in Franklin, Portage County, it branches—one branch of the trail passing north, through the Indian towns in Northampton and Bath; the

other turning south to the Great Falls, called by the Indians 'Coppacaw.' This was a celebrated trail for the Indians in their war excursions, as well as with the 'Rangers' in their pursuit of them. It was on these two trails that Brady's men were divided, at the time of his defeat near the towns on the Cuyahoga, and on which a part made their retreat. Several years ago, a rifle barrel was found in the Big Spring, in this village, a remnant, probably, of that hasty flight.

"The trail passes nearly in front of Mr. Newberry's house, and, near where the canal bridge now is, was a plateau of about twenty-five feet square raised about a foot, where probably had been a council house. In his garden, as well as on the rise of ground north of the Big Spring, are remains of Indian wigwams. But poor 'Logan, the friend of the white man,' with his braves, who so often traversed these grounds, has gone to the spirit-land, where it is to be hoped his fidelity will receive a better reward than it did on earth—if not, justice is unknown in earth or heaven."

The topography of Cuyahoga Falls presents but few interesting features except in the immediate vicinity of the river. Back from the stream, the surface is gently undulating. The falls are the most striking natural objects within the limits of the village. The river, for a distance of about two miles in this township and Portage, has a descent of two hundred and twenty feet. There are, in that distance, three falls of considerable height, but the descent for the whole way is so rapid that it forms a continuous water-power. The river has made for itself a deep channel, with precipitous banks of great height, as already mentioned. These are clothed with evergreen and other trees, presenting very picturesque scenery. As will hereafter be shown, the effect of these natural embellishments in beautifying the landscape has been to cause it to become a favorite resort for parties of pleasure during the summer months. This scenery extends from north to south nearly through the whole length of the village. The town is underlaid by sand rock, in which is an abundant supply of pure water. The slope of the land is such as to render drainage an easy matter. This furnishes special reasons for the healthiness of the place.

Concerning the water-power of Summit County, but particularly that of Cuyahoga Falls, a writer in 1837, in a published statement, says:

"The western part of the county of Portage [now Summit County] affords, indeed, a field full of interest, not only to the geologist, but also to the agriculturist, the merchant, the mechanic, and especially to the manufacturer, for here are to be found in rich profusion all the incentives to active industry and enlightened enterprise. Within the space of about fifteen miles north and south, and ten miles east and west, it contains an extent of water-power (so rarely to be found in abundance in the State) which is known to be equaled by any west of the mountains, and so distributed as to accommodate an abundant population and a great extent of country. This water-power is the result of the fall of the main Cuyahoga and the Little Cuyahoga Rivers from the high level of the country, about two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet to their junction, and the fall of their united streams thence to the north boundary of the county, being about one hundred and seventy-feet. The whole power is equal to drive 346 run of mill-stones, each run being capable of grinding 200 bushels of wheat a day; or, to 3,460 horse-power, each one being equivalent to raising 25,000 pounds one foot a minute." The writer divides the "runs" as follows: "At Franklin, 18; at Monroe Falls, 5; at Cuyahoga Falls (within town plat), 80; at the same place (within two miles of the center of the village), 114; Middlebury, 5; Akron (including accession by canal, etc.), 19; at the same place (on Little Cuyahoga, within three miles north), 9; on the main Cuyahoga River, at Niles, Boston, and other places, 94; total, 346 run." There are now (1881) five dams across the Cuyahoga within the limits of the village, and all within a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The river is crossed by four bridges—the iron bridge, which is the upper one, and is located at the "old village;" the stone bridge; the covered bridge, a wooden structure; and the high bridge, of iron. There is also a railroad bridge which crosses the stream at the "old village."

Coal of the best quality was discovered at an early day upon Mr. Newberry's land, and has been ever since mined with profit. The first coal carried to Cleveland was from these

mines, and the speculation proved a bad one. "It was in the summer of 1828," says H. V. Bronson, the pioneer of canal coal-carriers of this region, "that I carried the first load of coal over the Ohio Canal from the Tuscarawas Valley. It came from the mine of Henry Newberry, near Cuyahoga Falls—I can't tell the exact location. It was brought from the mine by wagon to Lock 20, where it was loaded on the boat. There was about one hundred tons of it. We took it to Cleveland, and it required Newberry three years to get rid of it, and he never sold one-third of that even. People would come along and ask what it was, and when told that it was cannel coal would take a chunk away as a curiosity, but they couldn't be induced to burn it; they didn't understand it, and preferred wood."

"When the Ohio Canal was opened to Akron, in 1827," says Col. Whittlesey, "it was thought coal might be taken in wagons from the mines, about three miles, to the canal at Lock 16, north of Akron. Mr. Newberry tried the experiment, I think, in 1828, but the Canal Collector's returns do not show receipts of coal till 1829."

"Deacon E. Wright," continues the writer, "and his son, Francis H. Wright, about this time made an entry on the east side of the coal hill, about one-fourth of a mile south of Newberry's. In 1830 or 1831, Cyrus Mendenhall, formerly of Cleveland, now of Jefferson County, made explorations and borings on Coal Hill. He found and opened coal at the south end of this hill, but it was too thin to work profitably. Another opening was made at the end of the ridge by Mr. Woodruff soon after, and this was worked until 1838. From 1829 to 1837, Mr. Newberry, F. H. Wright and Messrs. Whittlesey & Newton mined coal for Cleveland, which was hauled to the canal at Lock 16."

It was customary in early times in Cuyahoga Falls, as well as in other places, to make free use of whisky on most all occasions. For laborers it was thought to be almost as necessary as bread. Stow & Wetmore furnished a barrel a week to their workmen as their stated supply. They also kept it on their counter at the store for the use of all who chose to drink, and a few refused. But they were convinced that it was unnecessary and hurtful; and, after mature deliberation, they resolved to banish its use and sale from their establishment. In May, 1828, they put their resolution into practice by refusing to furnish it to their workmen. Upon this, the workmen withdrew in a body to consult upon the course they should pursue. They soon returned and demanded their accustomed supply. Upon the repetition of the refusal, they left their work and demanded their pay. About one-third of the men came back on the new terms, but the rest held out, and it was two months before their places were filled by new men, and they could go on with their work. The firm adhered to their purpose, and never returned to the use or sale of it again. A temperance society was organized at the time, which is believed to have been the first in Ohio. It numbered at first but nine men; afterward sixty-five persons in Stow Township became members. There were at this time four distilleries in the township, but in less than two years they had all closed.

"On the north bank of the Cuyahoga, below the village of Cuyahoga Falls," writes Gen. L. V. Bierce, in his "Historical Reminiscences of Summit County," "is a remarkable cavern. I discovered it in 1826, when the country around there was a wilderness. It is on the very brink of the chasm cut by the river; and the small opening but just large enough to admit a person's body was on a level with the ground. A few leaves, or a rotten log, will easily conceal it. In company with Charles B. Thompson, Orville B. Skinner and Jabez Gilbert, formerly mail contractor from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, I entered it, and found it about ten feet high. It was divided into two rooms, with a small passage between, barely sufficient for a person to pass. There was no opening, except at the place where I entered, from which I was let down by my companions. It being totally dark in the cavern, I could make but few examinations; and, fearing some chasm in the bottom, I did not let my curiosity tempt me far in my explorations."

The Portage County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1831. It was organized at Ravenna in 1832, by the appointment of William Coolman, Jr., Cyrus Prentiss, Frederick Wadsworth, Edwin Wetmore, Elias Smith, Charles Clapp and George T. Wallace, as Directors, and Samuel D. Harris as Secretary.



Geo. W. Crouse

No business was done by the company under this organization. In August, 1833, a new organization was effected, with Henry Newberry, Henry Wetmore, William Coolman, Jr., Edwin Wetmore, George T. Wallace, as Directors; Henry Newberry as President; E. N. Sill, Secretary, and the company's office located at Cuyahoga Falls. Its business commenced immediately, and continued during the twenty-five years of its chartered existence, under the same management, excepting only that, upon the resignation of Henry Newberry in 1839, Justin Gale was appointed President; and, upon his death in 1842, Frederick Wadsworth was appointed, and served till the close of the company's business. This company was the first mutual insurance company organized in the State, and one of the earliest in the country. Its operations extended over the entire State, and into the contiguous portions of the several adjoining States. The amount of its business and its benefits largely exceeded the anticipations of its original projectors. Its insurance covered many millions, and it paid a proportionate amount of losses.

No effort was made to extend the period of its charter, it being the opinion of its long-time manager that a different plan of fire insurance was better adapted to the changed financial condition of the country.

Another old "institution" of the village was the "Cuyahoga Falls Band." This was organized in 1834, and was the first of the kind in Northern Ohio. It was established upon temperance principles, no one joining it who did not pledge himself to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Its leader was Henry W. Bill. It was composed of about a dozen members. In 1835, they went to Cleveland to celebrate the Fourth of July. The Cleveland committee sent a packet boat to Old Portage to convey them to the city. They also played at the celebration of the opening of the Ohio and Erie Canal. They made an excursion to Massillon, where they gave a concert to the edification of that infant town, besides participating in other patriotic and festive scenes. The members were E. N. Sill, C. W. Wetmore, T. R. Butler, C. Bronson, C. Wilcox, L. Wilcox, J. H. Brainard, Mr. Sperry, R. Upson, H. Y. Beebe, C. Thornburgh, Israel James.

In 1837, a description of Cuyahoga Falls was published as follows:

Cuyahoga Falls is situated in the geographical and business center of an interesting section of country. It has an unrivaled water-power. This water-power is all available. The descent of about two hundred and forty feet in the Cuyahoga River is by a long slope, the commencement and termination of which is but about two miles apart, and which admits of the easy use of the whole fall, and in such portions as may be desirable. The sides and bottom of the river are rock, and the banks furnish an abundance of the finest stone for all constructions which may be desired.

Coal is found in the hill forming the slope on the eastern bank of the river and is supposed to be within a short distance of the (Ohio & Pennsylvania) canal; but no mines have yet been opened less than about a mile from the village. Its quality is not surpassed by that of any in the State, and the quantity is in exhaustible.

Within the village three dams are now erected, giving a fall at each of fifteen, ten and twenty feet, and another of twenty feet is about to be erected. One is above Portage street; one below Broad street; and one at the foot of Reed street. One of twenty feet fall has been commenced near the foot of Taylor street, and one of the same fall is about to be erected at the foot of Prospect street.

The population of the village is now (1837) about 1,250. Three and a half years since, it was but 375. The whole number of deaths within its bounds during the last six years has been as follows: Adults—scarlet fever, one; chronic inflammation, two; old age, one; epilepsy, one; consumption, one; drowned, one; total, seven. Children over two years—fever, one; killed by a fall, one; drowned, one; measles one; total, four. Under two years of all diseases, eight. Making a grand total of only nineteen deaths in six years!

In each of the last two years (1836 and 1837), there have been erected about one hundred houses. The last season there would have been nearly double that number built, had it not been for the derangement in the currency of the country. The gross receipts of the post office will probably exceed $1,000 for the year (1837). This will indicate in some measure the amount of business done here.

The town (of Cuyahoga Falls) is built on both sides of the (Cuyahoga) river. The land ascends gradually from each bank about a half a mile, affording fine situations for residences, combined with facility of access to the water-power and canal, around which the business, of course, centers. Water of the purest quality is easily found anywhere in the sandstone rock which underlies the town at various depths. The soil is well adapted for building upon, for roads and for gardens. There are no stagnant waters in the vicinity, the rapid descent of the river causing a gentle draught of air from the high grounds during the stillest nights, which prevents the accumulation of those damp exhalations which are usually found in the vicinity of streams; and the inhabitants enjoy a degree of health rarely to be found in any country. The character of the inhabitants may be in some measure estimated by the fact that it is not known that

ardent spirits are sold at any place in the village (that is, in 1837, not 1881).

There is, in the village, a handsome Episcopal church building; a Congregational meeting house; and preparations are made for a Methodist meeting house. There are common schools, a lyceum (endowed with at least $3,000), a female seminary, and preparations are making for a high school. The scenery in and around the village is uncommonly fine; as you approach it, you acknowledge the justness of the designation which has been given it as the "Village of White Houses." The view of the falls is said hardly to be surpassed in beauty by any in the country.

The amount of manufactures and sales of goods within the last year (1836), have been carefully estimated, and amount to $407,000; and the sales of real estate have been to the amount of probably $200,000. The machinery propelled by water-power is as follows: Two large paper-mills, one flouring-mill, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, one pump-making establishment, one tilt-hammer, ax and scythe factory, one woolen-mill, one stone saw-mill, one chair factory, one planing-mill, one furnace and foundry, one engine and machine shop, and other smaller works. There are two drug and medicine shops, one printing office, one book-bindery, one book store, three shoe-shops, four blacksmith-shops, one milliner's-shop, two groceries, one hat and fur store, one pump-shop, one clothing store, eight dry goods, etc., stores, four tailor-shops, two tin factories, one plow factory, two cabinet-shops.

After the revulsion in money matters in 1837, there was great embarrassment for want of a currency, which led to the adoption of a plan for issuing notes in the similitude of bank notes, upon the basis of real estate for security. But it was soon abandoned as a failure, causing loss to some, but without very serious injury to many persons. Some of these notes are preserved by a few persons as curiosities and mementoes of the past. They are signed by Moses Thompson, President; Ogden Wetmore, Cashier. Upon their face are printed these words: "Real estate pledged by deed of trust to double the excess of issue beyond the capital paid in and stockholders liable." The "institution" was known as the Cuyahoga Falls Association. The nearest banks at this time to Cuyahoga Falls, were at Cleveland, Painesville, Warren, Canton, Massillon and Wooster.

The Summit County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, was organized at Cuyahoga Falls in 1845, by Joseph Hale, Horace H. Miller, William Rattle, H. B. Tuttle, and others, with a capital of $100,000, and Joseph Hale, as President, and H. B. Tuttle, Cashier.

In January, 1851, its stock was transferred to E. N. Sill, S. W. McClure, E. S. Comstock, Charles Cantess and others—with E. N. Sill, President, and E. S. Comstock, Cashier—with which organization, with an occasional partial change in the Board of Directors, it operated till January, 1862, when J. H. Stanley was appointed Cashier, and without other change till the expiration of its charter in 1866, at which time the First National Bank of Cuyahoga Falls was organized with a capital of $50,000, by E. N. Sill, T. W. Connell, Henry Newberry, C. S. Sill and others, with E. N. Sill, President, and J. N. Stanley, Cashier. The First National continued business till April, 1869, when it sold its franchises to the First National Bank of Akron. Its stockholders then formed a banking partnership, under the firm name of the International Bank of Cuyahoga Falls, with the same officers—which last organization is still continued. These three banks had no legal connection, but were practically successors, their business never having been publicly interrupted during the thirty-six years now past.

After the completion of the Ohio & Erie Canal, it was thought indispensable to the prosperity of this section of country that there should be a water communication between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, through the Western Reserve and Pennsylvania. After much exertion the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, extending from Akron, Ohio, to Beaver, Penn., was completed. It passed through Cuyahoga Falls and entered the Cuyahoga River at Franklin Mills. A writer in 1837, says: "The Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, now in the course of rapid completion, forms a junction with the western section of the Pennsylvania Canal at New Castle, and unites with the Ohio Canal at Akron. It strikes the bank of the Cuyahoga River just below the village of Cuyahoga Falls, and passing through that village on the bank of the river adjoining, a water-power of about 150 feet fall in that stream, it passes through the villages of Monroe Falls and Franklin, affording to this part of the State a ready communication with the Ohio, with the interior of the State, Lake Erie, the Atlantic seaports, and furnishing the means of a ready exchange of the manufactures, the coal, and the various other productions of the one; for the iron, the wool, the merchandise, and the agricultural productions of the other." But necessity for the canal had been greatly over-estimated, and

its tolls were never sufficient to pay expenses and keep it in repair. It was found, also, that as the country was already up, the volume of water in the Cuyahoga River was greatly reduced, so that in the summer it was necessary to suspend some of the works at Cuyahoga Falls for want of power, on account of its being diverted from the river by the canal at Franklin. At a later period, the railroads laid through this region being more direct and expeditious, rendered the canal unnecessary, and measures were taken to return the stream to its ancient bed. After much contention with the mill-owners at Akron, who alone were interested in keeping it open, the canal was finally vacated, and the water allowed to resume its old channel.

The growth and prosperity of Cuyahoga Falls have suffered for many years from a plan which was undertaken in early times to divert the water-power and use it elsewhere. Persons came to the village and bought separate portions of it, under profession of desiring to utilize it on the spot, but when they had possessed themselves of the whole in the lower part of the town, they organized a company called the Portage Canal and Manufacturing Company, popularly known as the "Chuckery Company." In 1843, they built a dam at the upper end of their purchase with a race beginning opposite what is now Hinde's Mill; this race they carried at great expense to what is known as "Chuckery Plains," where they planned for a city of magnificent proportions, which they called "Summit City." They succeeded in getting this through, but they got into quarrels among themselves and the work was stopped. Law-suits followed, and after years of litigation the company broke up and the scheme was abandoned. Their dam and race went to decay, and the ruins of the latter and the gloomy remembrances of surviving members of the "Chuckery Company," are all that remain of the magnificent scheme. "Summit City," which was to have been one of the largest manufacturing places in the United States, has dissolved "into thin air."

In 1852, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was completed, thereupon steps were taken to build a railroad which should leave the first-mentioned road at Hudson and go south through Cuyahoga Falls. It resulted in what is now the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It was opened to Akron before the close of the year, and, in two years, was completed as far as Millersburg. This gave to Cuyahoga Falls a new means of transit, and has done much to increase the prosperity and comfort of the people. The track runs near the bank of the river through the entire village, from north to south; and, from its conspicuous position, gives passengers an excellent view of the scenery, and of the natural advantages of the place as a business center. The road is convenient to all the shops, giving them access to its cars without expense for side tracks, and offers superior inducements to manufacturers to invest their money where they have so many advantages at so little expense for cartage or individual outlay, to accommodate their business.

In 1853, the school district library was commenced, and for several years was kept in the school building. In 1873, the library, containing 800 volumes, was removed to the business street, and, by the efforts of the G. A. R., was added to a free reading-room under the charge of J. H. Brainard, Librarian. In 1878, by the efforts of the Temperance Union, a building was constructed for the library and reading-room free to all. Under Mr. Brainard's charge, the reading-room has been supplied with the Cleveland and Akron papers, and with scientific, agricultural and literary periodicals, and the library has been increased by the addition of scientific statistical works.

JOSHUA L'HOMMEDIEU, *Plaintiff*, against GEORGE A. WAIT and ELIZABBTH W. WAIT, *Defendants*. | *In damages.*

Plaintiff complains of the said defendants for that the said plaintiff was on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1858, the owner and then in possession of a certain barrel or cask of brandy, then being and situate in the Township of Cuyahoga Falls, County of Summit and State of Ohio.

Plaintiff further complains of the defendants for that on said 6th day of March, A. D. 1858, the said defendants did with force and arms, at the said township of Cuyahoga Falls, break open said barrel of brandy, whereby the contents of said barrel, to wit: twenty-five gallons of brandy, were wholly lost and destroyed, to the damage of the plaintiff, in the sum of $100. Whereupon the said plaintiff asks judgment against the said defendants for the sum of $100.

Such was the commencement of a suit for damages brought May 9, 1859, by Joshua L'Hommedieu against the defendants above-

named, before C. W. Wetmore, a Justice of the Peace, in Cuyahoga Falls. The result of the suit was a judgment for $60. One of the defendants, Mrs. E. W. Wait, was said to have been one of the company of ladies engaged in what is known as the "Whisky Riots," on March 6, 1858, when divers barrels of whisky, brandy, beer and other "beverages" were taken *vie et armis* and emptied into the gutters of the village; hence, the bringing of the above-mentioned suit.

Cuyahoga Falls, during the war of the rebellion, was not behind her sister towns in her readiness to assist the country in her sorest need. A large number of men were enlisted in several regiments and batteries. Of these, the following fill soldiers' graves: Capt. D. N. Lowry, Thomas Evans, J. D. Cooke, J. I. Patterson, William Lyons, George L. Holden, David McArthur, First Lieut. John Eadie, Jr., Second Lieut. J. C. Ely, J. W. Eddy, Robert Gaylord, I. J. Wood, C. Neeley, A. K. Goodrich, F. B. Purine, Robert Green, Edward Green, John Patterson, J. B. Lyon, Seneca Blood, John Congden, John Shellhorn, Charles E. Moon, G. G. Crane, J. Murphy, John C. Schneible, H. F. Eddy, H. J. Ingalls, J. Hogle. These names should be cherished as a precious treasure, to be handed down to posterity, that they may give them the honor they so justly deserve. To them and their many associates is due the preservation of the country in its integrity.

The people of Cuyahoga Falls were long noted for their social qualities. They came to the town from different places, having been reared under different influences. In the early settlement of the place, they were all, of course, brought into contact, and there was, of necessity, a toning down of many of the asperities peculiar to New England manners and habits. The consequence was, that there was a friendship which continues, though in a modified form, to the present day. Later years and the coming in of new residents have changed the aspect of affairs somewhat; not, however, to the gain of happiness or the pleasures of social life. The recollections of the older inhabitants are always pleasant, as they go back over those early days, and the regret which they often express because of the change shows how superior was the enjoyment then to what is now the rule. This, however, is not wholly the fault of the present. In those days, the inhabitants were largely dependent on each other; their cares were confined to narrow bounds, and they were driven to find amusement in each other's company for the want of other resources. It was before the days of railroads or daily papers, concerts or lyceum lectures.

The first resident preacher in Cuyahoga Falls was J. T. Holloway, recently deceased. He was a licensed local Methodist preacher. The first store opened was by Stow & Wetmore in 1825; another was brought in by Mr. Stanley in 1829, and opened on the corner of Water and Broad streets, north of the present covered bridge. The first birth in the village was Edward, son of William Wetmore, Jr. This was in 1827. The first death was a son in the same family in 1826. The first adult who died in in the place, was the first wife of E. N. Sill, a daughter of Henry Newberry. The first marriage is believed to have been the daughter of Deacon Hamlin to Washington Butler. The first Postmaster was Henry Newberry, who held the office till he was led to resign it because of the pressure of his other business. The first bank in the county was the Summit County Bank, organized under the State banking law in Cuyahoga Falls.

Cuyahoga Falls has been visited by several destructive fires. In 1833, a warehouse belonging to Stow & Wetmore, filled with paper stock was burned. In 1851, a flouring-mill, the property of these gentlemen, was likewise destroyed by fire. In 1866, a stone building, known at the time as the bank building, which stood upon the site of James' Block, and occupied by H. C. Lockwood, with several adjoining structures, were consumed. At this fire, John Marsh Hinde lost his life. The woolen-mill on the west side of the river, as previously mentioned, was burned; also the paper-mill on the same side, twice. Messrs. Bill's machine shop and foundry, and the Empire Paper Mill, belonging to Hanford Brothers were burned in 1872. Several residences have gone down in devouring flames, but, generally, they were not of great value. From the earliest times, the village has been exceedingly fortunate as to its dwellings, in regard to fires. Since the foregoing was written, the works of the Falls Wire Manufacturing Company were largely burned. This occurred on the evening of March 31, 1881. They will be immediately rebuilt.

Cuyahoga Falls has become noted as a sum-

mer resort. High Bridge, Glens and Caves, Big Falls, Silver Lake and tiny steamboats upon the river, are the chief attractions. The Lake and Big Falls are outside of, but near to, the corporate limits. The High Bridge is elsewhere described. At this structure, the entrance to the Glens and Caves, a rude stairway has been constructed, which leads down to a plateau, where has been erected a building with spacious dining-room and kitchen attached, where dinner and other parties are served refreshments, and under the same roof is a restaurant, where everything in the line of refreshments can be had. On this level is also a fine croquet ground and numerous rustic seats, shadowed by overhanging, high perpendicular rocks.

A few feet below is Lovers' Retreat, a broad ledge of rocks, shadowed by large forest trees, and down still another flight of stairs, close by the river-side, hedged in by rustic work, is a broad, level surface, which forms the entrance to Fern Cave, a subterranean cavity in the solid rock, 35x54 feet in dimensions. This retreat is supplied with numerous rude seats of iron and wood, where those weary from climbing can rest. Leaving the Cave, we pass down the strongly-braced stairway, running diagonally with the face of the wall, and reach Observation Rock, a huge stone of over one hundred tons' weight. From this point, a magnificent view is presented to the eye. Looking back and up the stream, one gets a fine view of the waterfalls above, of from fifteen to twenty feet in height; also High Bridge, some eighty feet above. Still farther below, and immediately under Fern Cave, is Doves' Retreat, a huge cavern, with an overhanging roof of rock twenty-five feet above. To the right and down the stream is Suspension Bridge, which crosses the stream above high-water mark. It is made of strong rods of iron, crossing the chasm, securely fastened to huge bowlders upon either side, with strong hand-rails, and affords a secure passage over the foaming, surging waters below. Crossing the bridge, we are upon the east side of the river, near Cascade Point, which is a lovely retreat, reached by a path made of rocks and bowlders, under Weeping Cliffs, a solid wall of overhanging rock, one hundred feet in height, and fringed at the top with hemlock and birch trees. Here a beautiful spring of cold mineral water gushes forth from the face of the rock, climbing over and under a high point. A broad avenue is presented, which borders the rugged bed of the stream for a mile. This is called the Grand Promenade, and is hedged in on one side by lofty, overhanging rocks, and on the other by innumerable shade trees and the winding river. Here sunlight has to struggle for an entrance, and it is always a cool and romantic retreat. Swings and croquet here abound. Ferns and mosses literally cover the grounds and rocks upon every side.

Boys & Clarkson had a steamer built in Akron by William Paine, in 1878, and has run on the river two seasons. It is called the Silver Wave. It cost $1,200. The boat is now owned by J. N. Clarkson. This was the first one on this stream. Another boat was built in Cuyahoga Falls in 1880. She ran one season only. She was built by Dailey & Barker. The boating distances on the river run by these boats is from the upper dam to Snakes' Den and Goose Egg Island. The round trip is three miles; fare 10 cents, during the boating season.

There is but one public hall in Cuyahoga Falls. It is now called Apollo Hall, formerly James' Hall. It is located in the third story of James' Block, and was completed in 1869. It was opened April 12 of that year, with a concert given by Miss Fannie A. Sill and her pupils. The seating capacity of the hall is 500, with standing room for 200. It was refitted and newly decorated in 1879, having new and elaborate scenery. The proprietors are George Sackett, O. B. Beebe and W. O. Beebe.

CHAPTER XVII.*

CUYAHOGA FALLS — EDUCATIONAL — CUYAHOGA FALLS INSTITUTE — CHURCHES — SKETCHES OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS — BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES — THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS — GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE subject of education has always held a high place in the estimation of the people of Cuyahoga Falls, as evinced by the interest manifested by them in their common schools. Previous to the erection of a new township out of the corners of Stow, Tallmadge, Northampton and Portage, the village schools were those belonging to these several townships. However, soon after the organization of the township of Cuyahoga Falls and the creation of a Township Board of Education, the whole territory was erected into one school district, as will hereafter be shown. Previous to this time, the history of the schools is that only of ordinary district schools of the country; but with the new order of things began an increased interest in these "nation's colleges."

The school building located north of St. John's Church edifice was built by the Wesleyans for church purposes. The structure was afterward sold to the School Directors for a high school. In 1872, the new high school building was ready for use and that school was transferred to it, since which time the other house has been used for schools of a lower grade. The two accommodate all the schools of the village. The smaller structures—the district schoolhouses—have all been sold.

In pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature of Ohio, entitled "An act to provide for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools," the following-named persons—L. L. Holden, Clerk of the Directors of Cuyahoga Falls School District No. 1; P. J. Lee, Clerk of Union District No. 8; and Charles Clark, Township Clerk—met at the office of McClure & McKinney and organized a Board of Education for Cuyahoga Falls, by appointing L. L. Holden Chairman, the Township Clerk being by law the Clerk of the Board of Education. This was on the 18th of April, 1853. That portion of School District No. 8 lying in the township of Cuyahoga Falls, and the Cuyahoga Falls School District No 1, were united and formed into one district on the 24th of April, 1854, to be known as the "Cuyahoga Falls School District." On the 26th of June, L. L. Holden was appointed Acting Manager of Schools for the township. On the 15th day of May, 1855, "Mr. Taylor" was "appointed Principal of the Central School," and "Mrs. Taylor" his assistant. Together they were to be paid the sum of $700 "for the year of forty weeks." On that day the Board "*Resolved*, That we attach great importance to the good government of a school and the moral instructions which the children receive, and the thoroughness with which they are drilled in the primary branches and first principles of education."

On the 25th day of May, 1855, the record of the board says: "This day sold to John Love the schoolhouse near the Widow Gaylord's for the sum of $100." For the school year ending August 31, 1857, the whole number of pupils enrolled was 482; number of teachers employed, 7—one male and six females. Union District No. 10 in Tallmadge and Cuyahoga Falls Townships was discontinued June 18, 1858. H. K. Taylor, Principal, on the 1st day of July, 1861, "made a summary report from the high school, showing general improvement in scholarship and deportment for the last month." Seventeen days thereafter, Mr. L. H. Delano was "employed to teach the Central school; whereupon, on the 1st day of August following, "a petition numerously signed by citizens of Cuyahoga Falls was presented" to the board, asking them "to reconsider their action changing the Principal of the high school or resign;" but they did neither.

The Board of Education resolved July 2, 1863, "that William I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, be employed to teach as Principal in the high school at a salary of $600 per annum."

*Contributed by C. W. Butterfield.

The total number of youth enrolled in the schools at this date was 452. The number of schoolhouses was five; the number of schools, five—four common schools and one high school. The school library was valued at $300, having on its shelves 755 volumes. June 24, 1864, Mr. Chamberlain's salary was raised to $75 a month.

On the 26th of June, 1865, George McLaughlin was employed to teach the Central school as Principal at a salary of $650 per annum. At this time, besides the central school, there were the southwest primary, southeast primary, northeast primary and northwest primary. The next year, the salary of the Principal was raised to $750. July 18, 1866, W. C. Rogers was employed as Principal of the central or high school at a salary of $75 per month. The successor of Mr. Rogers as Principal was B. B. Tremlin, who was employed in December, 1866.

On the 16th of January, 1867, at a meeting of the electors of the township, it was resolved to move all the schools into one building. On the 16th of February, 1867, at a meeting of the qualified voters of Cuyahoga Falls School District, it was moved and carried that a tax not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent be levied annually for a period not exceeding five years, for the purpose of building a central or union schoolhouse in the village. On the 17th of May, 1867, the qualified electors voted "that the School Directors be authorized to purchase of H. A. Miller for a schoolhouse site, the nine lots north of the hotel lots, between Front and Second streets, and south of Stow street.

Virgil P. Kline was, on July 1, 1867, employed as Principal. At this time, there were five common schools in the district and the high school. The number of pupils enrolled was 456. The total value of schoolhouses and grounds was $2,400. It was voted by the board, on the 5th of November of that year, that, "Whereas, it is ascertained that at the last school exhibition a young lady's dress was accidentally damaged seriously, and that there remains unexpended some of the avails of said exhibition, the sum of $3 be paid out of said avails to the owner of said dress." At a meeting of the qualified voters of the district, held January 3, 1868, it was voted that the site of the new central schoolhouse should be the "Cooke Lot." This lot was deeded by James H. Cooke to the district in consideration of $1. The deed conveyed two acres of land on the south side of the old township line road and forty-eight rods east of Newberry street, conditioned that the building should be commenced within five years. On the 8th of May, 1868, the salary of Mr. Kline was raised to $1,000.

On the 12th of May, 1869, the board determined that the school building to be erected should be three stories high. At the same time A. Koehler, architect, of Cleveland, was employed to prepare necessary plans and specifications for the house. In July, 1869, Miss Booth "agreed to remain in the high school as teacher another year, upon a salary of $1,000," Mr. Kline having declined to labor any longer as Principal. The pupils of the intermediate school were taken into the high school.

On the 4th day of August, 1869, the board contracted with George Allison, of Tallmadge, for the erection of the basement story of the new Union Schoolhouse, for the sum of $5,200. On the 7th of September following, Edward Sill was engaged as Principal of the high school at a salary of $900. The number of schoolhouses was four frame and one brick; total, five. On the 29th of November an additional tax was voted by the qualified voters of the district to erect the school building, of three-fourths of one per cent. An agreement was entered into by the board with George Allison, on the 1st day of March, 1870, to do the mason work for the school building, except the plastering, for $11,701.51. They agreed with Dunn & Witt, of Cincinnati, for $2,630, to have the roofing and galvanized iron work done. The Board engaged George Thomas & Son, of Akron, for the residue of the work, including joiner work, painting, plastering, etc., for the sum of $12,400. The original contract price, therefore, for the building amounted to $31,931.51. This, of course, was exclusive of heating the building. This cost an additional $3,000. There was also paid Mr. Allison for extra work $617.37. The contract for seating the building was made on the 21st of June, 1871. There was allowed Thomas & Son $1,698 for extra work.

Miss A. A. Booth was engaged as Superintendent of the public schools at a salary of

$1,200, on the 12th of July, 1871. It was voted at an election held April 8, 1872, by the qualified voters of the district, to sell the Central schoolhouse and the four primary schoolhouses and their lots. The northwest primary school building was sold for $800. The expense of seating the new high school building was $1,773.50. The northeast primary schoolhouse and lot was sold for $400.

The Board of Education was re-organized under the school law of 1873, on the 20th of April, 1874, by the election of L. J. Germain, President; G. W. Rice, Clerk, and W. M. Griswold, Treasurer. The supervision of the schools was assigned to Mr. Germain. On the 1st of August of that year the board passed a resolution to "advertise for a competent and experienced teacher as Principal of our Union Schools." George L. McMillan was the successful applicant, at a salary of $1,000. The number of schoolhouses in the district at this time was one union and one not used; the number of rooms, exclusive of rooms used only for recitation, high school, one; primary, three; total, four. The value of school property was $36,000. The number of teachers employed, six. On the 4th of November, the clergymen of the village were requested to act as a visiting board of the schools. On the 26th of April, 1875, the President of the Board was "authorized to employ Mr. A. N. Bernard as Superintendent and Master of the Union School for the balance of the present school term," at a salary not exceeding $1,200 per annum. His services were continued at the rate of $120 a month salary. There were this year enrolled in the school 401 pupils.

On the 17th of February, 1876, the board ordered that "any scholars who have been suspended from the public school of this district on account of exposure to the small-pox, shall furnish the Superintendent, before they shall be re-instated, with proof that they have been vaccinated." Four days after this, an order passed that "hereafter no pupil shall be admitted to the schools of this village until they have furnished the Superintendent with proofs of vaccination." Besides this, the schools were "suspended until further notice." They were not opened until the second Monday of April following. Previous to this, at an election of the qualified voters of the district, it was determined to increase the board from three to six members. The following resolution was passed unanimously April 24, 1876: "*Resolved*, That Dr. Heath be requested to furnish Mr. Bernard, School Superintendent, with a list of such families as should, for the present, be held back from sending their children to school; that at least thirty days should elapse after any case shall have terminated before any family shall be allowed to send their children to school, and that all school books be destroyed that may have been exposed in families who have had the small-pox."

On the 6th of May, 1878, it was stated at a meeting of the board that "it was the opinion of many that the population of our village was more than 2,500; if so, then by law it is our privilege to have our own Board of Examiners of Teachers." And they had them! On the 28th of June, 1878, Mr. Bernard was continued Superintendent, at a salary of $1,100. The number of pupils enrolled during this year was 502. The Union School building was fitted up with a steam-heating apparatus during the year 1879, at a cost of about $1,500. On the 21st of June, 1880, the board passed a resolution "that Joanna Cutler, Lizzie M. Richardson, Mary A. Clark, Jessie Knox, Grace E. Sykes, Rial Smith, Otto C. Richardson and Albert Kingsbury, the members of the class of the high school of 1880, be graduated on Friday evening, June 25."

The branches now taught in the Union School in Cuyahoga Falls are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, oral lessons, composition, drawing, vocal music, United States history, physical geography, natural philosophy, German, algebra and Latin. The schools are in a high state of efficiency, owing to the interest taken by the parents of the district; to the intelligent labors of the Board of Education, and the wisdom and zeal of the Superintendent and teachers.

One of the first efforts in the promotion of education, outside the common school, was the organization and charter of the Cuyahoga Falls Institute, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Brooks and Charles Clark. The school was started and kept in operation some time, but the hard times which came in 1837 made it necessary to abandon the project. After the building of St. John's Church, a seminary for girls was kept in the schoolroom adjoining, by Miss Sarah Carpenter. She was succeeded by

Miss Frances C. Barron, the last named by Miss Eliza Deaver.

Churches were early established in the village of Cuyahoga Falls; but, instead of comfortable church buildings, those who came first were obliged to meet in schoolhouses and other inconvenient places. As a consequence, church services were irregular and infrequent.

In giving the history of St. John's Church, in Cuyahoga Falls, it is necessary to go back to the time when stately forests covered the landscape, and over the fertile fields where now the eye rests with delight upon the evidences of civilization, but few marks of improvement were anywhere to be seen. Log cabins dotted it here and there, and some clearings were begun, but the roads went winding through the forest, and communication between points was slow and tedious. The Cuyahoga River sang its merry song in freedom, fettered only by the rocks which gave it voice. Its waters had not been forced to turn the busy wheels, and few sounds had been heard upon its banks, except the song of the birds, the howl of the wild beasts, or the more savage yell of the wild Indian. Akron had not been thought of, and Cleveland was known as a little village six miles from Newburg. Here and there a farm was opened, and the busy settlers were making the wide forests ring with the sound of their axes, which were letting in the light where long had brooded only the somber shade of its matted woods. The first settlement at Stow Corners was made by a few families from the same Eastern home, most of them relatives. Just south of Gross' Tavern, it will be remembered, there is an orchard, but, in 1818, there was a log cabin standing in that lot, which disappeared many years ago, and in it lived Josiah Wetmore, with his wife and children. No sooner were they settled than Mrs. Wetmore, who was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, gathered in her neighbors for worship, which she continued to do for three years. There was no other service held in the settlement, and they came with ox teams and on horseback from all the region around. After they had met in that way for about a year, Mrs. Wetmore reading the service and her husband the sermon, the Rev. Roger Searle, who lived at Medina, and officiated in many places on the Western Reserve, paid a visit to the place, and preached in Mrs. Wetmore's house. This was in 1819, and was the first sermon preached and the first service held by an Episcopal clergyman in all the region.

The people who came to these services in Mrs. Wetmore's house increased in numbers, and soon filled her house, and in warm weather the yard about it. They had no boards of which to make seats, but split logs, and hewed them into what was called puncheons, and putting them upon legs, raised them high enough to be used for seats for the assembled worshipers. They had no carriages to convey them to the place of worship, but came upon sleds drawn by oxen, and on horseback, and many on foot. Thus they gathered, and there can be no doubt that as acceptable worship was offered in that humble cabin as ever went up among the fretted arches of a cathedral; and there in that humble cabin was the first step taken, which twelve years afterward culminated in the organization of St. John's Church.

After three years' residence there, Mr. Wetmore went back to New England with his family to give them such advantages of education as they could not get in this new state of society. After they left, the services were held in different places, centering, however, about the Corners. After some years they came back to Cuyahoga Falls, where Mrs. Wetmore lived until 1865, esteemed by all who knew her for her virtues, when she fell asleep in Jesus, and was buried in the cemetery, where she awaits a glorious resurrection. Mr. Wetmore lived until 1867, when he was laid beside his wife, at the age of eighty-four years.

Along the center line of Stow there were many families settled by this time who had been reared in the Episcopal Church. On the western end of that line lived Orin Gilbert, and a little way north of him was Arthur Sadler and Henry O'Brien. East of Mr. Gilbert was Frederick Sanford, and striking southeast were the Wetmores and Frederick Wolcott (who had become attached to the service since its establishment), Roland Clapp, and some families of Gaylords. In Tallmadge there were also several families; and up the river, in the western part of Franklin, were Col. Stanley, Mr. Furber, the Furgesons and some others. Some of these were young men, who with their wives had come to make their homes in the then far West, and some of them were in middle age, with half-grown children, who had reached this

distant point after long and painful journeys; but all were of slender means, and depended upon the blessings of a kind Providence on their labor, and the returns of strenuous effort from a generous soil.

These scattered families, spreading over not less than ten miles square, and others about them, as we have seen, had been accustomed to meet on Sundays for divine service in the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and hearing a sermon read from such collections as they had brought from their Eastern homes. These services, after the first three years, were held in different places, and were participated in by persons coming from parts of Stow, Hudson Tallmadge, Franklin, and parts adjacent, with great labor and inconvenience, to worship God as they had been taught in the homes from which they came.

Like most of the emigrants from New England, they were of decided opinions and firm convictions, and the principles they had imbibed in early life were clung to with a tenacity which showed their fitness to be founders of new societies, and to transmit to their successors the institutions under which they were reared, in their integrity. Those who had been reared in the Episcopal Church could not be satisfied to give up the church of their fathers, and showed how deeply they were attached to its ordinances by the pains they took to enjoy those ordinances, with no other than lay services.

The first step toward organization was to obtain, from Bishop Chase, licenses for Roland Clapp, a young man from Vermont, and Col. Stanley, of Franklin, as lay readers, who were authorized to gather the people together and hold regular service, with the reading of such sermons as were specified by the Bishop. Thus their love for the church was fostered, and some were led to unite with them who were reared under other influences. But ministers were very scarce in those days, and those who loved the church were obliged to content themselves with lay services for a long time after they were accustomed to meet for social worship.

The next minister of the church who officiated for them was Rev. William N. Lyster, who was acting as a missionary in Trinity Church, Cleveland, then a small village upon the lake shore. He came on foot, and preached in Hudson and Stow on the first Sunday in February, 1830. He came again on the first Sunday of the following month, and preached in Franklin (now Kent) in the morning, and in Stow in the afternoon. Two months after this, he preached in the morning in Hudson, and at Stow, in the tavern, in the afternoon. During that visit, the first steps were taken toward the organization of a parish. Their lay service was continued by uniting from all parts within reach, till the following winter, when Rev. James McElroy, who had succeeded Mr. Lyster in his missionary work at Cleveland, paid them a visit. He preached in Hudson in the morning, and in Stow in the evening, and, before they separated, they organized the parish of "St. John's Church, Stow." This was in 1830. The organization of the parish of Christ Church, Franklin, was effected some time afterward, but the prospect of establishing the church in Hudson was not thought encouraging enough to warrant any further effort there, and all the members in Hudson Township were enrolled in St. John's Church.

After the organization of the parish, lay services were held regularly until 1834. A dam had been built near the present railroad bridge, and a mill had been erected upon it, and several houses were built in the neighborhood; and, among others, a log schoolhouse. The services were held in this house, which stood in the south part of what was long known as the "old village." It was supposed that the town would be built at this point. After a time, a building was erected for a store further north; it stood on the west side of the present railroad, between the two crossings. The services were then removed to that building, but Stow Corners was most convenient for the worshipers, and larger numbers could be gathered there, and, as the services were first begun there, they were taken back, and continued to be held there until the present edifice was ready for use.

But the water-power at this point had been brought into use, and the town had been rapidly filling up with a busy population, and it was manifest that there was to be an important village lower down the stream than they first began to build; and when the society was ready to build, they resolved, after long debate, to have the church at Cuyahoga Falls. In 1834, Rev. C. V. Kelley was appointed a missionary at Ohio City, with instructions to give every

alternate Sunday to the parish at Stow. He had not been officiating long under this arrangement, before it was thought best that he should go to New York to solicit aid for these feeble churchmen in building their church; and after a protracted absence he returned, and paid over for this purpose $700, which was used in the erection of this church. He then returned to New York and took charge of St. Bartholomew's Church, and St. John's was without a minister.

In the spring of 1835 they chose this site, and began the work of building. The town had grown very much, and manufactures of many kinds were introduced, and it was thought that a very large population would soon be gathered; and it was seen that here was the place for the church. But the services were still held at the Corners. While they were building it was thought best also to secure the services of the minister, and they proceeded to secure the services of a minister, and they proceeded to call Rev. William H. Newman, of Bristol, R. I., who accepted the rectorship on the 10th of November, and continued in charge of the parish till June 18, 1837, when he resigned and removed to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio.

The church edifice was completed in 1836 and consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by Bishop McIlvaine on the 10th of July of that year. It is the oldest church within a very large area, unless it be the Congregational Church at Tallmadge, which stands to-day as it was originally built. The plan adopted was the same essentially as that of old Trinity Church, Cleveland, except that the front of the building was more showy, and the chancel more elaborate and expensive. But such as it was at first it remains to this day, except the change in the chancel made last year. There were present at the consecration, Rev. Abraham Bronson, of Peninsula, and Rev. Thomas Barrow, missionary at Akron, and the Rector.

The first Sunday school was organized the same month, and has continued till the present day without intermission. After the removal of Mr. Newman, the Rev. Zachariah Mead, of Virginia, was called to the rectorship, but he was not pleased with the people of the North, and after spending three or four weeks in the parish, he returned to Virginia.

After him the Rev. Mr. Cushman was called, but he remained only a short time, and nothing is found upon the records as done by him.

In 1837, Rev. Albert T. Bledsoe, who was one of the converts at West Point, under Bishop McIlvaine's chaplaincy, and was ordained by him, was called; but, after about four months, he became dissatisfied with his profession, and resigned both the rectorship and the ministry, and went to Virginia, where he has long held a professorship in the University of Virginia.

After his removal, the parish was vacant until the 10th of April, 1839, when a call was given to Rev. James Bonnar, Deacon, of Utica, Licking Co., Ohio. He accepted the call, and was ordained Presbyter, together with Rev. Charles C. Townsend, in this church. He remained less than a year, and, resigning, went to Marietta, Muskingum County.

In February, 1840, Rev. Thomas B. Fairchild, of Grafton, was called to the vacant rectorship, and entered upon his duties immediately. In the meantime, a parish had been organized in Franklin, called Christ Church, which took several members who had been enrolled in St. John's Church; but he found upon the list the names of forty persons. In 1842, he organized the parish of Christ Church, Hudson, which took several prominent members. He remained until 1844, when he resigned, and went to Wooster, Wayne County, leaving upon the record sixty-four resident members.

He was succeeded by Rev. Alvah Guion, who stayed not over a year. Rev. David J. Burger was called to fill his place in the summer; but died suddenly, after a few months in charge here, while on a visit to Toledo, where he had previously lived.

Upon his death, a call was given to Rev. Levi L. Holden, of Grafton, who removed to the parish in July, 1847. He held the rectorship till 1867, twenty years, when he resigned, and went to Wooster, leaving a large circle of friends, both out of the church and in it, who remember and speak of him with esteem and affection.

Services were held at irregular intervals, by Rev. Mr. Fairchild, then at Hudson, and Rev. E. B. Kellogg, of Gambier, until the next summer, when Rev. George Bosley, Deacon, was sent by the Bishop to fill the parish. The next year, he was advanced to the Priesthood, and continued in charge till 1871, when he resigned, and went to Marion, Ohio.

In March, 1871, Rev. T. B. Fairchild, Rector, in charge of St. John's Church, Kewanee, Ill., was called back to his old charge, and, on the first Sunday of April, began his labors. He continued in charge until March 8, 1879, when he died. His successor was Rev. George W. Williams, the present Rector.

When Mr. Newman left the parish, there were forty-nine members upon the record. Of these, only two remain—Roland Clapp, Mrs. Lucy Rice. The rest have died or removed; probably most of them have passed away from earth. "There were no entries made in the church record from his removal," writes Mr. Fairchild in 1875, "until my residence, but there were forty communicants when I came. During my first rectorship, fifty-three were added to the number. The organization of the parish in Hudson took several valuable members; but, of those added during the four years and three months, there are now twenty members upon the list. After my removal, I was present at the visitation of the Bishop, and presented ten persons for confirmation, who had been prepared for it before I left. Of those ten, not one is left. Nine were added by Mr. Burger, but they are all gone. During Mr. Holden's rectorship, I find 72 names entered in his hand-writing, but of these only 20 are members to-day. After his removal, your present Rector held services for a while in the afternoon, and, as the fruit of that labor, 14 were confirmed, and 10 of those are members still. During Mr. Bosley's residence, 50 names were added, but only 23 of these are members now. Since my return, 24 have been added, and 6 of these have died or removed, leaving 87 resident members. The whole number, from the beginning, being 305 members.

"Upon the record of baptisms, I find recorded by Mr. Newman 22, Mr. Bonnar 8, Mr. Guion 4, Mr. Holden 94, Mr. Bosley 50, and by myself 90, making 279 persons since the organization of the parish. But I am persuaded that there were many baptisms in its earlier days which have not been recorded, as there were no entries made until Mr. Newman's time.

"The first confirmation recorded was held by Bishop McIlvaine, but there are several persons whom I know to have been confirmed before this, whose names are not recorded. There are, however, 154 names upon the record, and may safely be reckoned at nearly two hundred, showing that at least two-thirds of all the members who have lived here, first made their profession in this church.

"Of marriages, Mr. Newman solemnized 2, Mr. Guion 4, Mr. Holden 75, Mr. Bosley 15, and myself 23, making 119 couples in all.

"Upon the record of burials I find eleven by Mr. Newman. On the 21st of October, 1837, when the parish was vacant, that terrible tornado passed over Stow, and Rev. Ebenezer Boyden, of Cleveland, was called to lay its four victims in one grave. Mr. Guion buried 4, Mr. Holden 112, Mr. Bosley 26, buried by myself 72, by other persons 22, making in all 242 persons, of whom 136 were adults and the rest children and youths. Of those committed to the ground, I think hardly a family connected with the parish has failed to furnish a part, while in some cases, whole families have joined the great congregation. The consolation of its funeral rites has been given freely to all, and few in this region have not shared them. I have myself in all these years, preached 5,579 times; baptized 296; married 149 couples, and buried 302 persons."

As will be seen by these statements, the hindrance to the growth of St. John's Church has been its continual losses by removals, which have been very heavy from the first. The additions by removal from other parishes have been comparatively small; and the great proportion of the members we have lost from this cause, has been of those who first became communicants here, and then removed to other parishes.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal church is this: The "Twinsburg Circuit" was organized November 1, 1832. The society in Stow Township, now Cuyahoga Falls, was one of the appointments. The members met in a storehouse at the "old village," as it is now known. The first Presiding Elder was W. B. Mack. The circuit preachers were Thomas Carr and John E. Akin. They preached once in two weeks alternately. Carr was re-appointed for 1833, and L. D. Prosser as his colleague. The preachers for the next year (1834) were Ira Eddy and A. Reaves. At this date, William Stevens was Presiding Elder. In 1835, E. H. Taylor and J. L. Holmes were sent to the circuit. The meetings were then held in the basement of the church building, at the Falls. The circuit preachers, in 1836, were E.

H. Taylor and Horatio N. Stearns. In 1837 and 1838, Rev. E. T. Kinney was in charge. Arthur M. Brown was preacher in 1839, and Wesley Maltby was his assistant. The Falls then became a station. Rev. Timothy Goodwin was station preacher for the next two years—1840 and 1841. He was succeeded, for 1842, by Rev. W. French, and the latter, in 1843, by A. Calendar. The successor to Mr. Calendar was Rev. D. Prosser. This was for the year 1844. The latter was re-appointed for the next year, 1845. B. W. Hager was the preacher for 1846. For the next two years (1847 and 1848), Rev. A. M. Brown. The following Pastors have since had charge; 1849, A. Hall; 1850, A. Hall; 1851, A. Rogers; 1852, A. Rogers; 1853, Thomas Stubbs; 1854, John Tribby; 1855, John Tribby; 1856, D. C. Wright; 1857, D. C. Wright; 1858, E. J. L. Baker; 1859, G. W. Chesbrough; 1860, G. W. Chesbrough; 1861, E. S. Gillet; 1862, E. S. Gillet; 1863, J. E. Chapin; 1864, J. E. Chapin; 1865, C. T. Kingsbury; 1866, C. T. Kingsbury; 1867, J. R. Lyon; 1868, J. R. Lyon; 1869, R. M. Bear; 1870, R. M. Bear; 1871, E. A. Squire; 1872, E. A. Squire; 1873, E. A. Squire; 1874, 1875 and 1876, G. W. Gray; 1877, 1878 and 1879, Dr. S. M. Hickman; 1880, Dr. W. A. Davidson.

The church edifice was commenced on the lot deeded to the society, on the public square, about 1834; meetings were held in the basement until the structure was completed. This was in 1840, the dedication of the building being on the last day of that year. The house was enlarged in 1864, and the inside materially changed. The edifice will seat comfortably 500 persons. The organization has been from the beginning very prosperous. The members number at present 200. The only town clock in the village is in the steeple of this church. The organ cost $1,600.

The following are the officers of the church: Trustees, Israel James, Jacob Weidner, Hiram Gaylord, Alexander J. Billman, Orin James, Mathew Crawford, Hiram W. Carter, Arthur Lewis and Isaac Reid; Stewards, Israel James, Edgar Inskeep, Henry Plum, William Hill, Isaac Reid, Richard Blood, Jacob Weidner and Simeon Dickerman; Class-leaders, Richard Blood, A. R. Knox, L. D. Williams and H. W. Carter.

There is one supernumerary preacher, J. C. Castle; and one local preacher, Richard Blood.

In connection with the church there is a well-organized and efficient Sunday school, having an average attendance of 150. Officers—Superintendent, Dr. H. W. Carter; First Assistant, Arthur Lewis; Second Assistant, Mrs. Mathew Crawford; Secretary, Mrs. David Brown; Treasurer, Mathew Crawford; Librarians, Isaac Reid and Mary C. Weidner.

"The Congregational Church of Cuyahoga Falls," wrote Birdsey Booth in 1861, "was organized February 14, 1834, by Rev. B. C. Baldwin (then residing at Middlebury), and Rev. J. C. Parmelee, of Tallmadge. Ten persons, five male and five female (five by letter, and five by profession), united in the organization. Of the ten thus uniting, one removed his connection; six are no more, for God has taken them, they having died in the faith; and three remain to this day. The whole number which have been received into connection with the church, is 287, of whom 188 were received on certificate, and 99 on profession (about one-third by profession).

"Of the 287 which are, or have been, members, 41 have died; 123 have removed their connection; 23 dismissed for prolonged absence; 14 have been excommunicated; leaving present number 86, of whom some 14 are probably permanently absent.

"Twenty-four adults and twenty infants have been baptized since April, 1841, previous to which there is no record of any.

"From the organization to January 1, 1835, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. B. C. Baldwin, preaching every alternate Sabbath. From January 1, 1835, to October of the same year, by Prof. Long, of Western Reserve College; from October, 1835, to May, 1836, by Prof. Gregg, of Western Reserve College; from May, 1836, to November 23, same year, by various individuals; from November 23, 1836, to May, 1838, by Rev. Joel Byington; from May, 1838, to October, same year, by various individuals. October 24, 1838, Rev. William C. Clark was ordained and installed Pastor of the church. Mr. Clark continued his services with the church down to April 5, 1847, about eight and a half years, when, on account of ill health, he requested to be released from his pastoral labors, which, the church acceding to, was dissolved by action of Portage Presbytery called for that purpose. (It should be remarked here, that the church was organized in connection with Port-

age Presbytery, and until the meeting above referred to, had been regularly represented in that body. On this occasion, the church presented to Presbytery a resolution previously adopted, requesting a dissolution of its connection with that body, which was granted at the meeting aforesaid. Since then, the church has been an independent Congregational body, except as it has entered into mutual relations with other Congregational Churches.)

"From April 5, 1847, to October 12 of the same year, the pulpit was supplied by various individuals, but chiefly by Rev. William C. Foster, whom the church and society invited to become their pastor, and was ordained and installed by Council, October 12, 1847. The relation thus entered into continued until May 28, 1849 (a little more than a year and seven months), when the relation terminated by his request, acquiesced in by the church and action of Council, called for the purpose. A few Sabbaths after, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. S. P. Leeds, who, having supplied the pulpit for two years, accepted the call of the church and society, and was ordained by Council June 18, 1851. Mr. Leeds continued the relation thus entered into, until June 23, 1855 (four years), when it was terminated by his request, reluctantly acquiesced in by the church and Council. From the termination of Mr. Leeds' labors, June 23, 1855, down to May 2, 1858, the pulpit was supplied by many different ministers—for several months by Prof. H. B. Hosford, of Western Reserve College, and for one year by Rev. J. L. Tomlinson; subsequently, by Prof. H. N. Day, of Western Reserve College, for several months to May 2, 1858, when Rev. Dr. T. S. Clark, who is still with us, commenced his labors.

"January 1, 1838, Jabez Hamlin and Ogden Wetmore were chosen Deacons of the church. On the 8th day of June, 1841, Deacon Wetmore died, and, on the 24th of November following, B. Booth was chosen his successor. January 7, 1858, Deacon Hamlin, by reason of the infirmities of age, requested a discharge from further duties of the office and a successor chosen. Whereupon Mr. Charles Clark was chosen his successor.

"Mr. E. N. Sill was the first Clerk of the church, and held the office to May 24, 1841, when Mr. Charles Clark was chosen Clerk. Mr. Clark held the office to October 5, 1842, when B. Booth was chosen.

"The church was organized in a schoolhouse standing on the same lot or near where the present church edifice stands. The next year a building was erected on an adjoining lot by the citizens of the village, for public assemblies, called the Lyceum, which was, however, under the control of our church for religious purposes. In this house the church worshiped until the spring of 1847, when the present church edifice was dedicated.

"There was a revival in the spring of 1840, while Rev. W. C. Clark was Pastor, the fruits of which were added to the church by profession, at the communions in April and July, twenty-five persons. One in the spring of 1848, under Rev. W. C. Foster's pastoral labors, whereby there were added to the church in April and July, thirteen by profession. One under the pastoral labor of Rev. S. P. Leeds, in 1854, when in July seventeen were added to the church by profession."

Since that time, 215 have been added to the church, 137 by profession. The present number of members is 165—male, 50; female, 115. Hon. E. N. Sill is the only remaining one of the original ten members.

Dr. Clarke's labors terminated June 8, 1862. During the two years following, the pulpit was supplied by various individuals—from June 19, 1864, to April 1, 1866, by Rev. D. M. Rankin. October 28, 1866, Rev. E. V. H. Danner commenced his labors; was ordained and installed January 3, 1867, and is still the Pastor. In 1870, the church edifice was enlarged and improved, at an expense of $6,121.56. The Sunday school was organized in 1838, and has been held uninterruptedly since then. Organizations under the management of the ladies of the church, sewing societies, or dime societies, have existed almost from the organization of the church, and have proved very efficient aids in raising funds for the church. In March, 1875, two ladies' missionary societies (one for young people) were organized, and are still active. Annual contributions are made by the church to the American Bible Society, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, the Education Society, and the Congregational Union. During the pastorate of Rev. S. P. Leeds, this church and Pastor were active in the formation of the Puritan Conference.

The Church of Christ is the youngest of the church organizations at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, its existence as an independent church body dating from the 27th day of March, A. D. 1881. The history of the efforts made by the disciple that led to the organization of the church, covers a period of about two years.

In the month of January, 1879, upon the invitation of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, District No. 15, and the church at Stow, Elder T. D. Garvin, of Columbus, Ohio, visited Cuyahoga Falls to hold a series of meetings. James' Hall (now called Apollo Hall), was obtained for this purpose. The weather during these meetings—which continued nearly four weeks—was excellent, and the members of the church at Stow attended nearly all the meetings. James' Hall was filled night after night to the close. Rev. T. D. Garvin's labors on this occasion were rewarded by quite a number of additions to the church. The expenses of the meeting were borne jointly by the missionary society and the Stow church.

In the spring of 1879, the members of the Stow church, who were living at the Falls, organized a mission, rented the hall over J. L'Hommedieu's store, and held regular meetings, for social worship, preaching and communion.

These meetings were continued during the year with rather indifferent success. A. S. Wheeler, Elder of the Stow church, had charge of the mission, and the money necessary to sustain it was contributed by the missionary society and the members of the church resident at the Falls.

In December, 1879, Elder T. D. Garvin held a second series of meetings in Apollo Hall, which continued till January 12, 1880. Like the meetings of the previous winter, these were largely attended, and resulted in some thirty additions to the church at Stow. The expense of the meetings, which was about $8 per day, was paid in equal parts by the missionary society and by the brethren and friends of the mission.

In February, perhaps, of 1880, the mission rented the hall over Giles L'Hommedieu's store, where it has since held its meetings. In April of the same year, William Southmayd, an Elder of the Stow church, moved to the Falls and took an active part in the work of the mission. A Sunday school was organized in connection with the mission on May 1, 1880, and William Southmayd was chosen Superintendent. A good corps of teachers was secured, and with an enrollment of about twenty-five (which at this writing, May 28, 1880, has grown to nearly fifty), the Sunday-school work of the mission was begun.

About April 15, of the same year, Leonard Southmayd was employed to preach regularly for the mission. He preached regularly from the time of his employment up to the date of the organization of the church, every Lord's Day morning, with one exception. The expense incident to this period of the mission's life was borne by the members of the mission, the missionary society and the church at Stow.

In December, 1880, Elder C. C. Smith, of Akron, held a protracted meeting in G. L'Hommedieu's hall, which resulted in a few accessions to the church. The church at Akron gave Elder Smith's time, Elder Southmayd supplying the Akron pulpit during Elder Smith's labors here. A pleasant feature of the close of this meeting was the presentation to the Mission Sunday School by Elder Smith, in behalf of the Akron Sunday School, of the beautifully-framed mottoes which now adorn the walls of the Sunday-school room.

On February 7, 1881, at the request of members of the mission, the State Evangelist, Elder R. Moffat, called a conference to take into consideration the propriety and practicability of organizing a church. At this conference which met at William Southmayd's, there were present from Stow, Ulysses Marvin, Eli Gaylord, L. Hartle, C. B. Wetmore, Josiah Wetmore, J. O. Williamson, Joseph Whittlesey, L. Southmayd and A. B. Griffith; from the Falls, A. S. Wheeler, William Southmayd, John Jones, O. M. Hart, Zeno Culver, J. T. Ream. In addition to these there were present R. Moffat, State Evangelist of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, Linus Rogers, C. C. Smith and A. E. Myers, State Evangelist of West Virginia.

The unanimous conclusion of the conference was that a church be organized at the Falls, provided such act met the approval of the brethren of the mission.

The Elders of the Stow Church gave their consent to the transfer of some fifty-seven names from their church record to the record of the church at the Falls whenever organized.

Subsequently the members of the mission concluded to effect an organization. With that end in view, the State Evangelist, Elder R. Moffatt was invited to hold a series of meetings at the hall of the mission, which he did beginning on Saturday evening, March 18, 1881, and closing on Sunday evening, March 27, 1881. On March 27, 1881, by appropriate exercises, the church was formally organized, though not legally incorporated as the Church of Christ, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and the following officers were chosen: A. S. Wheeler and William Southmayd, Elders; O. M. Hart, John Jones and T. J. Ream, Deacons; W. M. Griswold, Treasurer, and Charles Fillius, Clerk.

There are in Cuyahoga Falls but few secret societies. Howard Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 12, 1846, by O. P. Stidger, D. D. G. M., of Canton, Ohio. The charter members were Philemon Bliss, Richard Creighton, George Rouse, Augustus Einger and Daniel M. Curtiss. Their charter was surrendered August 27, 1862. The lodge, however, was re-instituted August 1, 1872, by H. Y. Beebe, P. G. M., of Ravenna, Ohio. The new charter members were John Grimm, D. H. Jones, William Daugherty, Andrew Schmidt, W. H. Dailey, A. M. Musson, John Little, E. L. Babcock and C. Kittleberger. The present officers of the lodge are: I. N. Reid, N. G.; George Williams, V. G.; George W. Rice, Secretary; W. H. Dailey, Recording Secretary; W. M. Griswold, Treasurer. The Trustees are George J. Parks, George W. Rice, A. C. Goble, Humphrey Parkin, W. I. Clarkson. The names of the Past Grands now connected with the lodge are D. H. Jones, John Grimm, William Daugherty, Andrew Schmidt, E. L. Babcock, W. H. Dailey, George W. Rice, Nelson Holcomb, E. A. Inskeep, A. C. Goble, Thomas Garrety, C. Kittleberger, George J. Parks, W. S. Hough, George F. Patterson, W. I. Clarkson, John D. Thomas, David Forbes and Joseph Jones. The present number of members is seventy-three. Their night of meeting is Tuesday; their place, Loomis Block, northeast corner of Front and Portage streets.

Letters of dispensation were granted to Star Lodge, F. & A. M., by the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio January 9, 1850. The first officers of the lodge were: Richard Creighton, W. M.; H. N. Gillett, S. W.; H. Dowd, J. W.; G. L'Hommedieu, Treasurer; John Davis, Secretary; A. M. Manchester, S. D.; I. Lewis, J. D.; William Wright, Tiler. The lodge received their charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio the 17th day of October, 1850.

The following were charter members of the Lodge: Richard Creighton, Harrison M. Gillett, Henry Dowd, Charles W. Whetmore, Giles L'Hommedieu, John Davis, Alonzo N. Manchester, Isaac Lewis, William Wright, Timothy Brainard, George Allen and Robert Peebles.

The following members were Past Masters of the lodge: R. Creighton, J. Chamberlain, A. M. Manchester, C. W. Whetmore, P. V. Curch, S. Comstock, John Hinde, R. Peebles, I. James, M. Crawford and E. L. Babcock.

The lodge holds two regular communications a month in the Buck Block, on the corner of Front and Portage streets.

The present officers of the lodge are: William Sidwell, W. M.; William Blong, S. W.; J. M. Craffts, J. W.; C. Kittleberger, Treasurer; C. A. Hall, Secretary; D. Forbes, S. D.; C. Clarke, J. D.; H. M. Stanley, Tiler; J. H. Insande and J. I. Reid, Stewards.

Royal Arcanum, Enterprise Council, No. 234, was organized January 3, 1879. The charter members were E. L. Babcock, W. S. Hough, John I. Jones, P. H. Standish, T. F. Heath, J. J. Moore, George Paul, Thomas Garrety, George F. Patterson, E. A. Inskeep, W. A. Taylor, W. A. Harrington, A. J. Vaughn, T. J. Francisco, E. A. Chamberlin, W. O. Beebe, W. M. Griswold, J. C. Reid, H. E. Howard, George J. Parks. The first officers were E. L. Babcock, Past Regent; T. F. Heath, Regent; A. J. Vaughn, Vice Regent; W. O. Beebe, Collector; W. M. Griswold, Secretary; John I. Jones, Treasurer. The Lodge meets twice a month in G. A. R. Hall, in the James Block. The present officers are: W. S. Hough, Past Regent; Thomas Garrety, Regent; W. S. Hough, Collector; W. M. Griswold, Secretary; E. A. Chamberlin, Treasurer.

The Council is one of many similar councils of secret organization, extending nearly all over the United States, organized for the purpose of mutual insurance on the assessment plan, each member paying, according to age. Upon the death of a member in good standing, the heirs are paid from the fund raised by the assessment the sum of $3,000.

It also has a social interest for which pro-



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motion its stated council meetings are held. Besides its assessments, each council collects its quarterly dues for defraying its running expenses and creating a fund from which each member is entitled to not less than $1 per week in case of sickness.

On the 8th day of June, 1867, the following citizens of Cuyahoga Falls—L. W. Loomis, I. N. Reid, G. M. Patterson, Amos Wills, W. H. Shaffer, D. Shumway, M. V. Burt, R. M. Hinman, W. H. Carloss and B. B. Tremblin—former soidiers of the late war, met for the purpose of organizing a Post of the Grand Army, and signed an application for a charter which was forwarded to the headquarters of the then Eighteenth District, at Cleveland. On the evening of July 5, 1867, they met and were regularly mustered in by Col. George L. Childs, District Commander. The names of Josiah Brown, A. S. Emerson, J. H. Shewey were added to the charter list.

The officers elected at this meeting for one year were A. S. Emerson, Post Commander; R. H. Hinman, Senior Vice Commander; D. Shumway, Junior Vice Commander; B. B. Tremblin, Post Adjt.; L. W. Loomis, Post Quartermaster; W. H. Shaffer, Surgeon; G. M. Patterson, Chaplain.

The name chosen for the Post was Eadie (Post No. 232), in honor of the Eadie boys—John, James and Henry—who lost their lives as soldiers during the rebellion. The number was afterward changed to No. 37.

The first meetings were held in the old Temperance Hall, but in a few weeks the Post made arrangements to occupy the hall in the Loomis Block with the I. O. G. T.

The organization grew rapidly during the years up to 1870. In that year the Post had increased from fourteen members to over one hundred and twenty-five. But in the year 1869, it pleased the National Headquarters to introduce a new system known as the "Three Grades"—(1st) recruit; (2d) soldier; (3d) veteran. For soldiers, this system did not work well. In consequence, recruiting about stopped, members became delinquent, and, finally, in December, 1873, the old Post ceased to exist. While it flourished, no member that belonged to it need be ashamed of its work. They collected, outside of the regular fees and dues, from the years 1867 to 1873, about $1,200, and used the same for charitable purposes. They took care of their own sick and poor; they buried their own dead, and helped to establish the Soldiers' Orphan Home. Many a strange soldier was sent on his way rejoicing through the kindness of the comrades of Eadie Post. The last work they did was one of practical benefit to Cuyahoga Falls, the donating of the last $100 in the treasury to establish the free reading room, which is an honor to Cuyahoga Falls.

In March, 1880, there met in the office of George Paul, a number of the old members of the G. A. R. and old soldiers, and signed an application for a new charter. The meeting for organization was held March 17, 1880, in the old Temperance Hall, and the Post was duly organized by Judge L. C. Williamson and comrades from Buckley, of Akron. Twenty-six members were regularly mustered in.

The officers elected from the charter list for the first year ending January 1, 1881, were W. O. Beebe, P. C.; J. A. Ramp, Sr. V. C.; H. Ingals, Jr. V. C.; C. T. Parks, Adjt.; J. C. Reid, Q. M.; G. M. Patterson, O. D.; M. H. Diffendorf, O. G.; W. S. Hough, Surg.; J. A. Craffts, Chaplain; H. Steele, Sgt. M.; M. C. Tifft, Q. M. Sgt.; George Paul, Dept. Aid de Camp.

The old name and old number was adopted, "Eadie Post, No. 37, Department of Ohio."

Since April 1, 1880, the Post has occupied a lodge-room in Apollo Hall block. The Post has steadily increased in the last year, having now about fifty members, good and efficient officers, and well-attended meetings. In fact its future never was brighter than at present. There is but one grade; the object is fraternity, charity and loyalty. Since the re-organization, the Post has lost by death one of our most valued members, Adjt. W. J. Patterson, a brave soldier, and the most efficient Adjutant that has occupied that office since the Post was established in Cuyahoga Falls. The death roll as near as is known since 1877, of the Post is John Williams, Christopher Post, Frederick Bethel, Frank Brainard, William Cooper, A. H. Goble and William J. Patterson.

In 1812, Kelsey & Wilcox built a dam across the Cuyahoga River at the place in Cuyahoga Falls where the railroad bridge crosses it. At this point they erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill. These were the first in the village. After the war with Great Britain of 1812–15, the property was purchased by Stow & Wetmore, and an oil-mill built.

It is well known that, at an early day, there was a portage or carrying-place between the waters of the Cuyahoga and those of the Tuscarawas used by the Indians and traders to transport their canoes and peltries within the present Summit County. This portage was an important path, even after the country was occupied by the whites. At a point on this carrying-place was erected by the United States Government a military post, and what was called a "navy yard," and supplies were gathered here for their maintenance. These were drawn from as far south as Chillicothe, being brought up to the head-waters of the Muskingum and conveyed overland to the Cuyahoga. William Wetmore was appointed Commissary of this post, and all the lumber necessary to supply the wants of the Government at the station was supplied by the saw-mill at the "old village," near, as we have seen, where the railroad bridge crosses the river.

In the course of time it was discovered that a "power" existed farther down the river much to be preferred to the one which had thus been improved; so the last named gentlemen commenced in April, 1825, to make improvements at the latter place. William Wetmore, Jr., acting for Stow & Wetmore, gathered thirty men from the surrounding country, who were set to work to construct a dam where the upper one now stands. This was finished in June following. Here was erected a grist-mill, also a saw-mill and an oil-mill. As the erection of this dam flooded the one above, the mills first built were taken down.

In 1830, Stow & Wetmores (the father of the latter was then dead) built a paper-mill upon the east side of the river. The first sheet of paper was run off on the 8th of December of that year. Previous to this, the tannery, now occupied by C. Kittleberger, was erected.

"On the 1st day of April, 1825," writes Henry Wetmore, "Brother William and I came to what is now the village of Cuyahoga Falls from the banks of Silver Lake, in the township of Stow. We cut away the alders on the bank of the river, where Israel James' flouring-mill was afterward erected, to take a look at the river, and the wild scenery on each side. The next day Father came to line out the 210 acres which were subsequently the Stow Township part of the village, and to take a level of the fall of the river, to ascertain the height of the dam he was to build. All around was an unbroken forest. On the 30th of April we had a house up, and a goodly number of men employed in cutting and hewing timber for our dam and saw-mill, flour and linseed oil mill, all of which were built in the year 1825–26.

"In December we completed our paper-mill, it being the first mill in the State to make paper by the method of gathering the pulp on a cylinder. There were three or four small hand mills in Ohio which made paper with seives by dipping up the pulp and shaking it. Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Conn., was our partner, under the firm name of Stow & Wetmores. In March, 1837, I sold out my interest in the firm to Mr. Stow. Since then the destroying hand of time and decay wore out the paper-mill frame and timbers, and it was pulled down. Some fiend burned the flouring-mill, and the oil-mill was discontinued for want of seed to stock it.

"In 1836, a gentleman came to Cuyahoga Falls to locate in business. He liked the place much, but he had heard of a place called Chicago, and he would go and see it before locating. On his return, he said Cuyahoga Falls was doing the most business, and would always continue to do so; so he located here!"

While Stow & Wetmores, in 1825, were constructing their dam and building their mills as before mentioned, Henry Newberry was engaged in making improvements in the lower part of the present village. What is now Turner, Parks & Co.'s dam was built by him during that year. The next year he erected on the west side of the river a saw-mill, and on the east side an oil-mill. The latter was carried away by a flood in 1832, but a new mill was immediately put up, and was used by E. N. Sill and Ogden Wetmore. It was afterward sold to John Rumrill, who disposed of it to Prentiss Dow, the latter converting it into a paper-mill. Dow ran it in company with Rumrill, under the firm name of Dow, Rumrill & Co. This partnership was closed after a time, and then run by P. & G. Dow. The building was finally removed.

The first woolen factory in Cuyahoga Falls was erected near where are now the shops of Turner, Vaughn & Taylor. This factory was burned—the *incendiary* was spontaneous combustion. There was an oil-mill which was run by Penfield & Starr, adjoining the woolen fac-

tory at the time of its destruction, which was saved ; but this has "gone where the woodbine twineth." In 1834, a foundry and trip-hammer shop was built by Mr. Vaughn, on the south side of what is now the stone bridge, where the saw-mill stands ; but this was burned and never rebuilt. Just south of this was a carriage-shop carried on by Isaac Lewis. The building was afterward changed to a paper-mill, and run by George E. Clarke in company with his nephew, Seymour ; but like others of its class, it, too, has passed away. In 1834, Ogden Wetmore and B. R. Manchester built a foundry and machine-shop near where the brick paper-mill now stands. They ran the foundry for about two years, when Manchester's place was taken by L. W. Butler. In 1835, the machine-shop was leased by the Messrs. Bill, who afterward purchased the property and used it until 1843, when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1845, the Messrs. Bill put up a brick building for a foundry and machine-shop, but, for the purpose of renting it to J. M. Smith & Co. for a paper-mill, they erected a small shop on the other side of the street for their own use. The lease of this company was for ten years, but, before its expiration, they were succeeded by Harrison & Hanford, who purchased the property and added to it till it became what was known as the Empire Mill. This came into the hands of Hanford Brothers, who ran it until 1872, when it burned down. The Messrs. Bill took into copartnership James Chamberlain, and their shops were run for several years under the firm name of Bill & Chamberlain. To accommodate their increasing business they removed the shops first built, and put up large buildings opposite the Empire Mill. There were some changes in the proprietorship from time to time, but the shops were kept running until the fire of 1872, when they disappeared with all their contents. A paper-mill, built by T. L. Miller, once stood on the east side of the canal. This was run by steam. It was subsequently occupied by Caleb Howard, but fell into decay and was taken down. Among the "ancient institutions" of Cuyahoga Falls was a distillery. A portion of the buildings connected with it afterward were appropriated by the Taylor Wire Cloth Company. The "deadly worm" has long since disappeared.

A lard oil and candle factory was started in Cuyahoga Falls in 1842, by George A. Stanley and Henry Holbrook, in the first building north of what is now the covered bridge on the west side ; but the enterprise was soon abandoned. Among other early industries undertaken, but which was of short continuance, was a starch factory, by Birdsey Booth, at the spring on the bank of the river, near the present mill of Mr. Hinde. Another one was by G. & I. L'Hommedieu, near the depot, a sandpaper and glue factory, under the management of Mr. Smith. Still another was a pump factory, on the east side, carried on by R. S. Williams. In 1852, there were in the village three paper-mills, two oil-mills, two forges, one webbing factory, one fork, hoe and tool factory, three machine-shops one saw-mill, one fork and hoe factory, two grist-mills, one flax factory and one shovel factory.

In 1854, Cuyahoga Falls had three paper-mills in operation, and another in process of erection. They consumed 675 tons of the raw material, making 525 tons of paper annually. In them were employed eighty persons. They consumed $9,000 worth of chemicals and colors annually. There were two oil-mills, consuming 16,000 bushels of seed annually, making 30,000 gallons of oil. There was one forge for manufacturing car-axles, consuming from six to seven hundred tons of pig-metal, and making about five hundred and fifty tons of axles annually. The establishment employed from twenty to twenty-five men. There were three foundries and machine-shops. One of them consumed from 300 to 400 tons of stock, manufacturing about $75,000 worth of machinery annually, and affording constant employment to about thirty men. There was also a steel-fork manufactory, which turned out, on an average, 100,000 forks annually, consuming twenty tons of cast-steel, and employing from fifteen to twenty hands ; one shovel-factory, which made six dozen shovels daily ; one grist-mill, one tool-factory, two tanneries, one ashery, two flax-mills, and one distillery, as previously mentioned. This last-mentioned "institution" consumed 75,000 bushels of grain annually, making 30,000 gallons of high-wines. It furnished food for 3,000 hogs, "and *drink* for ten times that number."

In 1876, there were in operation within the corporation one foundry, one rolling-mill, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, a rivet-factory and

clay-mill, a wire-factory, wire-weaving works, a large foundry and machine-shop, a small machine-shop and town-clock factory, two paper-mills, another partly erected, an extensive sewer-pipe factory, two potteries, a planing-mill, a tannery, a tow-bagging mill and a tile-factory.

Having thus briefly outlined the rise and progress of the manufacturing industries of Cuyahoga Falls, many of which "were, but are not," the attention of the reader is asked while we recount the story of such as are now in existence.

The buildings of the Variety Iron Works of Turner, Vaughn & Taylor consist of the main building, 36x74 feet; an L-shaped attachment, 32x76 feet; and a wing, 36x72 feet—each containing two stories and a basement. The first shop upon the place where these buildings stand was used by a man by the name of Kelley as a chair-factory. Mr. Lawson used it for the same purpose for some time afterward. This was replaced by one built by Vaughn, Hunt & Co., which was removed to give place to the Variety Iron Works, founded in 1856, by the firm of Turner, Parks & Co. Mr. Parks and Mr. Wetmore afterward retired. The remaining members were succeeded by Turner, Parks & Taylor, and the latter, in 1879, by Turner, Vaughn & Taylor, the present proprietors. The buildings of this firm are equipped with the most perfect machinery known in all the departments of iron and wood working, operated by water, aggregating seventy-five-horse power. The specialties of this house are improved steam engines, grain-cleaning machinery, mill-gearing, wire-working machinery and clay-grinding machines, which latter article is patented by this firm. They constructed all the wire-drawing machinery of the extensive Cleveland Rolling-Mills, and have made machinery for every wire-mill in the United States, with but a single exception, and are now superintending the erection of similar machinery in England. In addition to the leading products enumerated above, they also manufacture steam, hydraulic and screw presses for sewer-pipe, paper-mill, flour-mill and clay-mill machinery, iron and brass castings in great variety to order; Russia, sheet and galvanized iron and zinc screens, light cast-iron pipe for heating by steam, flange-pipe, etc. They have also facilities for sawing every description of lumber to order, and for grinding flour, feed, etc., for customers as required.

The Falls Wire Manufacturing Company are located in Cuyahoga Falls, on the bank of the Cuyahoga River. The main building is of brick, 40x85 feet, three stories and a basement, with a wing 30x55 feet, well supplied with improved modern machinery and appurtenances for the production of every grade of iron and steel wire. The production of this article, in all its forms and sizes, furnishes an interesting sight to the curiosity-seeker. Regarded as a prominent article of commerce, entering largely as it does into a variety of industrial pursuits, its manufacture forms no insignificant item in the manufactures of the village. The works were first known as the Falls Wire Mill, operated by the Falls Wire Company, a stock company organized in 1873, for the manufacture of iron wire. This company was succeeded by the Falls Wire Manufacturing Company, organized in 1879, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000. The waters of the Cuyahoga River furnish the power (65-horse-power), to turn the machinery. There is here produced annually over one thousand tons of the various sizes of finished wire. The trade of this company is principally in the West. They make a specialty of wire for fine purposes, such as spring-wire for woven-wire mattresses, the extra grades of tinned wire, and broom and binder wire. On the evening of March 31, 1881, since the foregoing was written, these works were largely destroyed by fire. They will, however, be immediately rebuilt, with but a few weeks' interruption of the business of the company.

The peculiar adaptability of the clay deposits of Summit County for the manufacture of pottery has been spoken of in another chapter. Ohio stoneware has acquired an extensive reputation. The Cuyahoga Falls Stoneware Factory was founded about eighteen years ago by the firm of Thomas & Harris. Thomas Brothers are the present proprietors. The building occupied by this company is a two-story structure, 36x120 feet in size, and is furnished with a complete and thorough outfit of machinery especially adapted to the manufacture of the line of articles turned out, consisting of churns, butters, pans, Dutch pots, jugs, preserve jars, fruit jars with label tops, covers, stove tubes, etc. The capacity of the factory is upward of 300,000 gallons per annum, valued at not less

than $15,000, the demand for which is principally in the States of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. Their manufactory is on the corner of Main and Broad streets.

At the corner of Front and Portage streets is the business house of L. W. Loomis. It was founded in 1864, under the firm name of Loomis & Co., with L. W. Loomis, H. E. Loomis, and Smith & Harington, of New York, as partners. Since 1868, it has been under the sole control and management of L. W. Loomis. A specialty of this house is the manufacture of tinware, for which purpose a large force is employed. A number of wagons are kept on the road disposing of the manufactured stock.

The clay banks of Summit County are universally acknowledged to be superior to any in the United States for the manufacture of sewer pipe and similar articles, and the class of goods manufactured here have a national reputation. The value of these immense deposits of clay is estimated at nearly $2,000,000 a year, and, as the variety and extent of these important articles of commerce is continually on the increase, without any perceptible diminution of the raw material, there can scarcely be a limit to this great and important source of wealth and prosperity. At Cuyahoga Falls, the manufacture of sewer pipe is extensively carried on by George C. Germain. The works now conducted by him were founded in 1865, by Lewis, Fosdick & Camp, and, after passing through a number of changes in proprietorship, came into the possession of James H. Cooke in 1877. Mr. Cooke has since died. The trade has considerably increased, and now extends all over the United States from Maine to Minnesota. Mr. Germain occupies a spacious and commodious building four stories in height, covering an area of 40x180 feet, with convenient yards adjacent. The works are located on the banks of the Cuyahoga River, where they have water-power equivalent to eighty horses, using one sixty horse-power and one twenty horse-power wheel. The works are supplied with the most approved and latest styles of machinery, and appliances especially adapted to this branch of industry, and for capacity, extent and general excellence of appointments, as well as for superiority of productions, will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the State. He turns out every variety of straight, bent, elbow, slant and branch pipe, with elbows, angles, ring joints and sockets of a superior quality. The pipe is vitrified by the chemical action of salt while in the process of burning, which renders it impervious to the action of steam, gas and acids, and is particularly noticeable for fine finish, durability and uniformity. On the site of these works there once stood an oil-mill, built by Cyrus Prentiss. It was afterward used by Henry Wetmore to make linseed oil, till 1863, when it gave place to the works before mentioned.

The Cuyahoga Paper Company was organized in 1875. Their first building occupied was the one built for a grist-mill by Yockey, Vantine & Co. This mill was run for the manufacture of flour for some years; but was finally purchased by J. M. Smith & Co., and changed to a paper mill. Soon after, it was burned down. Another mill was immediately erected in its place, which was run by Harrison & Hanford, until that one was also burned to the ground. Again it was built, and used by the gentlemen last mentioned, until bought by the Cuyahoga Paper Company. This company went into possession in 1875. The last-named firm was organized by Robert R. Peebles, George Dow and George Sacket, for the purpose of manufacturing wrapping and colored papers, the latter article being used for posters, handbills and tobacco labels principally. In 1879, Mr. Dow and Mr. Sacket retired, and J. M. Loeser, A. S. Deutsch and S. Levi entered the firm. They occupy a number of buildings on the banks of the river, which are supplied with improved machinery, especially adapted to this branch of business. The capacity of the mills are 8,000 pounds a day. The motive power of the works is supplied by steam, and the water of the river.

One of the largest and most complete manufacturing establishments of its kind in the United States, is that of P. H. Standish, devoted to the production of chains and chain machinery, and wrought saddlery hardware of every description. These works were established at this place in 1878, and comprise at the lower works one main building 30x50 feet, three stories in height; one blacksmith-shop 30x75 feet, and one 20x100 feet; a building 16x35 feet, used as a japanning and trimming department, and a coke shed 28x30 feet. The upper works consist of one main building 50x200 feet, with two additions, one 50x30 feet, the other 20x50 feet. All of the buildings are thoroughly

equipped with most perfect and complete machinery, much of which is of Mr. Standish's own invention, and protected by letters patent from the United States Government. Water-power, equivalent to 100 horses, supplies the motive power required. The leading productions of these works are every description of harness coil, agricultural and wagon chains and chain machinery, patent wrought swivels, rings, hooks, lap rings, lap links, S-hooks, dees, tees, staples, snaps, clips, finch buckles, japanned harness rings, buckles, etc. The demand for these articles is principally in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Fort Wayne, Evansville, and in fact all over the United States. Mr. Standish came to Cuyahoga Falls from St. Louis.

The attention of farmers throughout the country has of late years been called to the importance and the advantages of a thorough system of underdrainage by means of drain tile, and it has been demonstrated that for sloughs and swampy places this system is no longer an experiment, but an absolute necessity for profitable and practical agricultural and horticultural purposes. Underdrainage, when good tile are used, is a *permanent* and valuable imment, and the old adage that "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is as applicable to this case as to any other. The Cuyahoga Falls Drain Tile are made from a very superior quality of potters' clay, the same which has obtained a national reputation in the manufacture of the celebreted Akron Sewer Pipe, and it is admitted to be the best clay in the United States for this and similar purposes. The tile are smooth, strong, well made and well burned. The firm of Camp & Babb first engaged in the manufacture of these tile, but the works are now owned by H. B. Camp. They occupy two spacious buildings, one 42x70, and one 24x60, supplied with all the requisite machinery, operated by a 120-horse-power engine. They manufacture, in addition to a superior quality of drain tile, roofing tile, building blocks and a variety of other products of a similar description. The building blocks are a recent innovation and invention, and a specialty manufactured by no other house. They are square blocks made hollow, and possess many advantages for building purposes over the ordinary brick. They are made from the same material as the drain tile. The demand for roofing tile is principally in the East, and for drain tile at the present time principally in Northern Ohio, although as its merits and advantages become known, the demand is extending through other States. The yearly products of these works are about $10,000 in value.

The planing-mill and factory of Snyder & Blood occupies two spacious and conveniently-arranged buildings—one 36x70, and one 80x36, furnished with planing machines, door, sash and blind machinery of the most approved styles and designs, and all the tools, appliances and machinery pertaining to this branch of industry. The power used at their factories is one thirty-five-horse-power engine and boiler; and their yearly business, which amounts to not less than $30,000, is principally derived from Summit and adjoining counties. The house was founded in 1876, by the present proprietors.

The manufacture of rivets is becoming quite an important industry in this country, and has grown very rapidly within the last few years, especially in the West, where manufacturing of every description is constantly assuming greater proportions, thus bringing into active and augmenting demand the thousand and one items in the shape of material entering into the construction of mechanical appliances and apparatus. One of these items of importance—as necessary to manufacturers generally as nails to the house-builder—is the article of rivets. There are in the United States several large establishments engaged in this branch of industry, but in no one of them are goods turned out superior to those produced by the Falls Rivet Company.

This concern went into operation in the year 1873. The works, first used as a flouring-mill and sash, door and blind factory, are fully provided with ingeniously devised labor-saving machinery of the most approved mechanism, and thus they are enabled to produce first-class goods with the utmost economy practicable. They use the best Norway iron exclusively in their manufactures, and employ thoroughly experienced workmen. Their marked success in this enterprise is measurably attributable to the high standard of excellence attained by their product, and they are determined to allow none to surpass them in the style, finish and quality of their work. Among their manifest advantages is that of favorable location, as regards

supplying the Western trade, inasmuch as they can reach the Western markets six days in advance of Boston. Their rivets are regarded as "standard" throughout the West, and are shipped as far East as Syracuse, N. Y. There are several large users of these goods in Akron, such as the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, and Aultman, Miller & Company.

The Falls Rivet Company was recently incorporated under the State law, with a capital of $100,000. They are working a full force of men, in the manufacture of all kinds and styles of iron rivets, both block and tinned, including carriage, block, machine, tire, hame, belt, coopers' and wagon box, riveting burrs, wagon and hinge nails. They guarantee every pound of their goods to be of the best quality. Special-sized or shaped goods in their line of manufacture are made to order on short notice, and at the lowest prices.

The factory of this company is a commodious two-story building, situated on the east side of the river, and is supplied with abundant water and steam power, together with every requisite convenience and appliance for the rapid production of the goods made here.

C. Kittleberger's tannery was established a number of years ago by the present proprietor, whose business since that time has steadily increased. The tannery building proper, is 60x50 feet in size, containing two floors; and the currying building, which is also two stories, covers an area of 24x48. Both buildings are thoroughly equipped with all the necessary machinery and appliances, and one sixteen-horse-power engine supplies the motive power required. Mr. Kittleberger manufactures and carries in stock every variety of calf, kip, upper and harness leather, making a specialty of the latter article, in which line he has established a wide-spread reputation. He is at all times prepared to pay cash for hides and pelts at the very highest market rates. His trade, which amounts to nearly $20,000 per annum, extends both East and West, and the products of this tannery meet with a ready sale in all parts of the United States.

The flouring-mill of Turner, Vaughn & Taylor, was first built for a planing-mill by Henry Newberry, and was run by him in company with Henry A. Sill. It was soon after leased by Penfield & Starr, who changed it into a paper-mill. It afterward passed into the hands of Henry Wetmore, who, in company with a man named Wright, ran it for a time. But it passed again into Mr. Newberry's hands, who removed the paper machinery and changed it to a grist-mill, for which purpose it is still occupied. It does custom work.

Buildings were first erected upon the dam of what is known as the Chuckery Company, in the south part of the village, for making shovels, forks, etc. These buildings were slight and soon went to decay. They came, finally, into the hands of John Hinde, who rebuilt them and employed them in making rope and twine. He afterward changed them into a mill for making coarse bagging. The manufactory is now closed.

The Improved Barber and Dental Chair Company, of Cuyahoga Falls, manufactures L. W. Boys' improved quadruple motion revolving barber and dental chairs. The President of the company is H. M. Stanley; the Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Reeve; the Superintendent, L. W. Boys. The last named, after several years of close application to the matter of inventing a barber and dental chair, at length produced the one now being manufactured by this company.

The Blakeslee Manufacturing Company has works on the west side of the river. The company manufactures machine-forged nuts, bridge and tank rivets, forged nut machines, heading machines for heading rivets, track bolts, plow bolts and square or hexagon head bolts.

The grist-mill known as James' Mill, was built for and run as an oil-mill. It is now owned by B. F. Thompson, and stands on the west side of the river. Mr. James, many years ago, purchased the mill and repaired it. He ran it until July, 1880, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor. The mill does custom work and has two run of stone.

The rolling-mill and forge near by were long the property of Israel James. They are now run by Robert Turner.

The Taylor Wire Cloth Company which manufactured, for several years, all kinds of wire cloth, riddles, seives and wire goods generally, was incorporated under the Ohio laws, in February, 1874. It is not now operating as a manufacturing company. The pottery of Holloway & Hoots, formerly a glue factory, is no longer engaged in the manufacture of stoneware.

In concluding this sketch of the manufactures of Cuyahoga Falls, it may be said that although its romantic and beautiful surroundings have given to this locality a wide-spread reputation as a pleasure resort, its various industrial and manufacturing establishments, have contributed in a more practical manner to its fame.

There are many industries in the village besides its manufactories, deserving mention, at least, in a sketch of the "Cuyahoga Falls of to-day." The following may be noted:

Agricultural Implements—Jones & Howe.

Attorneys at Law—J. C. Castle, Charles Fillius, E. C. Ruggles.

Bakers—F. Link, Fred Ikins.

Bank—International Bank.

Billiards—Hoyt & James, M. Deafendorf.

Book Binders—A. R. Knox, John H. Brainerd.

Books and Stationery—F. S. Heath & Co., H. F. Bannard.

Boots and Shoes—John Cook, George Hanson, Henry Plum.

Builders—Harvey Snyder.

Carriage Makers—W. A. Allen & Co., Clayton & Reid.

Cigar Manufacturers—T. J. Francisco.

Clothing—H. E. Howard.

Coal and Wood—W. M. Griswold, Phillip Thomas, Thomas Brothers.

Dentist—A. B. Curtiss.

Dress Making—Mrs. Charles Dow, Mrs. Alice Dow, Miss Hurley.

Druggists—F. S. Heath & Co., H. F. Bannard.

Dry Goods—I. A. Mather, O. B. Beebe & Co., Groves, Quilty & Co.

Furniture—S. Brown.

Grocers—A. Patterson, J. H. Byrne, P. L. Norton, Isaac Lewis & Son, L. D. Williams, Jones Brothers, G. L'Hommedieu, J. L'Hommedieu.

Harness and Saddles—Ezra Saxe, H. Avery.

Job Printing—E. O. Knox, F. H. Duffy.

Livery Stables—C. H. & W. Moon, A. L. Gilbert, Jr., W. M. Post.

Lumber—Harvey Snyder.

Marble Works—Wiemer Brothers.

Meat Markets—S. D. Tifft, Andrew Porter, Briese & Martin.

Restaurant—G. Bitterman.

Merchant Tailor—Augustus Seidshlag.

Millinery—George A. Brock, Annie Donnelly.

Photographer—Henry L. Shumway.

Physicians—T. F. Heath, G. C. Upson, W. S. Hough, A. H. Bill, H. W. Carter.

Undertaker—S. Brown.

Wagon Makers—Clayton & Reid, Allen & Co.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry—O. B. Carr, C. M. Hibbard.

House and Sign Painters—Alfred Letts, Sames Hogarth.

Insurance Agents—William Southmayd, W. A. Hanford, Dr. T. F. Heath, A. H. Bill.

Village Express—W. M. Griswold.

Barbers—David Berkhimer, L. W. Boys, H. W. Johns, F. Ransom.

Blacksmiths—Joseph Jones, S. Loveland, H. McKay.

Crockery and Glass Ware—L. W. Loomis.

Stoves and Tinware—G. J. Parks, L. W. Loomis.

Coopers—Jacob Weidner, Andrew Schmidt, David Hawn.

Hardware—G. J. Parks.

Hotels—Perry House, Bouys House, Glen House.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP — ITS EARLY HISTORY — PHYSICAL FEATURES — COMING OF THE WHITES — INCIDENTS — PIONEER INDUSTRIES — RELIGIOUS — EDUCATIONAL — STATISTICS, ETC.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP comprises twenty-five square miles of territory, and was included in an immense grant by King Charles II of England, in A. D. 1665, to the State of Connecticut, of which a large portion now comprises the State of Ohio. All that portion of the grant not included in the State of Connecticut was, in 1786, released to the United States, except that included in the following boundary: North by the parallel of 42° 2′, east by the western line of Pennsylvania, south by forty-first degree of north latitude, and west by a line 82° 55′, west longitude. This tract, the "Connecticut Western Reserve," was laid off into townships five miles square, and numbered from south to north, beginning on the forty-first degree north as a base, and the ranges to succeed each other by increasing numbers westward, the Pennsylvania line being taken as a starting point. Northampton, being fifty miles west from Pennsylvania and ten miles north from the forty-first parallel, took its place as Range 11 and Town 3. That portion of Northampton lying east of the Cuyahoga River was held and occupied by the Indian tribes till the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, when it was ceded by them to the United States, and in May, 1801, the State of Connecticut also ceded to the United States its jurisdiction over this territory, and the President, John Adams, by patent, conveyed it back to the Governor for the use of the grantees of that State. Thus the title was passed from the Indians and through the several Governments, to secure its validity, and was then sold by the State of Connecticut to what was known as the Connecticut Land Company, which secured to them about four million acres, at a cost of $1,200,000, averaging 30 cents per acre. This company then conveyed its title to the lands to John Morgan, Jonathan Brace and John Caldwell, to hold in trust for the proprietors, and they lived to sell or dispose of all the land, and thus closed their trust. Those wishing to purchase would pay over their money and take certificates, which were numbered and drawn by lottery, but the book of drafts, in which the account of these drawings was kept, is not received as legal evidence, yet it is upon this that all the titles to lands are based, as shown by the records of our Trumbull County. In this Book of Drafts is found Town 3, Range 11 (Northampton), as the seventeenth draft, and thus passed to the ownership of W. Billings, Oliver P. Holden, Solomon Stodard, Jr., John Stodard, Daniel Wright, Joseph Pratt, Luther Loomis, David King, John Levitt, Jr., Ebenezer King, Jr., Timothy Phelps and Fidelio King.

This township was first included within the limits of Washington County, with its seat of justice at Marietta. It afterward belonged to Jefferson County, with its county seat at Steubenville, next to Trumbull County, erected in the year 1800, with its Court of Quarter Sessions (similar to our Common Pleas), under the Territorial Governor, St. Clair, located in Warren. It next passed, in 1808, under the jurisdiction of Portage County, with county-seat at Ravenna, and finally became one of the sixteen townships of Summit County, in 1840, with its seat of justice at Akron.

The outline boundary of Northampton as other townships along the Cuyahoga River, was completed by a surveying party of thirteen men sent out from Connecticut in 1797, but its resurvey into quarter-section lots was made by a party under John Stodard some time after, and it is said that, in their journey to this place, they bought at Buffalo a 15-gallon keg of French brandy to be used in the work, which may account for the irregular lines and erroneous metes and bounds in the survey. As the brandy became exhausted before the township was completed, part of the men were sent back for a fresh supply, and while they were absent, those remaining put in their time laying out a village plat in the northeast corner of Lot 26, now

* Contributed by William Prior.

owned by James Harrington and Amos L. Rice. This was a "village on paper," nothing more. The lots of this township were numbered from north to south, commencing on the east side, and were intended to contain 160 acres each, but owing to causes before referred to, and perhaps some others, they frequently overrun from 5 to 40 acres, while others fell short. The south tier of lots were of full length, but only a few rods in width, and were called a "gore."

Of the aboriginal six nations occupying territory east of the Cuyahoga River, the fierce and warlike tribe of Tawas controlled Northampton, except that part west of the river, which was occupied by the remnant of Mingoes, of whom the celebrated Logan had been chief, with their town near the west line of the township, and a fort and earthwork for defense just over in Bath. Within a radius of half a mile are numerous mounds as large as fifty or sixty feet in circumference, and from five to ten feet high, which are overgrown with large trees. Another fortification opposite this, and on the east side of the river containing one-half an acre, is in the center of a cultivated field, and now nearly obliterated by the frequent turnings of the plowshare. Another is at a place where Hales and Furnace run from the west, with banks nearly a hundred feet high, approach so closely as to form a sliding ridge, so that but one person can be admitted at a time, thence diverging to several rods in width, terminating in banks too high for ascent. In this plat are holes arranged in a square, and about ten feet from each other, which seem to have been used for cisterns or store-rooms, and are nearly filled with dirt. To the south of this and near its narrowest point are the remains of a breastwork over eighty feet in length, with an inside moat. The engineering skill displayed in the location and construction of these fortifications for defense, is unquestionably of a high order for savages. In the forest near where Yellow Creek crosses under the canal, is an extensive Indian or pre-historic burying-ground, covered with full-grown trees, and from its numerous graves must have been the final resting-place of an immense population. Specimens of earthern dishes have been taken from their graves, but the early date of the ancient race that peopled these regions is lost and forgotten. We have evidences of existence, which proves they were numerous and the fortifications show their warlike character. Their burial mounds hand down to coming generations an evidence that they wished to perpetuate a memory of names and deeds. But of that nothing now remains. "Their history is unwritten and they themselves forgotten and unknown."

It was to these fortifications in Northampton that, in the summer of 1780, Capt. Samuel Brady, commander of a company of rangers from Chartier Creek, Penn., pursued a band of warriors who had crossed over into that State, committing depredations, murder and plunder. Retreating back to their defenses, they here received the attack, when a fierce and bloody battle ensued. With forces largely outnumbering his own, they defeated him and put his men to flight. Singling out Brady and leaving all the rest, he was hotly pursued till he arrived at the Cuyahoga River in Franklin, just north of where the bridge now stands, on the Ravenna road. Here, to hem him in, they closed round, and with loud shouts of triumph they thought their prisoner safe. Perpendicular rocks here form both banks of the river, with a chasm twenty-two feet across. With a bound impelled by the energy of despair and the certainty of death for failure, he cleared the abyss and gained the opposite bank, and, while his pursuers were hunting a place to cross, he ran to a little lake, called "Brady's Lake" to this day, and sunk his body under the surface of the water, where he remained, breathing through a hollow weed, until his enemies abandoned the search, when he made his escape.

A celebrated Tawa chieftain lived here, called by the Indians Stig-wan-ish, and, by the whites, Seneca. He was a fine athletic specimen, tall, dignified, and of pleasing address; could swing a robe over his shoulders as gracefully as an oriental prince. In youth, he had been addicted to habits of intemperance, and, in a drunken tantrum, had attempted to kill his squaw, but, missing her, sunk his tomahawk into the head of his favorite papoose, which was lashed to her back. This sobered him, and he afterward drank only cider and wine very sparingly. Stigwanish was civil and friendly, had two beautiful squaws for wives, and lived in his wigwam until the whites built him a block-house on the river to protect him from his enemies. Indians remained here on friendly terms with the whites, except when

crazed with "fire-water," until 1812, when on the breaking-out of war, they joined the British. Only five of them ever after returned, and those formed a camp in the great bend of the river, where Capt. Mills, of Portage County, with his Indian haters and hunters, attacked and fired upon them in the night, killing four of the five. The other one escaped, and was the "last of the Tawas" in Northampton.

Indian Wilson was notorious for drunkenness, and when in that condition was ugly. Returning one day from Hudson, where he got "cockazy," as the Indians called it, he stopped in a house where he found a woman and two little children alone. Seizing them by the hair, he flourished his scalping-knife as if intending to take their scalps, and, after frightening them to his heart's content, left. Soon after, came in Williams, who was brought up at Indian Wheeling. He was without education, and the only things he had ever learned thoroughly were to love his gun and hate the Indian. This Williams called at that house soon after the Indian left, and, hearing the woman's story, he went out with his gun, and the Indian was not heard from for years, when Williams owned to having shot him as he was crossing the marsh stream on a log, from which he fell, and Williams then pushed him down into the soft muck far as he could reach with his gun. Another one of a similar ugly disposition lived in this township, who frequently boasted of his success in killing palefaces. The ninety-nine notches cut in the handle of his tomahawk represented, he said, the number he had scalped and killed, but he would not feel satisfied till one more was added. He, too, "came up missing," and Williams used to say significantly that some one else would have to cut the hundredth notch for the Indian himself.

The eastern part of this township is gently rolling or level, while the western is very broken and hilly with deep ravines coursing their way down to the Cuyahoga River, which flows across the whole breadth of the township from south to north in a line nearly parallel with its western boundary. Intersected by the eastern line is Mud Brook Pond from which a stream, by the same name flows south, then southwest, across that corner of the township, and becomes a tributary to the river at Old Portage. The soil along the river valley is exceeding rich and fertile, producing crops of corn equal to any other lands of Ohio, but some portions of the uplands are sterile. The most valuable timber is oak, of which the forests produced the greatest abundance and of excellent quality. The other varieties were beech, maple, hickory, ash and elm, with more limited quantities of black-walnut, butternut and whitewood.

Northampton at its settlement was a dense wilderness peopled only by Indians, and infested with wild animals. The first white man who settled here was Simeon Prior, with his wife and ten children. They were from Westfield River, near Northampton, Mass., and landed at Cleveland, from an open boat, in July, 1802, the year Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union. Cleveland was then but a hamlet of log cabins. Mr. Prior then came to Hudson which had been settled two years earlier. He left the family here until the new home was hunted up in the woods. A log cabin was built on east part of Lot 25, in Northampton, and in August the family moved in. Simeon Prior purchased 400 acres, of which one lot—No. 19—is still owned by his descendants and heirs. Lot 33, now owned by D. G. Myers, was also a part of this original purchase. Their nearest neighbors were at Hudson, six miles distant, with no roads, no conveniences, no comforts; they were compelled to be self-reliant and dependent on their own resources. Meal made from corn pounded fine on a stump, was the material from which bread was made mixed with water, salted and baked on a split shingle before the open fire. Their meat was the flesh of deer, bears and turkeys killed in the woods; their clothing from flax, grown upon the farm, worked up into cloth, and all of which was done by different members of the family. Linen and tow-cloth were the domestic staple products, but for winter wear buckskin moccasins, pants and jackets were used until in after years when sheep could be protected from the wolves, and woolen cloth was manufactured by the family. After settlement had become more general, a large, two-story hewed-log house was built, which was used for a hotel for the accommonation of travelers. A blacksmith-shop was also built and furnished with tools and stock brought here with their household goods.

On this farm Simeon Prior lived till his decease, in 1837, at the age of eighty-two. The

family becoming of age, dispersed and settled in different places. The oldest daughter, Sarah, married Joseph Darrow, of Darrow street, a prominent surveyor at that time. William, the oldest son, went south to Chillicothe, the first State capital, where he purchased a farm, but soon sold it and returned to Northampton. He married Sarah Wharton, of Indian Wheeling, in Virginia, and lived in Northampton till his death in 1872, at the age of ninety. David bought a farm in Stow Township, where he lived for many years, but sold out and went to Missouri where he died. Gurden, the last surviving member of the family, sold his farm here, a part of the old original homestead, and moved to Iowa, where he now lives in comfort on the divide between the two great waters, the Missouri and Mississippi. The first marriage lisense issued in Portage County, was for one of the daughters, Polly, who married Eben Kennedy. Erastus and Pinkney also moved West and died in Iowa. Jerusha, Eliza, Judith and Elisha remained, lived and died in Summit County.

The next family moving into this township was that of David Parker, from Hartford, Conn. His residence was at the foot of the hill where the Smith road now comes down into the valley. He built the first saw-mill on the Yellow Creek, in Northampton, and, soon after its completion, took malarial fever and died. His son, Richard E. Parker, now of Akron, was the first white male child born in Northampton, at the date of March 9, 1811.

In 1809, Samuel King moved in with his family, settling at Old Portage, where he purchased a farm and built a tavern and store, and embarked in many useful enterprises. He reared a family of eight children, some of whom filled places of honor, trust and responsibility. While the canal was building, Ambrose King, a son, held the office of Constable, and, with a warrant, went to arrest an Irish laborer for some offense, and found him in an unfinished lock-pit above Old Portage, in company with a gang of other workmen, who, when ascertaining King's business, refused to permit the arrest, surrounded him, threatening to take his life. Armed with picks, spades and cudgels, they cornered him in the lock. With only a horse-pistol for defense, he warned them to desist; but, instead, they made a charge when he fired, the ball striking one of them on his rib, glancing off without inflicting a serious wound. Being very active, he sprang up the steep bank and ran for his life; was followed, overtaken, knocked down and beaten with clubs until supposed to be dead. His friends hearing of the affray sent a wagon for him, put him in it, and started for Akron, followed by the workmen, with threats and imprecations. Meeting a physician, they halted, while an examination was made, and King was pronounced yet alive. "Then," shouted an excited Irishman standing by, "we will kill him yet," striking a blow at his head with a long club, but the horses were frightened and started off, and the blow missed its mark. Then the furious laborer turned upon a German standing by, and, with a sweeping blow of his club, struck him on the head, from which he fell as though shot. He was left with the Irish and never seen again. It was supposed they buried him secretly at night in the canal bed, where he could not be found. This aroused indignation and vengeance to its highest pitch. Next day the military company was called out, armed with rifles and ammunition; a bottle of whisky was passed round, and a battle and bloodshed were imminent. Just then a rider came dashing up, his horse covered with dust and foam. He was a contractor, and had just heard of the difficulty, and asked for time to hold a consultation with his employes, hoping to induce a surrender without resistance. He rode down, found them intrenched for defense, and explained what folly it would be to resist; that every man would be shot down, if necessary, to make the arrest. They laid down their weapons, surrendered and were marched to Middlebury for safe keeping, where the military stood guard till the trial and conviction of their leader. As King recovered, the penalty was not very severe, and peace was again restored.

The first hamlet in Northampton Township was old Portage, on the Cuyahoga River, near the southern boundary. This was the head of navigation on this stream, and the northern terminus of the "carry" between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers. It was a recognized landmark in the western boundary line of the United States in the treaty of Ft. McIntosh in 1798. This place became famous as a trading-post for both whites and Indians before and after the building of the Ohio and Erie Canal. Some time before the war of 1812, a

Frenchman moved in these to carry on a traffic with the Indians. He used to sell them "fire-water" till they got drunk, then reduce with river water till they would drink themselves sober. Then they would say, "Indian get too much Cuyahog-guh," and he would have to make it strong again. In weighing out powder and lead to them he used to put his hand on the scales, saying it weighed just a pound. This Frenchman used to indulge in some ugly traits by beating and flogging his wife, who was a half-breed Indian. The other squaws would interfere to save her from such punishment, but she would beg of them to let her alone, "for," she said, "it was so good making up again she really enjoyed the quarrel."

After the canal was built, it was for a time called Booth's Port, after Birdsey Booth, a surveyor, and some goods shipped here were so directed, but the old name has been retained. It was said to be not an unusual occurrence for a hundred or so of teams to be seen there at one time engaged in receiving and transporting overland the goods and merchandise shipped by canal for places as far east as Canfield and Warren, south for Canton and Massillon, and west as far as Medina.

Robert Thompson, in 1813, purchased Lot No. 24, now owned by William Viall, Esq. He raised a large family and after partly clearing up the farm, sold and moved on to the west half of Lot No. 23, where he lived till his death. Part of this place is yet owned and occupied by his son, Amos Thompson. Robert Thompson was a shoemaker by trade. and, in the early times, it was customary for the tailor, harness-maker and shoemaker to go round from house to house, boarding with the families, while making up a supply of such goods as needed. Mr. Thompson used to make himself, while on his mission, interesting to his customers by the odd and funny stories he knew so well how to relate, emphasizing the jokes by a sharp bat of his hammer on the sole of some unfinished shoe. Barclay Hogue was a harness-maker who used to go round in the same way, carrying his awls and clamps with him, and many a broad "back-band" hung in the stables for years as relics of that old and easy style. Jesse Ellis was another early settler, and, besides hunting and fishing, his chief occupation was burning lime. His wife was the daughter of a wealthy, proud and aristocratic family in Canada, and their engagement being opposed by her parents, she eloped with Jesse, and married at the age of fourteen. They reared a family of twenty children, the first being born when the mother was fifteen and the last at sixty-five. She is still living, at the age of eighty-one, in Kent County, Mich., where her husband died in March, 1879, aged one hundred. Abel Vallen was one of the first to settle on the uplands west of the river, where he purchased a large tract in Lots 4, 5 and 6. John George Botzum located on the north half of Lot 76. He was a Prussian, from Luxembourg, and recollected distinctly hearing the cannonading at the battle of Waterloo.

Walter Waite purchased a large tract in Lot 71, where he built a house and set an orchard, the trees of which are standing yet, and the fruit is enjoyed by his children's children. The settlers in the northern and eastern parts of the township were the families of Burrill Viall, William Hill, Benjamin Templeton (a singing-master), William McLoney, John Cowick, David Billman, H. Chase, the two Dickerson families, Jacob Bonesteel, John Everett, George Richardson, Eli Benedict and John Sapp. Nearer the center were Thomas Owens, Adam Galloway, John Best, Samuel Hart, Reese Jones, Franklin Carr, C. Davidson, Dr. Rogers, the Coulters, Tibbets, Porters, Lehman Bear, Sweitzer Fike, Frank Penfield and Dean. The Job Harrington farm, Lot 26, was first settled on by Thomas Vanhyning, who built his house on the east side of State road, where it is crossed by the center road going east. The spring of water used was the one near where Alvin Kelso now lives. Lot 14 was settled by Thomas M. Turner, of New York, who left that city the day after the landing and reception of La Fayette, on his last visit to America. The impressions made by that grand pageant were not forgotten by Mr. Turner while he lived. The old home farm is now owned by his son, Thomas M. Turner. Daniel Turner settled on Lot 29, and built his house on the low ground between the hills, and planted an apple orchard around it, of which many trees yet remain. William Carter, a brick-mason, settled on a farm adjoining. He built the brick block in Franklin, now known as the Kent Alpaca Mills. Henry Billman and George T. Ulmer took farms along the road farther west, toward

Portage. Nathaniel Hardy purchased a large farm on the Cuyahoga River, which is yet owned by his sons. Austin Black, who was the last of the early pioneers in Northampton, bought Lot 37, the east half of which he spent a life of toil in clearing up, and in the full possession of which he died in 1880. Many others, who came at a later date are not mentioned here.

In the fall of 1812, an army for the protection of these frontier settlements was stationed at Old Portage, under the command of Gen. Wadsworth, and after the surrender of Gen. Hull, this post was re-enforced with a battalion under Maj. George Darrow, of Hudson, and Rial McArthur was Captain of one of the companies. Two of the boats composing the fleet on Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, were built at Old Portage. They were launched and floated down the river to the pineries, and there detained for masts, and while the builders were preparing them, a wild porcupine was killed, and from this one of the boats was named the "Porcupine" and the other "Portage," both of which took part in Perry's battle, on the 10th of September, 1812.

In 1805, one Aaron Norton, afterward Judge Norton, of Portage County, bought of Solomon Stodard ten acres of land in the southeast corner, Lot 27, now comprising the waterfalls and iron bridge, where he erected the first gristmill in the township. This was duly appreciated as a great convenience by the inhabitants of this and adjoining townships. Previous to this, the method of grinding meal was to cut a tree so as to leave a concave surface in the solid stump, shaped like a wash basin, then bend over a small tree or sapling for a springpole, bringing its tip over the stump. To this tie a bark or wythe and suspend an iron wedge, ax or other weight, for a pestle. The corn was then shelled and poured in the stump, and the weight taken in hand when the pounding process was commenced, and was continued till a tolerable good quality of meal was made. The next great public necessity seemed to be a distillery, and one was built on the present site of the cheese factory, and the dammed waters (this is not intended for profanity) of the little brook from the opposite side were piped across to be used in the distillery. Gains in the rock on the south side yet show the location of that ancient dam. This building was destroyed by fire, and another distillery was erected by Wyley Hamilton and Aaron Norton just below the rock, at the south end of the present iron bridge. It was so situated that the little brook trickling over the rock was taken into the building high enough to run of its own accord into the vats or still-tubs. The mill property was afterward bought by Col. Rial McArthur, and run by him for years. When the distillery was abandoned as a manufactory of whisky, it was used as a dwelling, where lived Abraham Osborn and his two sons, Elias and Arad, who were millers. Afterward it was used as a meeting-house, then for a schoolhouse, and, finally, went to ruins. In the erection of the mill, Mr. Norton employed one Seth Webster, a skilled workman from Blanford, Mass., as millwright. Having become such an immoderate drinker, he was hired, with the promise of three gallons of whisky, extra, to abstain from drinking the day the mill was raised, as it stood in a precipitous, rocky, and dangerous place. This promise he kept, and, on the completion of the work, took his extra allowance, and in company with a colored man, started on foot to Canton, and stopping for the night at a camp in the woods, Webster had become crazed with whisky and called for some water. While his traveling companion had gone after it, Webster, in a fit of delirium, ran out into the woods, got lost and died. He was found the next morning. It was rumored that he had been murdered, but he undoubtedly died of *delirium tremens*, and his body was covered by brush to protect it from the wolves, till he was taken back to Northampton for burial. He was the first white man buried in the township. Another man by the name of Burge, from Pennsylvania, was employed as a workman on this mill, who acquired an unenviable reputation on account of the marvelous an incredible stories he was in the habit of telling. One of these was as follows: That once upon a time, he was engaged in shingling a mill on the bank of a stream. When near the ridge his foot slipped and he fell, sliding head foremost down the roof. At the eaves he caught the cornice with his hands, and turned a complete somersault through the air, and fell into the water without being harmed. Immediately after telling this, he was sent on to the rock shelf to fix a prop to the timbers of the dam, which had nearly filled with water, and while doing this, he, by some

unlucky mishap, knocked loose the fastening, when the dam gave way, and he was swept over the rocky precipice by the resistless floods, falling twenty feet into the chasm below. Those who saw him swept over supposed he would be either crushed by the timbers, killed in the fall, or drowned in the seething waters. They rushed down below to hunt for his mangled remains, and were surprised to see him crawl out with tangled, matted hair, eyes and mouth filled with mud and sand and water dripping from his person, yet unharmed. As this seemed more strange and incredible than anything he had told, it reversed the opinion of those who thought him unreliable, and thereafter, his reputation for truthfulness improved, while he became quite a hero.

Rial McArthur sold this mill to Capt. Lawler, an educated Irishman, who had been a teacher. After getting possession, he claimed the building had not been properly constructed, and needing repairs, he took out the machinery and pulled down the structure, by which time his money had become exhausted, and he, drunken and dissipated, took to staying in a cavern some twenty rods below the mill. There he had placed a board upon the rocks, near a trickling spring, from the rocky ceiling overhead. So, while lying upon his board, he could reach his cup for a drink of pure, cool water on one side, or his jug for a drink of whisky on the other—making himself happy as Diogenes in his tub, until, one day, Arad Osborn and a young friend, walking along the bank overhead, heard him singing below. Seeing a bowlder lying handy, and the size of a salt-barrel, they rolled it over the bank, and it went crashing among the rocks below, as if loosened by an earthquake. Excited and frightened, Lawler ran out, calling upon the Holy Saints to protect him from destruction. Not daring to go back there again, he hired a boy to bring out his jug. Provoked at the destruction of the mill and the loss of payment for it, McArthur ordered him to leave the country, which he promptly did, and, not long after, was drowned in the Upper Cuyahoga. His summer resort has since been known as "Lawler's Cave."

Mr. Burnham and wife, accompanied by a neighbor, were one day going to see a wild precipice, half a mile below Lawler's Cave. Twin children, Almira and Alvira, were with them. Mrs. Burnham was carrying one of them, and her husband the other, when, just at the crest of a short, steep hill, down which they were to go, Burnham's foot was tripped by a root, and he, unable to resist, was sent rapidly down to the very verge of the precipice, over which he seemed to be impelled by the momentum he had acquired, when, with a desperate effort, he threw back the child, and it caught by the limbs of an evergreen shrub, growing from the crevices of the rocks, and was thus saved. That place is known as "Burnham's Jump Off," to this day. Just above this place was, in early days, built, by Moses and Oliver Dewey, a saw-mill, perhaps the first one in the township; but, as it was off the line of the main road, and of difficult access, went, after a time, into disuse, and, as another one had been built up at the grist-mill, this was allowed to go to ruins. In 1824, two brothers-in-law, Elisha Prior and Elisha Perkins, erected a saw-mill about two miles further up this stream, which, with the mill erected by F. J. French and Jesse Hays, manufactured most of the lumber used in the buildings of this township, besides large quantities for Cuyahoga Falls and Akron. At the place where the State road crosses this stream, the cascade is formed by a broad, shelving rock, projecting far out over the retreating cavern below. Over this the water pours in a veil of glistening lace-work, behind which the pedestrian could pass *under* the unbridged stream dry-footed, and was used as a sort of dry-ford by the Indians. From the gorge below, where William Prior and sons built their grist-mill, a most picturesque and beautiful view is obtained. Looking up stream, the old mill on the right, the shining cascade and precipitous rocks and cavern, while, higher up, the masonry and airy structure of the iron bridge, gracefully arching the stream with a single span, the tapering evergreen trees overhanging their banks and casting shadows in the water, with cheese-factory and gently sloping hills in the distance, presents a picture of rare beauty and loveliness. The Prior & Perkins saw-mill was purchased by Harry Pardee, who, in 1842, erected in connection an extensive woolen factory, which was continued in successful operation for many years. Besides this, a chair-factory, wood-turning and other industries, were carried on, but being remote from the public road, it was allowed to go into disuse.

A distillery was built by Abel Vallen in about 1814, near the junction of Mud Brook with the Cuyahoga River, for the manufacture of potato whisky. The secret of this process was known only by old Mr. Hovey, who imparted his skill to Samuel Sage. A sufficient quantity was made up to supply the home demand, which was quite extensive, besides freighting an open barge, which was sent to Mackinaw, and disposed of with satisfactory results. Potato whisky was fiery and "devilish" till it got old and smooth, when it became more palatable, and was considered a good article. This distillery was afterward converted into a castor-oil factory, and the people cultivated *Ricinus communis*, but not in sufficient quantities to keep up the manufacture. In later years the dairying business was supposed to pay better than *Palma Christi*, and on the site of the old distillery, a joint-stock company cheese factory was erected, but for some cause the manufacture of cheese has been also discontinued, showing this to be a fated locality for enterprise. On the river bank in Lot 72, Stephen Ayres erected grindstone works, and supplied a necessity to the local trade, besides shipping largely to Cleveland. In the same building he used as a factory he bored for salt, and at a depth of 125 feet entered a vein of salt water and gas. He intended to establish salt works, but was taken off by the yellow or gold fever of California, in 1850, and the property went into the hands of L. J. Mix, who utilized the gas for light and fuel for his residence, and the saline waters for salting his stock and curing meat. This well would have been a great boon in early times when salt had to be brought from Cleveland on pack-horses, and cost from $25 to $35 per barrel. Prospecting was afterward made in this locality for petroleum oil, but as no great depth was ever reached, the search was a failure. A pioneer hunter living two miles above here was visited one winter's day by Julius Sumner, then of Middlebury, who delighted in a ramble through the forest in pursuit of game. With a gun on his shoulder he started down the Cuyahoga, arriving at the cabin of his friend at sunset, tired and hungry enough. Being invited in at the door through which he was hauling great logs of wood for a fire, he made known his wants and was told that there was not a mouthful of food in the house, but that a deer, killed in the morning, hung to a tree just over the river, which, after kindling the fire, was brought over, sliced, stuck on sticks, and held over the fire to broil. In the absence of salt, a puncheon floor plank was pulled up, which covered an empty pork barrel, in which was some brine; in this they saturated the cooking venison, and ate a hearty supper seasoned with a good appetite. Next day a boy was sent to mill with a bag of corn for meal, and a jug for whisky, when feasting and revelry ensued.

All the records of Northampton Township showing its organization, naming, first election and officers up to the year 1820, were destroyed by fire at the burning out of Capt. Aaron French. The only original document now known to be left is in the possession of J. M. Hale, of Akron. It is part of a poll-book tally-sheet, from which the date has been torn, of an election held when Northampton and Bath must have constituted one election precinct. There were eighteen votes cast, of which six were by electors living in Bath, The following named persons were chosen officers: Samuel King, Town Clerk; John Hale, Simeon Prior and David Norton, Trustees; Wiley Hamilton, Overseer of the Poor; Elisha Perkins, Constable; William Prior, Israel Parker and Jason Hammond, Supervisors; Luman Bishop, Fence Viewer; and Simeon Prior, Treasurer. The first Justice of the Peace in this township was Samuel King. The principal township officers elected April 3, 1820, were Aaron French, Township Clerk; William Prior, Abel Woodward and James French, Trustees; and Daniel Turner, Treasurer. The clerks elected for the ten succeeding years were as follows: 1821, Moses Dewey; 1822, James French; 1823, William Prior; 1824, ———; 1825, Rees Jones, who refused to serve; 1826, William Prior; 1827, Gurden Prior; 1828, William Prior; 1829, Oliver Dewey; and April 5, 1830, William Prior, and the persons filling that place for the next ten years to 1840 were Gurden Prior, Oliver Dewey, George W. Hogue, Anson Greenman, J. C. Alvord, Henry W. Prior, Peter Voris, Jr., and Daniel Penfield. Those serving as Township Clerk after that to present date were Arad Osborn, four terms; Gurden Prior, seven terms; Seth W. Harrington, six successive terms; J. C. Johnston, seven terms; William Prior, Jr., seven successive terms; C. L. Norton, one, and A. B. Galloway, two. Daniel



Alexander Brewster

Turner, Hezekiah King, Elisha Prior, John Smith, Rees Jones, Nathaniel Hardy, Job Harrington, Adam Galloway, Joseph Wallace and F. L. Harrington have filled the offices of Treasurer, and Simeon Prior, Abel Woodward, James French, Aaron French, Hezekiah King, William Prior, Gibson Gates, Silas Greenman, Job Harrington, Rial McArthur, Alvin Wright, Rees Jones, Joseph Sanford, William Norton, Nathaniel Hardy, Anson Greenman, Benjamin Templeton, Cyrus Parker, W, H. Boyce, Franklin Carr, Walter Waite, John Harrington, George S. Richardson, O. F. Rice, H. W. Prior, William Hardy, William McLoney, P. D. Hardy, George Botzum, Adam Botzum, Edwin Folk, Abner Hitchcock. James Harrington, S. S. Prior and Henry Lowrey have at some time since its organization officiated as Township Trustees.

The Ohio and Erie Canal was laid through this township along the Cuyahoga River in 1825, was built in two years, and, on July 4, 1827, Job Harrington took his team to Akron, and towed the first boat to Cleveland. On board was the Governor of the State, and other important officers, with many eminent citizens, and a band of music. The pomp and circumstance of this trip, with banners fluttering in the breeze, and inspiring strains of music echoing among the hills, was such a pageant as never before witnessed. Jonathan Williams, the old Indian hunter, was present, as the boat moved slowly into the lock at Old Portage, and stood gazing in wonder and astonishment when a friend ventured to ask his opinion. He said it "looked almost exactly as he expected it would, except the boat was about three-eighths of an inch too long."

Northampton had for many years, and has not yet entirely outgrown its reputation, of having a grade of morals scarcely up to that of the more fortunate surrounding townships. This was due principally to the influence of its distilleries, and the fact that, at and after the building of the canal, the river region was frequented by rough characters, among whom was a river bully by the name of Isaac Wells, who would drink whisky, quarrel and fight at every opportunity. Besides this, it was infested with a notorious gang of counterfeiters and horse-thieves. The Mallett brothers, from an adjoining township, erected a "mint" on a lonely isolated point of land, densely covered with timber, and ever since known as the "money shop." Here a foundry for melting mixed metals with molds, dies, plates, engraver's tools, etc., were kept secreted. When the annoyance to the citizens of this locality, from the presence of strange and suspicious visitors, became no longer endurable, a public meeting was called, and, by mutual agreement, the mint was destroyed. This disconcerted the manufacturers; but the business was not suspended. Other and better secured localities were provided, where bogus coin was minted, and counterfeit bills manufactured extensively for the trade outside. One of the leaders of this gang, a man of portly, dignified mein, prepossessing in his personal appearance, generous to his friends, kind and benevolent to the poor, always ready to relieve the wants and sufferings of the sick or distressed, had so won the affections of his fellow-townsmen, that he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he was filling satisfactorily, till arrested, and himself taken before a higher court, tried, convicted and sent to punishment. Even there, his self-sacrificing generosity won him hosts of friends, and made him conspicuous among all the others, securing for him, finally, his restoration to freedom and citizenship. The invasion by Asiatic cholera, so fatal in many localities, entered the precincts of his prison walls, claiming more than its share of victims from among these unfortunate people. Here, standing by the bedside of the sick and dying, which appalled the bravest hearts, he did not shrink from duty, and, for this devotion, he was pardoned, and retired to quiet, private life. Notwithstanding the questionable character of some of its earlier inhabitants, Northampton has not yet been destitute of citizens possessing as high a grade of moral principles, honest integrity and respectibility as any in the land.

Joseph Ritter and Jacob Morton came on from the East and built a house on the west side of the river, where they moved in and made themselves obnoxious to the citizens by living with women to whom they were not married. Neighbors objected to the scandal, from this pernicious cause, but to no purpose; quiet remonstrance was in vain. They were notified to leave, but refused to go, and then William Hardy, Morris Mills and Ira Hovey went there in the daytime and commenced tearing down the house. Ritter came out with his gun to shoot the assailants, but was seen by a neighbor, Mrs.

Eddins, who screamed with fright. Her husband started after Ritter, who ran, but was caught, the gun taken from him, discharged and thrown away. The house was demolished and the parties dispersed. Next day a warrant was issued by Squire Osborn for their arrest, and Loveland, the Constable, went first to Hovey's. The young man, seeing him, ran up stairs on the ladder, and attempted to pull it up after him, but the lower end was seized by the Constable when the tug commenced, Mrs. Hovey, in the meantime, plying the broomstick and hot words. Loveland secured the ladder, and when part way up his cornered prisoner kicked a hole through the clapboard-roof and went out, jumping to the ground fastened the door outside, got on the Constable's horse and rode off. Hardy was next found on a load of hay, but refused to get off to be arrested, so the warrant was returned without producing the prisoners in court, and costs were afterward paid by friends.

The first frame house built here was a store for Col. Rial McArthur, and was framed by scribe rule, fitting each tenon to its mortise, then numbered and taken apart till all was finished. This store was said to have been stocked by goods brought in a single box, and distributed about the different shelves. They would go a good way in supplying finery for the sparse population at that date. The first building framed by square rule was the schoolhouse built at Steel's Corner, in 1832, of which Edward Prior was architect and boss carpenter. The timbers were hewn and framed in different localities, and not brought together till ready for raising when the spectators were disappointed at seeing it go together without a mistake.

The early settlers were employed in clearing off the forest which cumbered the ground. Large fields of fine forest trees were cut down and felled into great timber windrows, or heaps, and after becoming dried and seasoned were set on fire and burnt. Timber was a drug in the market; lumber sawed and delivered in market was only worth from $4 to $6 per thousand. Good barrel staves and heading, at $1, and "pit coal," burnt and delivered in Akron only brought $3.50 per hundred bushels. Agriculture, stock-raising and dairying has since become the prevailing occupation. Before dairying became general, choice sheep, imported from Canada, were brought here till the flocks were greatly improved. The increased value of dairy products induced the citizens here to form a joint-stock company, in the winter of 1870–71, which chose Henry W. Prior as its President and Fred S. Prior as its Secretary. The factory was erected on the French farm, on the north bank of Mud Brook, just above the State road crossing, and is known as the Iron Bridge Factory, costing about $2,000, and was opened for business in the spring of 1871. The average price paid for milk the first few seasons, was about 10 cents per gallon. This factory business has developed a better grade of dairy cows, and put more ready money in circulation among its patrons than they had before. It was leased to S. Straight & Son, of Hudson, and soon after bought by them, at a loss to the stockholders of one-half its cost price. In the season of 1880, it manufactured from the milk of about 500 cows, 20,000 pounds of butter, and 168,000 pounds of cheese, and the average price paid for milk was 9½ cents per gallon of ten pounds. In 1839, William Prior & Sons, Edward and Henry, bought of Jesse and Eliza Hays the water-power and site in the gorge below the waterfalls, where they erected and put in operation a grist and flouring mill. Two run of French buhr stones and bolters were put in, and power supplied by a nineteen-foot breast wheel. The senior member owned his interest in this property till his death in 1872, but the other shares changed owners frequently until the whole property was bought by John Hart and Adam G. Steel.

Trumbull County records show a road to have been laid from the salt springs in that county to Old Portage, crossing diagonally through the southeast corner of Northampton, a portion of which, between McArthur's corners and the Elisha Prior residence, was vacated to accommodate the mills. In 1807, a public highway was laid out from Canton, via Middlebury, to Cleveland, and known in Northampton as the "old State road," from which the trees were cut and cleared by William Prior, under a contract, and the proceeds of this job averaged him 25 cents per day for himself, team of oxen and an extra hand, they sleeping in blankets on the ground, and working industriously from daylight till dark. The road from McArthur's kept on directly east to Stow Village, at the big spring, instead of

turning to the right for Cuyahoga Falls, as now located.

In 1836, Peter Voris, a surveyor, who then lived in Northampton with one Snodgrass and Judge Henry, laid out a hundred acres at the the mouth of Yellow Creek, west side of river, into a village plat, and called it Niles. But few lots were ever sold. The property was afterward bought by J. and J. Vallen, and reduced back to common lands, on account of high taxes. A warehouse and store was built here at the opening of the canal, and Nathaniel Hardy also erected a tavern, which received extensive patronage for many years. Nicholas Botzum and Thomas Owen ran rival mercantile establishments here at the same time, each occupying opposite sides of the canal, but the decease of Thomas Owen and sale of his goods by administrators, broke up competition, and, at the building of the Valley Railroad through Northampton, a station was located here, called "Botzum," in honor of John A. Botzum, a most thorough and energetic business man, who took an active part in the railroad enterprise. He has been a merchant here for years, and is now the station-agent and Postmaster. Below here, on waste waters of the canal, have been two saw-mills built to manufacture lumber for the Cleveland trade. The Browns have also kept up a steam saw-mill on their farm for years, which has contributed largely to the convenience of lumber business. A railroad known as Clinton Air Line was laid in a diagonal line across this township, from northeast to southwest, crossing the Cuyahoga between the Hovey and Brown farms. The grading of some portions of this road was commenced and stone hauled on for culverts, but, for some reason, the enterprise was abandoned. A rude and primitive establishment was built down the Mud Brook by William Rose, in which he turned a considerable quantity of wooden bowls for the local trade. It was near this that Mr. Filley built a saw-mill, and the property was afterward bought by L. D. Clements, who erected another and larger, known as the Clements Saw-mill.

The first school was taught in this township by Justus Remington in 1809, and the schoolhouse was built on the north side of a road, from McArthur's Corners to Elisha Prior's, and run diagonally across Lots 17 and 18. The house stood on the lot line between lands now owned by H. P. Smith and Martin Shellhorn. Since that time, and within the radius of a half mile, there have been erected six different buildings in which schools were taught. But, owing to geographical diversities and configuration of land, schools for the whole youth of the township have been maintained at great inconvenience. The river divides the township into two sections, almost inaccessible to each other, and the deep gullies running down into the river valley form almost impassable barriers, making opportunities for schooling a portion of the children exceedingly difficult. Under the general school laws of Ohio, seven subdistricts and three union school districts were formed where most thorough and efficient schools have been maintained, and the pupils are in no way inferior to those of surrounding townships. Many of the youth have been educated abroad. Emory A. Prior entered Buchtel College at Akron in 1871, and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1873. Thence he entered the Law Department of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., from which he graduated in 1877, and was the same year admitted to the bar before the District Court of Cleveland. Miss Viola Smith also commenced a course of study at Buchtel College in 1872, which she pursued for two years, then changed to Western Reserve College, from which she (the first of her sex) graduated in 1876. She has since then pursued certain courses of study in Cornell University, New York, and at Harvard, in Cambridge. John A. Johnston, Rial Smith, S. Hart, J. Botzum, George and Frank Billman, T. W. Motz and several others are now, or have been, students in either Western Reserve or Buchtel College.

Methodism was the pioneer religious denomination of Northampton. Most of the early families were members of this church. Before the organization of a society, the believers of both sexes would walk or ride on horseback to Darrow Street, or Hudson, on a Thursday evening, to attend prayer-meeting, which could not be doubted as a sufficient test of their sincerity and devotion. Protracted and quarterly meetings were held in the private residences, barns or groves, and were attended by those from miles around. Among the early preachers were Revs. Crawford, Jones, McLean, Ford, Stearns, Holloway and one Gavit, a "four foot" dwarf, and notoriously smart. Compared with the

larger ministers, he was said to be as a silver sixpence among the coarser copper coins—smaller but worth them all. He could interest and hold spellbound by his eloquence, and practical hits, the large audiences he addressed. A missionary purse was raised, and he was thought to be a suitable person to send West to convert the heathen. The last heard of him he was said to be comfortably located, and in possession of a fine farm in Michigan, bought with church missionary funds. No early record of this denomination can now be found, but among the papers of the late Job Harrington, who was an active member, there are found evidences of a most prosperous Sabbath school as far back as 1831.

The Methodists in 1855, by the help of other denominations and contributions from the citizens generally, without regard to theological opinions, erected a large and commodious church edifice at the center of the township. The prime movers in this undertaking were O. F. Rice, Isaac Scott, S. W. Harrington, S. R. Perkins, Elisha Prior, Samuel McLoney and others. The building when completed cost about $2,000, and reflected much credit on the building committee, the citizens generally, and specially to the architect and builder, J. C. Johnston.

The Baptists for many years kept up a flourishing organization, and numbered among its members some of the best citizens of the township.

The Congregationalists were also, at one time, quite numerous, and they also built a church edifice at Steel's Corners, and occupied it for years, but by reason of removal, loss by death and other causes, the members became reduced, and the building was taken down and removed to the sewer pipe and tile works of H. B. Camp & Company, Cuyahoga Falls. Under the ministrations of Rev T. B. Tait, this Congregational society fused with the Methodists, when they became one organization at the building of the center church edifice.

One John Smith and family of this place became early converts to the Mormon faith. They were frequently visited by Prophet Joseph Smith and his associate Rigdon, while the Mormons were at Kirtland, and upon their removal to Nauvoo, Smith with his family, which had been baptized in Northampton, went with them, and thence to Salt Lake City. In the early days, a few of the citizens of this township joined the Masonic Order, but the opposition and prejudice caused by the supposed Morgan murder, prevented its being very generally endorsed, and those who became members joined lodges in other localities. Since that time, some have associated themselves with Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, etc. In March of the centennial year, there was a Grange organized or Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which is an unobjectionable association of farmers, with their wives and families, united for social and educational purposes. This society numbers among its members some of the most progressive and intelligent farmers in the community. Since its organization, George W. Bailey has been its presiding officer. It was in an exceedingly prosperous condition, numbering over one hundred members, until driven into litigation to defend itself against the collection of an illegal claim, in a suit brought up against it by the officers and Executive Committee of Ohio State Grange. This suit, after creating considerable disturbance and ill-feeling, was finally decided in favor of Northampton Union Grange. Although this township was early the location of distilleries, they were soon discontinued and the inhabitants have usually been sober and temperate. Whenever necessary temperance societies have been organized and sustained with good effect. The "Murphy's Society," of 1879, with Mrs. Lodica Jones as President, and Miss Hattie Harrington as Secretary, has proved a most efficient power in the work of reformation. The Literary and Dramatic Club, of 1881, has developed sufficient talent so gain some notoriety.

In the war of the Revolution, Northampton, being peopled only by savage Indians, furnished no troops, but its first settler, Simeon Prior, was a Revolutionary soldier. In the war of 1812, the able-bodied men belonging to an independent rifle company, under the command of Capt. McArthur, went into service, first at Old Portage, then at Sandusky, protecting the frontier settlements from invasion and Indian hostilities. In the Mexican war no troops from this place were called for, and none furnished. But in the war of the great rebellion, Northampton was not found wanting. Sixty-three recruits were sent into the field, all of whom proved brave and heroic soldiers in that bloody struggle, many of them giving their

lives for their country's cause. We would gladly inscribe the name of each individual soldier with his brave deeds, but space will not permit. In another chapter of this work will be found a complete sketch of the late war, and the part taken in it by the county at large. A list of the dead heroes of this township only will be attempted in this chapter :

Lewis Clements, son of L. D. Clements, enlisted at sixteen. But a mere lad of slender build and constitution, he could shoot as far and straight as those of greater strength and endurance. He was fearless of danger, and went undaunted where duty called. At the battle of Rich Mountain, mistaking the bugle-call for retreat, he charged through the rebel ranks, where, failing to find his comrades, he turned and charged back again, rejoining his company unharmed. Newton Harrington, after nearly three years of active service at the front, sickened from the exposure and hardships of camp life, and died at Cumberland Gap. His remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery on his father's farm. George W. Prior, Orderly Sergeant Company D, Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, after nearly serving out his term of enlistment, and taking part in many fiercely contested fields, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 9, 1864. His remains by enemies were buried in an unknown grave. The soil of Virginia will be to us forever sacred, for it holds the last remains of our dearest friends. George Bonesteel was captured by the rebels and starved to death in the prison pen of Andersonville. David Bonesteel was also taken prisoner, and so reduced by starvation that he died en route for exchange. Robert Hogue sickened and lived to reach home, where he died a short time after his arrival. John Shellhorn and Phillip Smathers sleep the sleep of death in unknown graves. Riley Dickinson, Charles Stout, William Waterman, William and Charles Stephens, the two Chase brothers and George Payne were drowned at the wreck of the Sultana.

Owing to absence of manufactures, farming implements were mostly of home construction, and very rude. The "bull plow" had a point made of wrought iron or steel, with a landside and mold-board of wood. Common blacksmiths of that day could make the share, and an ingenious farmer, with an ax and an auger, could make all the rest, requiring about a day's time. Mowing was done by hand with a scythe, and harvesting by a sickle, cutting and laying the grain by handfuls. This method was superseded by a grain-cradle, and finally the scythe and cradle gave way to the mowing machine. The first one in the township was purchased by Job Hayte, and operated by his son, Seth S. Grain was either tramped out by horses on a floor, or thrashed by hand with a flail (which consisted of a short club tied to the light end of a handle with buckskin thongs) and winnowed from a broad, flat basket. In about 1834, the first horse-power cylinder machine was introduced, which only thrashed the grain, without separating it from the chaff. Charles Kellogg and John Harrington were the first to bring in and operate a power-machine that thrashed and cleaned the grain ready for market. The Prior brothers—Styles A., Benjamin H. and Fred S.—introduced steam-engine power and improved machinery, by which from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of oats could be thrashed per day, and 1,000 bushels of wheat. They also brought in and operated portable steam saw-mills, going where wanted on to a man's farm and sawing a job of lumber for building or fencing, without the inconvenience of hauling logs away to streams for saw-mills.

In 1851, Lots 8, 9 and the "gore," 10, comprising about 335 acres, were taken from Northampton and set to the newly-erected township of Cuyahoga Falls, forming, thereafter, part of its territory. In the year 1873, a new and commodious town hall was built to better accommodate elections and other public business of the township, and the old hall basement at the center schoolhouse was abandoned.

Many traces of oxydized or dead iron ore are found upon the surface in the southern part of this township, and, from a bed in Lot 27, a good quality of ore was taken to the Middlebury furnace while it was in blast. A bed of lime rock underlies the surface of some portions of the D. G. Myers farm, Lot 33, and plenty of this stone used to be found upon the surface east of the center, and burned into a splendid quality of white lime. A quarry of first-class building sandstone was, in 1874, purchased by L. H. Cox near the iron bridge on the north bank of the creek, from which he has built so many substantial stone culverts in the

roads of this and adjoining townships. E. C. Hovey also has, near the old Ayers Grindstone Works, a quarry of very fine building stone.

The following statistics pertaining to this township may be of some interest to our readers: Number of horses 348; value, $184.15. Cattle, 1,344; value, $21,876. Sheep, 983; value, $2,665. Hogs, 454; value, $1,370. Total value of personal property, $86,264; estimated full value, $107,835. Total value of real property, $333,711; estimate full value, $416,166. Aggregate value of real and personal property assessed, $419,971; aggregate value of real and personal property, estimated full value, $524,001. Total receipts from taxation, $5,709.84.

Expenditures—Expended for schools, $2,015.86; paid for roads and bridges. $1,007.83; for poor, $167.99; all other purposes, $2,518.16. Total expenditures, $5,709.84.

The first place set apart for the burial of the dead was on the Vanhyning farm, and now known as the Harrington burying-ground, and is opposite the Grange Hall. The next regularly laid out cemetery was one-half mile west of the Center, on the hills above Bell Hollow. But, in early days, several private burial-places were made for separate families. Just on the west line of Lot 29, where crossed by the Portage road at the hilltop, are buried old Mr. Daniel Turner and wife. On the east side of the State road and nearly opposite the residence of Mrs. Candace Thorndyke, there have been several buried. On the north bank of Woodward Run, near the river road crossing on the William Hardy farm, was started a private burial-place. In the center of Lot 19, on the William Prior farm, was also a private family cemetery, where eight or nine were buried, some of them long years ago. But a portion of them have been taken up and removed to public cemeteries.

John Smith, who settled on and cleared up what is now known as the Keck Farm, Lot 34, and, who afterward went to Nauvoo, was a man of some inventive genius. To supply the demand for chairs, spinning-wheels, etc., he constructed a turning-lathe, which consisted of a mandrel attached to a table, and was made to revolve by a string, one end of which was fastened to a spring-pole over head, then down, and took a few turns round the mandrel, and then to a treadle plied by the foot. This machine, revolving both ways, allowed the turning to be done only half the time, or when the motion was direct. A rocking-chair, now owned by Thomas Turner, and another by John Hovey, made in 1831, are specimens of J. Smith's handiwork. A Mr. Collar, who was partially blind, moved into the northeast part of the town, and, being also very ingenious, built a model propeller screw, and, for trial, attached it to a canal boat, where it worked to satisfaction. This was claimed to be an original invention of the propeller screw. Simeon Prior also contrived a device for making wire by hand, and he probably made the first wire west of the Alleghanies. Richard Tew, a blacksmith, was skilled in the art of forging wrought iron, or steel points and shares used on the wooden or bull plows of that day. His house and shop stood east side the road, on the north bank of Mud Brook, where the lane now turns in to the cheese factory. After he died, his family moved away, and the residence was used for a schoolhouse.

The fourth balloon ascension ever made in Summit County was by John C. Johnston, of Northampton. He procured an aerostat, and, on the 28th September, 1875, made his first ascent from the fair grounds at Akron, in the presence of a vast concourse of anxious spectators. The balloon arose majestically, drifting in a northeasterly direction, and, when nearly over the village of Cuyahoga Falls, and at the height of over 7,000 feet, it exploded, and the perilous fall of about one mile took place. The fabric of this airship, being confined by the cordage, formed a parachute, while the aeronaut, suspended in his basket below, vibrated like a pendulum, by the swaying motion of the balloon in its fearfully rapid descent, after the gas had escaped. Almost miraculously, he landed on terra firma without bodily harm. Not satisfied with this exciting adventure, he constructed a new balloon, with 25,000 cubic feet capacity, and the next year, after its inflation at the gas works, it was taken to Fountain Park Fair Grounds, where, in starting, some of the ropes were held too long by the attendants, and this balloon was thrown against the top limbs of a tree, and so torn that he did not deem it safe to proceed, and only reached the altitude of 1,000 feet, when the gas was let out, and he landed safely within one-half mile of starting place. His third attempt was made a few days

later; but, as it was boisterous and stormy, the balloon was torn to pieces in conveying it from the gas works to Fountain Park, since which time, he has made no further public attempts at ascension. He is still sanguine of final success, and continues to give the subject such attention as his time will permit, believing that hydrogen in such vast quantities, being one-eighth part of all the water, is ultimately connected with the solution of the great problem of aerial navigation.

CHAPTER XIX.*

STOW TOWNSHIP—EARLY PHYSICAL CONDITION—FIRST SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH—PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS—VILLAGES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

STOW, in many respects, is superior to any other township in the county. Its fertile soil, valuable timber, winding streams and beautiful lakes, surround it with attractions which coming generations will not fail to appreciate and enjoy. There is found throughout the township that diversity of natural features—that fine blending of the beautiful and picturesque, which delights the eye of the landscape gardener. The Cuyahoga River, which winds across the southern part, that fine body of water—Silver Lake—and the various gorges or chasms which are cut deeply into the soil, disclosing perpendicular embankments of fine stone, furnish abundant material upon which the hand of art, in future years, may labor. When we look back through the years to that bright page in the history of mankind—Grecian glory—when we see how the developing mind of man caught the beautiful of that sunny clime, and grouping together the various charms, gave to each some name which lingers with it like the sweet memory of joys that are past, we are led to believe that our own beautiful land, adorned as it is with Nature's lavish gifts, will share a similar happy lot. Each lake, each stream, each hill and vale will be associated with some event, around which the fairy fingers of hallowed recollection will entwine the sweet flowers of other years. Even at this early day, local names spring up from surrounding events—names that will live, when those persons associated with them have long since passed into oblivion. Other names will come as time sweeps onward; and for the pleasure of those who live in the future, these and the circumstances which gave them birth, must be carefully recorded.

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

The greater part of Stow is rolling, though quite a large tract near the center is comparatively level. The soil, though largely clay, contains sufficient alluvium to insure abundant crops of all kinds. In the vicinity of the lakes and the depressed portions, of which there are several, the earth is thoroughly mingled with decaying vegetable material, a large portion of which has been washed in by past inundations. Large quantities of sandstone can be had for the trouble of quarrying in exposed places. The streams give ample drainage, even in the region of the lakes, though some portions are so low and flat that they were, in former years, very wet, and even yet are not suitable for cultivation. In the course of time these will be ditched, thoroughly drained, and finally cultivated. Cuyahoga River enters the township on Lot 10, thence flowing across Lots 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 15, 14, 4, 3, and leaving from 13. This well-known stream has considerable fall, and excellent water-power can be secured through the medium of dams. Kelsey Creek enters the river from the south, and Fish Creek from the north, in the extreme southeastern part. Silver Lake is located almost wholly on Lots 24, 23 and 33, and its outlet is a small branch of the Cuyahoga. A small stream which should be named Wetmore Creek, rises a short distance northeast of Stow Corners, and flows southwestwardly into the river. It has cut by erosion a deep gorge in the sandstone rocks, which is known as the "Gulf." Cochran Pond is located a few rods northwest of Silver Lake, but has no connection with the latter, its outlet being a small irregular stream, which flows north and then west into Mud Brook. Powers' Brook and Mud Brook, from their tortuous course, flow half around the township. Powers'

Brook first flows across the northeast corner, thence into Hudson, thence into the northern part of Stow, thence again into Hudson, where it unites with Mud Brook. The latter stream flows across the northwest corner of Stow, entering Turtle Lake on the northeast side. It flows from this lake first into Northampton, thence takes a turn in the western side of Stow, and finally leaves the latter a short distance north of Cuyahoga Falls. Turtle Lake, the largest body of water in the northern part of the county, is intersected by the boundary line, dividing Stow from Northampton. On several sides the land is so low and marshy that artificial approaches to the lake are necessary, if mud and stagnant water are to be avoided. In short, the lake has but two or three really good beaches. Cochran Pond, named for the first settler on its banks, comprises some four or five acres, and has a low and muddy beach, except, perhaps, on the eastern side. It is too small and shallow to be of any great economic value. Silver Lake is, in many respects, a fine sheet of water. Its length is nearly a mile, and its width nearly half that distance, while its greatest depth approximates twelve fathoms. Some of its approaches are fine, consisting of coarse sand or gravel. Many portions of the bottom are of the same nature, rendering the lake very attractive to bathers, a very essential feature among a people who teach, and evidently practice to a reasonable degree, that "cleanliness is next to godliness." Many years ago, when the question of supplying the city of Akron with water was on the tapis, Silver Lake was carefully examined; but its water was found to contain impurities, which rendered it unsuitable for that purpose. The lake was once the property of Joshua Stow, who purchased the township of the State of Connecticut. The township was named in his honor, and remained in his possession until his death, when it fell into the hands of his son-in-law, Horace Miller, who sold it to its present owner, Ralph Lodge. Purchasers of land in its vicinity did not want the lake, so that the shore is owned by others. In about the year 1850, Zina Buel constructed a small steamboat, and launched it upon the lake. A wharf was built out from the shore, and buildings were erected for excursionists. A small fare was charged for a ride around the lake; but there was not realized a sufficient revenue to pay for the investment, and the boat was removed. Several persons at different times have been drowned. There are at present several bathing-houses for the benefit of the uncleanly and others.

Joshua Stow, the proprietor of the township, was one of the first exploring party sent out to the Western Reserve in 1796. He officiated in the important capacity of Commissary, and the first storehouse built at Conneaut was named "Stow Castle," in his honor. The first cabin in the township was built by a Virginian named William Walker, who had come to Hudson the year before. He was a squatter and built his small, round-log cabin in the northeast corner, on Lot 89.* Here he remained alone until 1804, when Joshua Stow arrived at Hudson to make arrangements for the survey of his township. He employed Joseph Darrow, a resident of Hudson, who began and completed the survey in 1804, and immediately thereafter there came in William Wetmore, Gregory Powers, Josiah Starr, John Campbell, Thomas Rice and Titus Wetmore. The most of these men built further south in the neighborhood of what is now called Stow Corners. Prior to the war of 1812, there also came in John Gaylord, John Arbuckle, George Darrow, Adam Steele, John Saddler, Joseph Harman, William Lappin, William Leach, Samuel Burnett, Samuel Baker, Jacob Cochran, Caleb Wetmore, Isaac Wilcox, Frederick Victor, Francis Kelsey, Mr. Kelso, Samuel Cheney, Constance Rogers, Jonathan Gaylord, Stephen Butler, Erastus Southmayd, David Ruggles, William McClellan, Bemus Hamilton, Mr. Dailey, Isaac and Thomas Steele and very likely several of the following, who, at least, came in prior to 1825: Joshua Pendleton, Timothy Brainard, David Strong, Ira Barnes, Ethe Wetmore, James Smith, George Hartle, John Kemp, Jesse Pratt, David Sanger, Mr. McAvoy, Chancey Lowery, Mr. Beckley, Martin and Arthur Saddler, William Hibbard, William Galloway, V. M. Thompson, John Graham, Ezra Wyatt, Jacob Richmond, Andrew Rich, Dr. Spaulding, Henry Kenyon, John Blackman, John Sawyer, Thomas Gaylord and many others. This is not intended as a perfect list, and neither are the dates free from error; yet it is thought that there are but few mistakes. By 1810, there were fifteen or twen-

*Elizabeth (Walker) Lappin, of Boston Township, aged ninety-three years.

ty families living in Stow, in rude log cabins scattered at intervals throughout the township. The forests began to go down rapidly, and improvements multiplied. Land steadily increased in value, and settlers poured in to purchase before it over-reached their means.

It was not until 1808 that Stow was organized and its first officers elected. At the time Hudson was organized, in 1802, Stow was included in that township, and remained thus until 1808. William Wetmore was the first Justice of the Peace; but, during the month of August, 1804, the county of Portage, of which Stow was a part, having been created, Wetmore was appointed Clerk of the Court, and removed to Ravenna; but, not being satisfied with the empty honor of his official position, he soon resigned, moving back to Stow, and locating just east of Silver Lake. The early records of Stow were not preserved, and the names of the other first officers cannot be given. The first election was held at the residence of Mr. Wetmore. Capt. Gregory Powers built on Lot 85. He was a genius in his way, and had had a great deal of experience with the world. He was an Italian, and, for many years, had followed the wild and extremely dangerous profession of privateering on the ocean. His daughter Harriet was united in marriage with John C. Singletary in 1806, the wedding being the first in the township. A few months later, on the 29th of January, 1807, William Lappin and Elizabeth Walker were married at Stow Corners by Squire Wetmore. In 1806, George Darrow built a frame barn, the first frame structure in Stow. In the fall of 1803, "Betsey" Walker was born, her birth being the first in the township. Samuel Walker was born in 1805. Mary Campbell was born in 1804, and Clarissa (Rice) Southmayd February 6, 1805. In February, 1807, Mrs. Powers died, her death being the first. Elizabeth Gaylord died in 1809.

As early as 1805, the township had put on many of the characteristics of civilization. The ring and report of ax and rifle awoke the echoes of the forests. Numerous small, unpretentious cabins rested in the center of insignificant clearings, upon which could be seen the green plumage of growing grain. Wild animals roamed through the forests. Deer could be seen at almost any hour of the day. Many of the settlers had, for several years, no meat except venison and smaller game. Wolves were troublesome, especially in the night, when they seemed to enjoy surrounding some log cabin when the inmates were lost in slumber and making the night hideous with their howls. Bears were frequently seen, and there was scarcely an early settler who was not accustomed to roam the woods on hunting excursions that did not encounter them, often under thrilling and extremely dangerous circumstances. The Indians, whose headquarters were at Boston and Northampton Townships, were accustomed to spend the summers in the neighborhood of Silver and Turtle Lakes. In 1810, the carriage road at Silver Lake was a continuous line of Indian huts. These were made of round poles about six inches in diameter, the chinks being filled with moss and sod. About one hundred rods from the huts, on the lake shore, on a neighboring hill, were a great many more. About five hundred Indians—men, women and children—established themselves here for several summers prior to the war of 1812. They were in constant intercourse with the white settlers, and usually all dealings were of a friendly nature. It was well known to the settlers, however, that the Indians might "dig up the hatchet" at any moment, and begin the dreadful work of slaughter. These thoughts filled the mind, more especially when it first became known that war with England had commenced. When news of the battle of Tippecanoe reached the Indians, they all withdrew and went toward the western part of the State, much to the relief of the apprehensive settlers.

It seems proper in this connection to notice a few of the many interesting anecdotes that are told concerning adventures had with wild animals or with the Indians. One day, when John Campbell was away from home, his wife placed her little child on the floor, with a cup of milk and a spoon, and closing the door, went a short distance to one of the neighbor's, on an errand. She soon returned, and, stepping up to the little window, looked in to see what her baby was doing. There sat the child upon the floor, while close at its side was coiled up a large, yellow, repulsive rattlesnake. It had crawled up through the cracks of the floor, and, when first seen by Mrs. Campbell, was lapping or drinking the milk, which had been spilled by the child. Just as the mother was taking her

first lightning survey of the fearful sight, the child reached out its spoon, either to give the reptile some milk or to touch its shining body with the spoon. The mother gave a piercing scream, and the snake slid down a crack and disappeared. Mr. Campbell came in soon afterward, and, raising a plank of the floor, killed the snake. The "gulf" at Stow Corners was filled with these reptiles, and it was many years before they were killed off. So numerous were they, and so dangerous, that the settlers took turns in watching the rocks, to kill all that came forth. This was done on sunny days in early spring, when the snakes first came from their holes to bask in the sun. It fell upon Mr. Baker to watch the gulf one Sunday, when Deacon Butler was holding a class-meeting in a log cabin close by. While looking down into the gulf, Mr. Baker saw a large number of rattlesnakes crawl from a crevice in the rocks and coil themselves in the sun. When it seemed that all had come forth, Mr. Baker dropped his coat near the crevice, and, with a long pole prepared for the purpose, pushed the garment into the opening. He then descended to the rock, and killed *sixty-five* of the venemous reptiles. The first intimation that the worshipers had of what had taken place, was made known by a son of Mr. Baker, who ran to the log meeting house at the top of his speed, crying out with a loud voice, "Oh, dad's killed a pile of snakes! dad's killed a pile of snakes!" This adjourned the meeting, and the members repaired to the gulf, to continue their thanks for the victory over ihe ancient enemy of man. The rock whence the snakes had crawled was blasted open the next day, though but one was found—a large female, that was thought to be the mother of the numerous progeny that had been killed. Several persons were bitten, and many had narrow escapes from death. A young man—a relative of William Walker—was struck twice on the heel by a large rattlesnake, and did not recover. The Indians had a peculiar plant, which was used as a remedy in case of snake-bite. It is said that when the Indians left the plant also disappeared, and could not be found growing in the woods as usual. This seems somewhat improbable, though the statement comes from some of the oldest and most respected citizens. One day, as Henry Wetmore was gathering nuts near his father's cabin, he heard a sudden commotion in the bushes near him, and immediately saw a drove of hogs break cover and run across the clearing to his father's stable. Following close at their heels was an enormous black bear, that halted barely long enough to see the boy and continued the pursuit to the pen where the swine took refuge. Mrs. Wetmore, hearing the confusion outside, came to the door, and, seeing the bear and at the same time her boy, motioned for the latter to take a circuit so as to avoid the animal, that seemed in doubt whether it was best to attack the swine in their pen or not. When the boy was safe in the cabin, Mrs. Wetmore went out, and, by shouting, frightened the bear into the woods. On another occasion Jacob Cochran, while in his cabin, heard one of his hogs squealing terribly, and, surmising the cause, he seized his rifle and ran out, in time to see a large bear disappearing in the bushes, in whose company was an unwilling, remonstrating hog. The bear finally dropped the hog, which fell in between two saplings so that it could not be extricated. The detention enabled Mr. Cochran to overtake the bear, which was immediately shot. It was necessary to kill the hog also, as it was terribly torn and mangled. It is probable that William Walker was the most successful and intrepid bear hunter ever a resident of the township. He killed sixteen bears, sometimes under circumstances which would appall the stoutest heart. More is said of him in the Twinsburg history.

In 1803, Mr. Walker's dogs treed a large bear in a chestnut tree a few rods from the cabin. It was shot, and was found to weigh 400 pounds, and was so extremely fat that oil accumulated within the cavity of the body within a few minutes after the animal had been killed. Mr. Walker was a chair-maker, and had a small log shop near his cabin. One day George Wilson, an Indian, came to the cabin and asked for whisky, which was given to him. He drank the liquor and sat down, and a few minutes later was asked to take a seat at the table and eat with the family. He accepted the invitation with due dignity, seated himself, and was handed a plate well loaded with meat and vegetables. But by this time the liquor had worked into his blood and brain, and, actuated by a devilish spirit, he suddenly, without any provocation, dashed the plate and its steaming contents in Mr. Walker's face. The latter leaped

to his feet in a passion at the inhospitable act, and started for his rifle to make short work of the savage. But the latter, perceiving the danger he was in, ran into a small bedroom and under the bed. Mr. Walker, rifle in hand, endeavored to follow him, but was hindered by his wife and daughter, who had no desire to see the Indian shot. The latter noticed the delay and made his escape through the bedroom window, taking refuge in the chair-shop already mentioned. By this time the other members of the family had succeeded in pacifying Mr. Walker, and the refractory redskin was permitted to depart—without his dinner. One day William Lappin and William Leach were at the cabin of John Arbuckle, when six or seven Indians, among whom were John High, a tall, ugly-looking savage, six feet three or four inches in height, and Wabmung, an underchief of the Ottawas, passing along, stopped to talk with the settlers and get some tobacco. Mr. Leach traded his his hat with one of the Indians for some article belonging to the latter; but, immediately perceiving that he had been cheated, he snatched the hat from the head of the redskin and placed it on his own. This was an insult which the savage would not brook, so, raising his fist, he knocked Leach flat on the ground. The act was no sooner done than Lappin sprang forward and with one blow sent the Indian sprawling by the side of Leach. Lappin was immediately assailed by John High and several others, though he succeeded in keeping them at bay, and the fight became general. Blood began to flow from sundry noses, and knives gleamed in the air. One of the Savages snatched up a rifle, and pointed it at Lappin, intending to shoot him; but the Chief Wabmung, who had remained an impassive spectator of the fight thus far, sprang forward and struck the muzzle up just as the gun was discharged. No harm was done, and the Indian, thinking, doubtless, he might get into trouble, took to his heels and was soon out of sight. The fight was over and the Indians took their departure. Jonathan Williams, the Indian-hunter, lived for a number of years in a little log cabin, in the northwest part of the township, on Mud Brook. He gained great notoriety for his antipathy for the Indians, many of whom he shot on the slightest provocation. He had been one of those professional Indian slayers who, during the latter part of the last century, were in the habit of invading the Indian country to carry on their work of extermination. Williams was a dead shot, and was feared by the Indians. One day a member of the tribe came to his cabin and told him that a snake was on his track and would bite him. Without any further explanation the Indian went away. Mr. Williams construed this statement to mean that one of the tribe was lurking around to get a favorable opportunity to shoot him. He, therefore, began to watch closely for his foe. The following morning, before leaving the cabin, he took a careful look from the little window, and, while scrutinizing the woods on the border of the clearing, saw an Indian suddenly peer from behind a tree about twenty rods distant, and then as suddenly conceal himself. Williams told his wife what he had seen, and, taking his rifle down, looked carefully to the flint and priming. He said to his wife, "It's now death for one of us; I'll trick him. Tie up the dog, and don't be scared." So saying, he suddenly opened the door, and before the Indian had time for a hostile movement, the former took refuge behind a bank of earth near the house. He hurried a short distance and got behind a large tree, and, with his rifle ready, began to watch cautiously for the approach of his foe. He saw the Indian's dog coming toward him, and thought it must soon discover his hiding-place. Suddenly, the Savage glided through a small glade in the edge of the woods. This was sufficient, and, like a flash, Williams raised his rifle and fired, just as his enemy was disappearing behind the bank already alluded to. The bullet went straight to its mark, and the Savage fell upon the earth and expired. Williams hurried forward, and, securing the gun, shot the dog that had come so near revealing his hiding-place. He was at a loss at first what to do with the body. The death of the Indian would be avenged, if known to his friends. Finally, it was taken and sunk in Mud Brook. Williams went back to the cabin, and his wife, who had heard the report of both rifles, and was greatly distressed, not knowing what shape affairs had taken, was overjoyed to know that he was safe. The death of this savage, George Wilson, was not discovered until after the Indians had left the county, so that all danger from them was averted.

The Indians seemed to take especial pleas-

ure in frightening the wives of the settlers when the latter were absent. They would enter the cabins and flourish their weapons in an ominous manner, and a plentiful supply of whisky and victuals would be their reward. They would often brandish their scalping knives over the heads of children until the mother was half-distracted, when they would get almost anything they demanded, and go off grunting with satisfaction at the success of their artifice. It way be said, however, that generally the Indians were orderly, unless they had been abused or were under the influence of whisky.

Mud Brook Swamp in the northwest corner, was the resort during the spring of the year of countless thousands of pigeons. They would come to this place to roost after having feasted all day on beech and other nuts growing on the higher grounds. When they all took wing, the noise was like the rushing of a mighty wind. They often filled the air so that the sun could not be seen; and when they settled in the forest, large trees were broken down by them. It was dangerous to go into the swamps that were filled with pigeons, and the voice had to be elevated to be heard.

The early settlers in Stow suffered the usual hardships incident to pioneer life. They were obliged often to live as best they could. Flour and meal were difficult to get, and when procured were judiciously used and made to go as far as possible. It was a universal rule in pioneer mathematics, that the means of supply were inversely as the appetite to be gratified. The taste could not be petted with a variety of articles, but the meal very often consisted of but one, and that in such limited quantities that the cravings were unsatisfied. Roads were bad, conveyances were bad, supplies of all kinds were exorbitant, labor of the hardest kind received scarcely any reward, and all efforts were exhausted in the one object—to live. It is singular how the plastic nature of mankind can be molded for almost any condition of circumstances. Actual enjoyment can be had in the midst of imminent peril or distressing surroundings. The settlers saw the bright side of their situation, and made the most of it. They were contented, because their customs were homogeneous, and their trials identical. If some settler had come in very wealthy and aristocratic; if he had dressed his family in silks, satins and broadcloths cut according to the latest and prevailing fashion; if he had scorned to associate with his neighbors, himself and family would have been practically ostracised—they would have been shunned like the plagues of Egypt. It was a fortunate thing that they remained in the East with their money bags—fortunate for them and for the rapid settlement and improvement of the West. But, after all, hard times were experienced—times when it seemed as if the utmost effort could scarcely keep body and soul together. A large family of small children to feed and clothe, and nothing but strong hands and honest hearts to meet the demand! This was the problem that many solved, and upon which many others failed.

It was not long after the settlers had become quite numerous, before industries began to spring up in various parts of the township, to furnish for the steady demand supplies nearer home. While some settlers erected frame houses, the majority did not for many years, but lived contented in their rude, though comfortable log cabins. It thus occurred that there was not as strong a demand for sawed lumber as might have been expected. So far as can be learned, the first saw-mill in the township was built on the river at Monroe Falls, in about the year 1817, by Griswell & Wolcott. At the same time, a man named Francis Kelsey erected a grist-mill at the same place. These three men united means and built a log-dam where the present one is located. The grist-mill was located on the north side of the river, and the saw-mill on the south. The land on the north side was owned by John Graham, but he entered into an agreement with Kelsey, to deed the latter two acres for a mill site, provided a grist-mill was erected and operated. Both mills were supplied with water by means of short flumes or races, and a sufficient mill-head was obtained to operate both mills at a rapid rate. It was not long before both were on a firm financial basis, and a fair profit was realized by the investment. They were conducted by these men (or perhaps they had a change of owners) until 1836, with a few insignificant interruptions, at which time they were purchased by the Monroe brothers, of Boston Township. For a number of years prior to this change in owners, the mills had been neglected, especially the saw-mill, which had become somewhat rickety, and sadly in need of repairs. The Monroes, at

the time they purchased the mills, also secured about two hundred and fifty acres of land, all, or at least a portion, upon which the village of Monroe Falls is situated. They had a grand project in view, which was to found a village that should become the public mart of all the surrounding country, and a metropolis of opulence and importance. At this period there were some eight or ten residences in the village; but, so far as can be learned, no lots had been regularly surveyed and platted. It is thought that William Stow built the first dwelling in the village; at least, he built there at a very early day. His father had been the proprietor of the township, but had sold a large portion of it to settlers and speculators. His residence was located on the south side of the river, and is yet standing. John Graham lived on the north side, but had sold out and left a few years before, or, perhaps, sold to the Monroes. There also lived at the village, in 1836, Samuel Cheney, Zebulon Stow, Mr. Griffiths and several others. The Monroes evidently expected to make their fortunes. They were quite wealthy when they purchased the village and mill-sites, and they ventured all they had in the enterprise, confidently anticipating, as many did in early years, that a city would spring up around them, like mushrooms from a hot-bed. They immediately laid out about a hundred lots, and in a few years succeeded in securing the incorporation* of the village, which, in their honor, had been named Monroe Falls. At the time they purchased all the land for sale in the village or surrounding it, they built a small storeroom, and placed therein about $1,200 worth of goods. A number of years before, perhaps as early as 1830, John S. Harvey had come to the Falls, had built a residence and a small store, and had placed in the latter $600 worth of a general assortment of goods, consisting mostly of groceries and notions. He had obtained a fair country trade, and, according to the reports, had refused to sell to the Monroes, who desired to purchase his property. The Monroes wished no competition in the early history of their village, and had tried to purchase all property or enterprises that would in any way interfere with their intentions or obstruct their rapid march to opulence and fame. Several lots were sold, and tradesmen and mechanics appeared, and it seemed at first as though the bright expectations of the Monroes were to be realized. They founded a "bank," and began issuing "wild-cat," "red-dog" bills of credit in limited quantities.* Harvey soon found that the Monroe store was materially injuring his trade, so, about two years after the appearance of the brothers, he either sold out or closed out, and went to Akron, according to the reports. The Monroes purchased his storeroom and filled it with goods, and thus monopolized the trade in the village. Their stock was increased until they probably owned about $5,000 worth of goods. About the year 1828, or perhaps earlier, James Griffiths erected a wooden factory a few rods below the saw-mill, on the same (south) side of the river. He secured a paying custom trade. Wool-growers in the vicinity brought their wool to him to be carded, after which it was taken by them and spun, and then returned to the factory to be manufactured into flannel and various other varieties of cloth. It must be remembered that there were no ready-made clothing stores in those days. Suits for men and women were cut and made in the houses by the wives of the settlers, many of whom became expert tailors, especially if they had large families and large quantities of cloth to be disposed of. At certain seasons of the year, the entire family would be provided with new suits. Journeymen tailors traveled from house to house, and took contracts at reduced rates to make suits for the whole family, often furnishing the cloth. Griffiths conducted his factory until 1836, when the entire property was bought by the Monroes. Converse & Barnes began manufacturing chairs in about 1833, and soon had quite a brisk trade. They peddled their wares in a wagon, which traversed the country for a circuit of many miles. Converse was a local preacher, and conducted many of the early meetings at the village. Some three or four men were employed to assist in the manufacture of the chairs. The owners continued the business until 1836, when the property, like almost all the balance, fell into the hands of the Monroe Brothers. Many years before this, Mr. Graham, who had lived on the north side of the river, built a small distillery, and began manufacturing a limited quantity of whisky. Considerable liquor was made, which found a

* Gen. Bierce.

* Gen. Bierce.

ready sale in the neighborhood. Mr. Wetmore, also, at an early day, erected a distillery on what was then called Stow Pond. He also made quite a quantity of the drink which inebriates. These enterprises (which, by the way, brought to the owners a profitable revenue), were quite popular in early years, and continued so throughout what is now Summit County, until about the year 1830, when a large number of temperance societies was organized, whose objects were to depict the enormity of the evil tendency of the liquor traffic, and to suppress the supply and demand among the settlers. The two distilleries above mentioned were closed, however, before this crusade. The temperance movement became so strong and universal, that William Stow was induced to offer 160 acres of land just north of Silver Lake (this land is yet known as "temperance lot"), to be divided equally among those who would take the pledge and become abstainers. Many were thus induced to renounce their intemperate habits; but a deed to the land was not made out, was neglected, and, at Mr. Stow's death, his heirs refused to comply with his promises, and retained the ownership of the "temperance lot."

It will be seen that the Monroes became the owners of about all the business enterprises in the village in 1836. These men threw a vast deal of energy and capital into their gigantic undertaking, and deserved a better financial fate than they were compelled to suffer. They soon found that they had miscalculated. But few artisans and no capitalists came to their relief. Instead of rising in value, the property depreciated from the price fixed by the Monroe purchase. The proprietors had encountered large expense. They tore down the grist-mill and the saw-mill, and erected larger and better ones. The saw-mill was located on the north side of the river, and the grist-mill on the south side, the reverse of what had formerly been. The latter mill was established further down the river, and a long race, coming from the dam, supplied it with water-power. After struggling some ten years with their undertaking, the Monroe Brothers, seeing that they had failed and had lost large sums of money, gradually went out of business. Their "promises to pay" were not fulfilled, and many others besides themselves lost quite heavily. The property, or the most of it, fell into the hands of Oliver Brown, or, as some say, into the hands of William Cartright. At least, both men at different times owned the mills, and it may be that others also, at times, owned an interest in them previous to their being purchased by the Cleveland Paper Company. The saw-mill was owned by various parties, as was also the grist-mill. E. P. Willis sold goods in the village about the time of the Monroe purchase. Others have followed the mercantile pursuit at different times. A small hotel was built on the canal in early years. Phillip North, in about the year 1842, was engaged in manufacturing hoes—cutting the metallic portions from plates of iron or steel, and furnishing them with handles. Luther Loomis conducted an excellent store for many years. Charles Reed has a small store at present. In 1866, the grist-mill was purchased by the Cleveland Paper Company. It was fitted up with the apparatus necessary for the manufacture of paper; but after a year or two was burned to the ground, whereupon the present commodious building was erected on the same site. Under the superintendency of Mr. Hall, there has been manufactured an average of three tons of paper each day. About thirty employes are kept constantly at work, and the village, at present, is populated almost wholly by the families of these workmen. All the coarser varieties of paper are manufactured. Many other things might be said about Monroe Falls, but enough has been given to exhibit its general growth and decay.

It must be noted that other industries arose than those in the two villages in the township. Henry Wilcox owned and operated a saw-mill on Mud Brook as early as 1820, Josiah Starr having built it a year or two before. The "Bryan Mill" was started quite early, and continued many years. There was also an excellent saw-mill on Fish Creek at an early day. Many others have been conducted at different times. In about the year 1819, Mr. Thorndyke, son of a wealthy merchant of Boston, Mass., opened a general store on Lot 14. After a short time, the store was moved to Lot 12; but, at the expiration of two or three years, the enterprise was abandoned, and the building was used by the Methodists as a house of worship. After the first settlers had opened up the township, and greatly modified the hardships to be undergone, improvements went on rapidly. Capital

sought investment, and, erelong, Stow could boast of a population as large and as enlightened in general knowledge as it can at present. A much larger portion of the land was covered with forest than now, and the roads and streams were in a very unsatisfactory condition. In the year 1837, there occurred one of those circling tornadoes, which occasionally strike the earth, spreading death and destruction in their course. It visited the township on the 20th of October, about 3 o'clock in the morning, striking the earth first, in the western part, near the center road, and thence passing a trifle north of east, until it reached about the center of the township, when it either spent itself, or arose above the tops of the trees. The force of the wind must have been terrific, as large trees were snapped off like pipe-stems, and carried bodily several yards from the stump. Those who heard its approach, knew from the awful roar that was mingled with the crash of falling trees, that something unusual and dreadful was in the air. Its pathway had an average width of about forty rods, and, though its course lay through the heaviest timber, not a tree was left standing; but all were heaped in tangled and promiscuous confusion. It was accompanied with almost incessant flashes of vivid lightning and volleys of the deepest thunder, and the rain came down in angry torrents. It struck Cochran Pond, and very likely carried up large quantities of water. The residence of Frederick Sandford was torn into a thousand fragments, and the frightened inmates carried aloft in the air. The two sons, Charles and Norman, aged respectively twenty-five and eighteen years, were both killed and terribly bruised. Mr. Sandford's jaw was broken, as was also his thigh, in two places. He was alive when found, but died in a few hours, without recovering the use of his mind. Mrs. Collins, the mother of Mrs. Sandford, was also killed, while the latter, with the exception of a few bruises, was uninjured. Mary, the daughter, aged about sixteen, was found lying insensible on a gate that had been wrenched from its hinges, and carried ten or twelve rods from the house. When found, she held in her hand a dress, which she was probably endeavoring to put on in the few terrible moments before the cloud struck the house. She was comparatively uninjured, and, after a spell of sickness, caused by the drenching rain, and the nervous shock accompanying so dire a calamity, she fully recovered, and is yet living within a few rods of where the old house stood. The cloud passed on; wrenched asunder Mr. Graham's new house; carried off the roof of the one occupied by Dr. Wells; crushed in the gable of the Barnes residence, pinning several members of the family fast until they were released, and finally ended its mad freaks by unroofing the Butler residence. The east and west road was filled with fallen timber. It must be understood that the last-mentioned houses were only on the edge of the course taken by the gyrating cloud. Had it been otherwise, the historian would have more deaths to record. A plow, that had been left in a field in an upright position, though not in the ground, was plunged in to the depth of eighteen inches, and a furrow in the form of a semi-circle, whose diameter was about six feet, was thrown up, and the earth scattered six or eight feet around, after which the plow was thrown out of the ground with landside, mold-board, share and other portions of the plow twisted and broken. Fowls and birds were plucked entirely destitute of feathers, and killed. The bed upon which Mary Sandford had been sleeping, was found lodged in the top of a tree, thirty feet from the ground. An ox-cart was blown thirty rods. Articles belonging to the house were picked up several miles away; among these was a small purse of money. Quite a number of domestic animals were killed or mangled.

The first house in Stow Corners was built as early as 1806, by Ezra Wyatt, and was a small log building, located on the southwest corner of Lot 36. Within the next two years, three or four others were erected. Stephen Perkins built on the northwest corner of Lot 26, on a small tract of five acres which he owned there. Caleb Wetmore built soon afterward, as did also Titus Wetmore a few months later. The last named built a double log house for the purpose (as stated by one of his descendants) of furnishing a dancing-hall for the neighborhood. Samuel Baker lived near by, and was a blacksmith by trade, the first in the township. Several other residences were erected in the village, but no store was opened until about the year 1820, when a man named Johnson placed a small stock of goods in the Wyatt log house, which, a number of years before, had been fitted up by Erastus Southmayd for a tavern. Lyman Beckley soon got possession

of the building, using it for a tavern. He was succeeded by Allen Nickerson, who, in about 1843, transferred the property to Gen. Gross The latter kept the most disreputable place ever in the township. It was a resort for the lewd and vicious, and was a disgrace to the neighborhood. The old building was discarded many years ago, and a new one erected. Dr. Sweeney owned and conducted the tavern for a number of years. It has since changed hands several times, and is at present owned by C. E. Kidney, who has a small stock of liquors, which he vends to convivial spirits. It is styled the Cliff House. Mr. Gross kept a few goods for sale, as did also a man named Edmunds. Enoch Brainard conducted a tannery for some four years, beginning in 1842. A few other industries have arisen in the village at different times.

Knowledge obtained of the early schools is exceedingly limited. Recollection, upon which the historian largely depends, is erratic and treacherous. Traditions are vague, improbable and unsatisfactory. No one in the past has taken the trouble to gather crumbs of information for the intellectual appetite of coming generations. It has been a matter of no pecuniary interest or advantage, and has been studiously omitted from the curriculum of pursuits. The plodding details of agriculture have been far more attractive, for therein was seen the glitter of gold. The historian casts his hook in the Stream of Time; it is swept backward; a strange sensation is felt along the line; a sudden effort is made, and a few quivering minnows of information are thrown upon the shores of the Present. Mrs. (Walker) Lappin, of Boston, says that the first school in Stow was taught in the northeast corner, in the cabin of William Walker, as early as the winter of 1806–07. A young Virginian, named Dennis Ryan, who had just come into the township, and who was decidedly averse to chopping all day in the woods for a pittance, made the effort, and succeeded in getting a sufficient number of scholars subscribed to insure him something more than a living. The term was three months in length, and the subscription per scholar was $1.50. The teacher boarded around, and probably cleared the greater share of his wages. About fifteen scholars were enrolled, quite a number of whom came from the southern part of Hudson Township. Samuel Burnett had built a log cabin in the northern part in about the year 1805, but had vacated it some two years later, going no one knew whither. This building was appropriated for school purposes, and terms were taught there for several years, beginning in 1808. A man named Lowell taught here quite early. As near as can be learned, a schoolhouse was built in the vicinity of Stow Corners in about the year 1810, at which time the Burnett house mentioned above was abandoned, and the children in the northern part sent to the former. It is possible that this building — the Wetmore Schoolhouse — was erected two or three years before 1810. It was located a short distance west of the present village site, and used until about 1816, when a frame building was erected, and located nearly south of where Josiah Wetmore's residence now stands. This house was used some twenty or twenty-five years, when the present one was constructed. The latter has been enlarged and remodeled until it resembles a newly-built schoolhouse. The first school building was erected at Monroe Falls in about the year 1816. Two other houses have succeeded it, each an improvement on its predecessor. School was taught in the cabin of Mr. Rice, near the Center, by Emma Cannon, as early as 1810. In 1825, there were more schoolhouses in the township than the present number—eight. There were then at least nine, and very probably ten or eleven. The greater number were built of logs, and were rude, inconvenient, unattractive, cheerless affairs. Notwithstanding their gloomy, dismal surroundings, they were well attended, and were the basis of the splendid public school system of to-day. One important feature of the early schools should be noticed. Knowledge was not turned into scholars by a sort of pouring process. The teacher refused to afford any assistance save where the scholar, after patient and protracted study, could not succeed. The schoolhouse was not a playhouse; it was a workhouse—a place where many a self-made man received his first insight of the hard labor that was before him. Erastus Southmayd was one of the early teachers at the Center. He taught many terms, and his reputation as a competent instructor became widespread.

It is universally the case in the earlier history of a township, that different religious de-



A. H. Cotter

nominations arose and prospered—some of them for short periods, and others until the present time. Owing to the fact that fine churches have been erected in Cuyahoga Falls and Hudson, and are within a few miles of all parts (the farthest) of the township, a large portion of the citizens of Stow attend these, thus affording but little material upon which the historian of that township may work. For the first few years, the settlers went to Hudson to attend religious service. When Deacon Butler came to the township in about the year 1806, he began forming a small class, which met regularly at his cabin. The meetings were conducted in pioneer fashion, and were full of enthusiasm. Local preachers from Hudson addressed the congregation occasionally, as did also itinerant preachers. Butler was a Presbyterian, and an entertaining speaker. The society used the schoolhouse. Among the early members were Stephen Butler, William Stow, John Gaylord, Thomas Gaylord and their families, and others. They built a small frame church in about 1833, in which they continued to worship with increasing numbers, until near 1843, when the Disciples got possession of the church, and the Presbyterians went to Cuyahoga Falls. This building was used until a few years ago, when the present structure was erected. The above is given on the authority of Josiah Wetmore. It is stated that a St. John's Church society was organized at Stow Corners in about the year 1818 ; that it grew and flourished, and was finally removed to Cuyahoga Falls, where it yet lives, well advanced in years, but with the vigor of youth in its limbs, if the figure may be indulged in. The church at the Corners is the only one in the township ; but from this it should not be inferred that the citizens lack religious interest and zeal. They belong to churches in other townships.

CHAPTER XX.*

COVENTRY TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—WHITE SETTLEMENT—GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENT—PIONEER REMINISCENCES—CHURCHES AND CHURCH BUILDINGS—EDUCATIONAL, ETC.

"The ax rang sharply 'mid those forest shades
Which, from creation toward the sky
Had tower'd in unshorn beauty."
—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

IT is difficult to realize, as we walk the streets of our beautiful towns and cities, and note the squares of solid blocks, the immense warehouses, the busy mills, the ceaseless hum of a hundred factories, where the bulk of a busy population "gains its bread by the sweat of its brow," that scarcely a century ago these beautiful hills and valleys were peopled by wandering savages, and formed a part of one vast wilderness, which gave no sign or promise of the multitudes of a strange race by which it is now peopled, or of the mighty developments in science and art which should make their lives so different from that of their rude predecessors.

Here the bold immigrant pitched his lonely tent and staked all beside some stream or near some spring of pure and sparkling water, and beneath those "forest shades" where erst the untamed children of Nature had so long roamed unmolested, at one time in search of food, and again engaged in the wild pleasures which seemed the only occupation of their simple lives, and the only end of their existence. The sound of the woodman's ax rang out amid this mighty solitude, frightening the denizens of the forest from their peaceful slumbers, and starting reverberations whose last re-echo has changed into the screech of the iron horse, and into the varied hum of a thousand industries, which now occupy the millions of busy men and women, who have been born and reared under a civilization which had its first beginnings in the rude log-cabins of those sturdy pioneers.

A pleasanter task could scarcely be given than that which devolves upon the chronicler of our early history. Could he but reproduce the scenes of three-quarters of a century ago, with all their natural surroundings, that the reader in imagination might see the unhewn log hut with its crevices filled with clay ; the adobe chimney ; the broad fire-place, and the rough, unseemly

*Contributed by George I. Wright.

furniture ; that he might see the small clearing, so covered with stumps that one could easily have leaped from one to another, and in that way have passed across the entire breadth of the farm. Could he picture the rude shed, made of poles and covered with branches, which was the forerunner of the fine bank barn, in which our modern owner of the same farm stores the wealth of grain and produce gathered from the fields his forefathers conquered, or the winding path to the edge of the woods, where, beneath some spreading beech or maple, the spring bubbled forth and cut for itself a tiny path toward some larger stream, where, after their slaking thirst, in the hot midday, the settler and his boys would rest for a time from their toil, and talk of the trip to the mill or post office ten or fifteen miles away. Could he show the reader "the slashing," where the men, the boys and the girls were busy, making and burning log-heaps and brush-piles getting another piece ready for wheat or corn, the paths that indicate the direction of their near neighbors, perhaps miles away. Could the historian, we repeat, picture all these scenes in their wild but natural beauty, he would bring before many a reader similar scenes, whose impress have been left in the mind by the oft-repeated stories of the gray-haired grandsire, recounted with many an animated gesture, as he "lived o'er again those olden times."

But we must reluctantly recall the reader from these general recollections to the more prosy subject of our work. Coventry Township is bounded on the north by Portage Township and Akron City ; on the east by Springfield Township ; on the south by Green and Franklin Township ; and on the west by the Tuscarawas River and Norton Township. A small portion of its territory projects from the northern center into Portage, on the western margin of the corporation line of Akron City. Its southern boundary is the famous south line of the Western Reserve, or forty-first parallel of north latitude. This line was run during the spring and summer of 1797, by one Seth Pease and an assistant, one of an expedition sent out by the Connecticut Land Company, to survey the land which they had purchased of the State of Connecticut. This company paid $1,200,000 for the tract included between latitude 41° and 42° 2′ north, and extending west 120 miles from the Pennsylvania line. This was surveyed into townships five miles square, as far as the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga in 1797. In 1806 and 1807, the balance was surveyed, until which time the Indians owned all territory west of these rivers. This land was divided among the stock-holders in this way. The numbers of the townships were placed on slips of paper, and all but a few were put into a box from which each one drew. Those that were not drawn were called "equalizing townships," among which was Coventry. The object of thus reserving some was to give strips of this "equalizing land" to those who had drawn poor townships, and in that way make them equal to an average township.

The book in which these assignments of territory was kept, was called the "Book of Drafts," and was the foundation of all titles to land on the Reserve. Coventry was the first township in Range 11, and was parceled out to several parties. Samuel Hinckley, who was proprietor of Hinckley Township, in Medina County, got the southeast quarter of Coventry. Gen. Wadsworth and others got strips of this township as equalizing land. The survey, before noticed, closed on the bank of the Tuscarawas, fifty-six miles west of the Pennsylvania line, this being the western boundary of the United States at that time, and on a tree, possibly still standing, on the bank of the river, the surveyor, Pease, marked the result of his measurement—"56 M." This base line was re-run, in 1806, by Abram Tappan, who differed somewhat from the original survey, but not much considering the distance and surroundings. South of this line, the land belonged to "Uncle Sam," and was surveyed by order of Congress, townships made six miles square, and was called "Congress Land" to distinguish it from the "Reserve." At the time of this survey, that part of Coventry which lies west of the Tuscarawas and the "Indian trail," belonged to the Indians, and hence the township was fractional. This additional territory, however, was added to it, when the survey was completed in 1806, just after it was ceded to the Government by the Indians in 1805. The Tuscarawas encroaches upon the territory of Norton, in the southwest corner of Coventry. But the river was retained here as the boundary, thus giving to Coventry more than the twenty-five square miles, and leaving Norton a fractional township.

The general surface outline is quite diversified, and, when we consider the whole area we find as great a variety as could well be shown on as limited an area. The Tuscarawas enters near the middle of the southern half of the eastern boundary, passing in its beautifully winding course through the central part to the center of the western boundary, thence continuing in a southwesterly direction until it leaves the confines of Coventry, entering Franklin and continuing onward toward "The Father of Waters," to be lost in its bosom or carried onward to mingle with the waters of the great ocean. The Tuscarawas has many small tributaries, perhaps the most important of which is Brewster's Run, which enters from Springfield and traverses the eastern half of the township, entering the river above the outlet of "Long Lake." This lake is a natural basin of pure water containing excellent fish, which formed a source of provision for the early settlers, as well as the savage red men who ranged the forest and fished in these beautiful lakes with his crude tackle, and perhaps had as good luck as some modern experts who frequent the place. Another lake of considerable note, not only on account of its situation but for the uses to which it has been put by the enterprising advocates of "rapid transit," is Summit Lake, situated in the extreme northern center and occupying a position on the "divide" which separates the lake system of drainage from that of the Mississippi Valley. Originally it was surrounded by an impenetrable tamarack swamp, without any outlet worthy the name, and its source of supply springs at the sides and bottom, with the waters from the surrounding hills. It was, in 1825 or thereabouts, used as the source of supply for the upper level of the Ohio Canal, which passes through it. There is a number of smaller lakes, among which is Manning's Pond, on the northern margin of Summit Lake, connected therewith by a stagnant stream through which the water flows either way according to the varying supply in the larger body. Another is Nesmith Lake situated about a fourth of a mile west of the geographical center of the township. The Indian trail, or portage path, touched at the eastern side, and the dusky warriors perchance were wont to rest and slake their thirst at this point on their expeditions to and from the North. A small body of water east of Long Lake and connected with it in high water, is called "Mud Lake," perhaps, on account of the swampy and uncertain character of the shores. Its dark waters are said never to have been fathomed, and the stories of the bed-cords and clothes-lines that have been used in the fruitless search for the remote foundations thereof, are, at least, interesting to one who has ofttimes paddled the frail canoe over its placid surface while trying to catch the "speckled bass" or the "blue sunfish."

Perhaps, the most interesting body of water in the township is the reservoir, a series of connected lakes and ponds, partly natural and partly artificial. It is situated in the extreme southern part, extending into Green and Franklin Townships and covers considerable territory. It was built in 1840 or thereabouts, and was designed to secure a sufficient quantity of water for the use of the canal, which was at this time the principal outlet for the trade of Central Ohio. The great number of boats passing through threatened to exhaust the supposed abundant supply in Summit Lake.

A few items of the secret history of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, and "the bearings of which (as 'Bunsby' would say), are in the application thereof." At the time when the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal was projected, the route was located through Middlebury into Coventry, and following the Wolf Ledge Run was to have emptied into the Ohio Canal above the guard lock, by means of a lock, which would have helped to supply the deficiency on the summit level, for which the reservoir was constructed at a cost of over $150,000 to the taxpayers of the State. But the Akron mill-owners perceived that if this canal could be brought into Akron on the line of the Crosby race (by which they were supplied with water-power) by enlarging it and running up to the Summit basin by means of a lock located *above* their supply race, they would get the benefit of both the enlargement and of each lockful of water let down, eventually, from the summit level; hence pressure was brought to bear and the route was changed. But the supply of water on the summit level was not sufficient for both canals, and the reservoir was built. It is supplied by means of a race which starts from the Tuscarawas about a mile from the eastern boundary line, near the Steese coal bank, runs west along the hillsides which skirt the valley, to within half a mile of Long Lake where it turns south, still

skirting the hills, and enters the reservoir near the 'Squire Freese farm. A huge embankment was built from this point across the lowland to the hills southward, and an extensive lake was thus formed. This discharges through an immense iron pipe (and runs into Long Lake whenever there is need of water from this source), by means of gates which are raised to let the water into the sluice. Long Lake is likewise connected with Turkey Foot Lake, making it also a part of the great supply reservoir. These discharge through Long Lake into the Tuscarawas, a little south of the center of the township. This point was also made the terminus of the Portage path by the Indians, because the accession of waters from these lakes made the river navigable at all seasons to this point for their birch canoes. Being nearly on a level with the canal, a dam and a supply race or feeder were built, by means of which a never-failing supply was delivered into the canal.

These lakes, creeks, and the Tuscarawas, form a most complete system of drainage. Aside from some low lands along the natural depression in which the township was located, the township is quite free from waste lands. The soil is generally fertile, and especially in the southern part, where it is considered the best wheat land in the Reserve. Along the valley of the Tuscarawas are beautiful meadows, and, in the spring and summer seasons, the rich verdure relieved by occasional patches of timber left to remind one of what it was fifty years ago, forms as pleasant a sight as often meets the eye of the lover of the beautiful in natural scenery. In the northern part the soil is more inclined to clay, and is better adapted to general husbandry and stock-raising.

The geological structure presents many interesting features. The ridge or divide which crosses the township, anciently formed part of the beach of a great inland sea which extended over the entire basin now occupied by our chain of great lakes. One of several outlets to this sea, in all probability, cut through this divide and followed the lowlands to the Tuscarawas, which at that remote time conducted the overflow from the sea toward the gulf. At a more recent time, after this sea had receded toward its present limits, the Cuyahoga passed through this water gap into the valley of the Tuscarawas, until, becoming dammed up, it cut for itself a new channel toward the lake, making the sharp curve in the river at this point. These facts are shown by an examination of the character of the deposits along this old channel. The surface is of drift origin, while underlying it we find the carboniferous formation in full. The coal measures are overlaid with shale, while above this is sand rock. Immense quantities of coal are being mined in this township, and of an excellent quality. The vein averages in thickness about four and a half feet. There is some irregularity, however, due, no doubt, to the uneven bottom of the old coal marsh, in which the vegetation it is formed of, was deposited, and when the overlying clays were deposited, the coal material lay between these ridges and irregularities which are now found to obstruct the progress of the miners, and are called "horse-backs," or "hogs-backs." A bed of hard iron ore is found over nearly all the measures opened, varying from a few inches to a foot in thickness. Peat bogs are also found, some of which are said to be from thirty to forty feet in depth. This, by a process of drying, is made into an article of fuel, which may develop into a possible future supply, in case the coal measures are exhausted. Mr. J. F. Brunot prepared some for market, but it has no more than one-half the heating power of coal, and cannot compete with it at paying prices. It is an excellent fertilizer, and is of great value to the intelligent agriculturist. Shell marl is sometimes found, which is one of the most valuable fertilizers in the market. Any one finding this should test it, and ascertain its value and reap a harvest from the cat-swamp or marsh, that will make a garden of the whole farm. These peat and marl beds are the filled-up lakelets that ages ago occupied their sites, and which became overgrown with weeds and grasses, until they finally disappeared. Some of them are even good meadows, over which cattle have roamed for years. One of these dead lakes was discovered recently near Mogadore, on the route of the Connotton Railroad. All lakes with boggy or swampy shores, where one can shake the ground for rods, are in the first stages of progress toward the formation of peat bogs. Many granite bowlders are found, and the curious may wonder whence they came. These rocks are evidences of the powerful iceberg and glacial agency in the distribution of the surface rocks, and in the formation of surface features. They

are strangers here, from the Laurentian hills of Canada, and tell the tale to the people of today of the wondrous changes and mighty forces that had played their parts in the construction of this continent.

Before the first waves of immigration, precursors of an overwhelming tide that was soon to sweep away the last vestige of a crude and imperfect civilization began to throw upon these shores the scattered settlers who were to form the picket line for the conquering race, there lived besides these lakes and streams bands of Indians belonging to the Delaware tribe. The territory over which these Indians roamed extended from the bend of the Cuyahoga southward to the Ohio River. On the east was the country of the Iroquois family, or "Six Nations," while to the north and west lay the hunting-grounds of the Ottawas and Wyandots. Thus we find ourselves on the borders of disputed grounds. The Delawares had been driven from the homes of their forefathers on the fertile banks of the Susquehanna and Delaware, by the powerful Iroquois confederation, which extended from the Hudson to the valley of the Cuyahoga, some time in the middle of the preceding century. After wandering through Pennsylvania and into Ohio, they finally settled down in the beautiful valley of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum. They belonged to the great Algonquin family, which included all the tribes east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee, except the isolated Iroquois before mentioned. They all spoke dialects of the same language, while the Iroquois had a different language. The Wyandots and Ottawas were Iroquois, but spoke a different dialect from the Six Nations, and were at bitter enmity with them, and frequently combined with the Delawares against their kinsmen. When incursions were made to the northward, their route was from New Portage (their principal village in the north) to the southern terminus of the Indian trail, by canoe, thence overland (often carrying their canoes with them) along this portage path, past the western border of Summit Lake, and over the hill past the present site of the house of Col. Simon Perkins, northward to the Cuyahoga at Old Portage, where they again embarked. These Delawares, or Lenni Lenapes, as they called themselves, were a brave and intelligent people. It is true they were at times cruel, and not very discriminating in their judgments. Many of those venturesome persons who preceded the actual settler, styled Indian hunters, met with tragic deaths at their hands.

Hopocan, or Capt. Pipe, as sometimes called, a Delaware chief, had his village near New Portage, in Coventry Township, which was considered of much importance on account of its being at the head of navigation. The whites looked upon it in a somewhat similar manner, for we find that, in 1787, an ordinance was passed declaring the Tuscarawas navigable to this point, and "forever to be kept open for the use of the United States." By the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, Coventry, with all the land east of this stream, and the Cuyahoga, was ceded to the United States by the Indians. The history of the "State of Coventry" begins with the downfall at this date of the "Kingdom of New Portage," King Hopocan soon being obliged to move his headquarters west of the river, under the above-named treaty, which he signed with all the dignity of a born monarch, as "Hopocan, King of New Portage." This treaty remained in force, with only occasional infringements, until 1805, when the treaty of Fort Industry was signed, by which the western boundary was moved further west, and the Indians, who remained in this territory for some years longer, remained by sufferance of the Government.

The Delawares were generally friendly to the settlers, except when on the war-path. Hopocan led them in the battle in which St. Clair was defeated, and he afterward declared that he had that day "tomahawked whites until his arm ached." He was at Maumee Rapids when "Mad Anthony" broke the spirit of the Indians of the northwest, who had combined to drive the invaders from their chosen hunting-ground. In 1812, Hopocan and his tribe took sides with the British, and when the fate of war was decided against them, he signed the treaty of Greenville. After lingering for a time in the lands which they had chosen, but which was now rapidly filling up with whites, these Delawares bade farewell to the homes they had hoped would be permanent, but which, alas, had proved to them but a transient resting-place in the inevitable pilgrimage which fate had marked out for them, toward the setting-sun! Successive removals followed, before the steady and relentless march of a higher civilization, which

sweeps everything before it. The weak and broken remnant of a once proud and powerful nation was finally settled upon a small reservation in the Indian Territory.

In 1806, Daniel Haines came into the unsettled wilderness of Coventry. He was from Pennsylvania, and settled on a piece of land near the northeast corner of the township, on what is now known as the Sumner farm. His log cabin was built in the midst of the forest, a little south of the site of the large stone house, which now occupies the sightly position on the hill back from the road. A small red house now occupies almost the exact spot, and thus keeps in remembrance the location of the first house built by the hands of the paleface in Coventry. "Uncle Dan," as the younger people of that day called him, built his cabin and cleared a small place, where he lived happily in his forest home for a number of years. Ariel Bradley, at Mogadore, Joseph Darrow, at Darrow Street, and old Deacon Hudson, at Hudson, were his nearest and only neighbors for a year or two. When the Harts and some others came to Middlebury, in 1811, the neighborhood began to get too crowded for "Uncle Dan," and he sold out and went into the woods again. This time he settled in the central part of the township, in a small ravine by the side of a spring, about a mile and a half from the north line, and about the same distance from the east line of the township, on or near what is now the Elias Hartong place. There he built another cabin and lived in peace, and raised a goodly family of children, who figure largely in the history of the early settlement of this section. The next settler of whom we have definite record was Capt. Amos Spicer, who located just north of the Haines place, in the northeast corner of the township. He was a cousin of Maj. Minor Spicer, and came at the same time, in 1810 or 1811. They were near neighbors, and were wont to go back and forth almost daily to see that all was well with the respective families. At this time there were a number of settlers in the vicinity, some at Middlebury, and a few in Portage Township, in the neighborhood in which Akron is now located, so that they were not so much alone in the world as "Uncle Dan" had been for some years before. Still they felt isolated from the world outside of their little settlement, and cut off from friends and acquaintances, and why should they not feel so, for were they not embarked in an uncertain venture, in a wild and untrained country? Many anecdotes are related of the skill with which the old Captain could avoid the difficulties of living in a region where men were obliged to depend upon their own resources and ingenuity in the emergencies that daily arose. One incident in which he figured as an actor was related to us by an old settler. It seems that an old bear made a raid on the pig-pen of Maj. Spicer, and carried off the squealing porker to the ravine in the edge of the cemetery, where he proceeded to make a meal. After satisfying himself, he left the remains for the morrow, and betook himself to his ramblings. But Avery Spicer, a boy of twelve, caught bruin in the act, and straightway ran to get Capt. Spicer to help to capture him. They soon matured a plan, which was to set a gun-trap, so that when he returned to get the rest of his pork (as they had no doubt he would), he would shoot himself. They loaded their muskets with big loads, putting in several balls, and placed them on forks driven in the ground, just high enough to be in range with the bear, should he get upon their strings at any point. Three of these guns were set with strings from the triggers, running over little forks to the dead hog. After having everything arranged, they retired to the house to await developments. In the night, they were startled by the report of one of the old muskets, and, on going out, they found the bloody trail of bruin leading down the ravine. They followed cautiously for some rods, when they came upon the dying thief. The old musket had sent its load clear through him. Such adventures formed the spice and variety of life to these old pioneers, and they enjoyed an occasional diversion from the routine of wood-chopping and clearing.

About this time, Jesse Allen bought out old Daniel Haines, and settled by the side of Capt. Spicer. This was also in 1811, and shortly after, Nathaniel Allen, his half-brother, came in south of them, and bought the farm that is now the Philemon Allen farm. Jesse Allen was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, in which capacity he served for many years. In 1815, Israel Allen also came into the same neighborhood, and was also a Justice of the Peace for many years. Nathaniel and his good wife, "Aunt Massey," as the boys called her, planted the first orchard in the

township, and some of the trees or stumps are still standing. They were not such fine grafted fruit as we have at the present time, but they were the best they could get, simply "seedlings," raised in the garden from seeds gathered wherever they could get the fruit. Here, in after years, they had a cider-mill, the first one in the Section, where, whoever had apples, came to get cider made, and those who had none came and bought of the Allens, who had a large orchard. People came here from ten or twelve miles in all directions to get cider. Here, surrounded by their children, their brothers and families, they lived and died, after witnessing many wonderful changes that the next half a century produced on all sides of them. Their sons and daughters grew up, married, and their children are among the people who to-day are performing the work allotted to this generation. Another settler in this part of the township was Maj. Hart, who bought what is at present known as the Stillwell place. Stephen Brewster settled just south of the Nathaniel Allen place, at an early day, on what is now the land of the Brewster brothers. The old coal-bank of Alexander Brewster was one of the first in the township, and has been in operation for many years. It was originally opened by a Mr. Whittlesey, who leased the place, but afterward the lease was bought off, and since that time it has been operated by Alexander Brewster or his sons. Stephen Brewster's sister married old John Bellows, and they settled near there at about the same time, and the two families raised their children here, where they lived for many years and died, to be succeeded by their descendants, who still own the most of the lands their fathers or grandfathers cleared. Ithamore Bellows, who is looked upon as an old settler, though a son of the John Bellows before mentioned, when he reached manhood took up land in the woods, back to the westward of the Allen neighborhood. He married a daughter of Daniel Haines, and a story is told of him that illustrates the methods of pioneer courtship. During the winter of 1815, two young fellows came over from Green Township to split rails for some settlers in the neighborhood. One evening they followed young Ithamore through the woods to the log cabin of "Uncle Dan," where, unconscious of pursuit, he entered the house, and the spies secreted themselves so that they could see the proceedings on the inside as they transpired. Late in the evening, "Cupid" was making rapid strides toward match-making, and the curtain ought to have been down, when a laugh from the outside interrupted proceedings. Young Bellows seized his hat and gave chase. We are led to suspect that one or both of these fellows engaged in this shabby trick was smitten by the same fair face. But Ithamore came out winner. William Triplet lived west of the Brewster place, and opened probably the first coal-bank in the township. It was a thin vein, however, and was abandoned after the Brewster bank was opened. His father settled in Green Township, and William came over into Coventry and settled, where he lived and died. Another of the boys lived farther south, but we could not learn the name; but, after his father died, the mother came up and lived on this son's farm. She had a little house where she lived alone, not far from the log schoolhouse that used to stand near the Gregg farm. Here the school children went for water, but they were always quiet and orderly, for they were afraid of "Old Granny Triplett."

Basil Viers, the ancestor of the numerous families of that name who still live in various parts of the township, located near William Triplett's place, west of Stephen Brewster. He was among the very first settlers, and is remembered only by the old, gray-haired patriarchs of to-day. Just this side of the little log cabin in which Dan Haines lived, Wheeler Heniman located, on the place now known as the "Beck Farm," on what might be called South Main Street Extension. Little is known definitely about him as to where he came from, but he is spoken of as a good neighbor, and was well thought of. Adam Falor settled in the northern center, just east of South Main street, in the hollow not far from the rolling-mill. He built and run a distillery, the first and, as far as we are able to find, only one in the township. It was located where the old stone house stood, through which the Brewster Coal Railroad cut its way just after passing under the track of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Here the sturdy old settlers came from all the country around to get the necessary material for raising barns and houses, as well as for running the husking bee, and other social gatherings. Here Adam and his wife Eve lived in peace, never dreaming of

"temperance societies," "crusaders," or Murphy pledges. They raised a family, many representatives of whom are still living in that neighborhood. Abram Falor, a son of Adam and Eve above-mentioned, built a saw-mill on what is now known as Falor's Run, where he did a good business for many years. Chester Judd was another early settler who came into this same section some time before the year 1820, though that is the time at which we find him located just beyond the Adam Falor place. Peter and Moses Osburn, brothers, also lived adjoining, and near neighbors to Judd. Little could be learned in regard to them, as we find none of their descendants in the township. Thomas Granger, an old Revolutionary pensioner who lived like a king on the credit he got on account of his $8 per month from the Government, built his log cabin just beyond the railroad, on the present Moses Falor farm. Granger, with some half dozen other pensioners from neighboring townships, often congregated at the little store at Middlebury, where they traded out their pension money, and had a gay time recounting the wonderful adventures in which they had participated to the gaping crowd of younger people, who are always eager to listen to anything that sounds of war. It is said that their stories rivaled those of Baron Munchausen in the marvelous, and they themselves, like the old Baron, even came to believe in the truth of their wonderful yarns. In the northwestern part of the township several families had located at an early day, before 1820 at least, though the exact date could not be ascertained. Among them was Old Basil Cahow, a family of Roots, a large family of Hethmans, Seibert Dodge and Samuel Nash. One of the sons of old man Hethman was for a good many years Justice of the Peace. He was an old bachelor, and is remembered by many as an eccentric but intelligent and well-read man. Samuel Nash kept a kind of tavern just beyond the Dodge farm. This was the first tavern in the township, and it consisted of nothing more than the log cabin of the settler and a stable for the horses, but they made the tired traveler welcome, and fed man and beast with the best the land afforded. In 1819, William W. Laird built himself a cabin on the banks of the Tuscarawas at New Portage, and began the construction of flatboats to run on the river. Henry Chittenden, of Springfield, Abram Norton, of Middlebury, and Philander Adams, of Tallmadge, at the same time became contractors and speculators in the produce of the country, which they bought up of the farmers all over the country and hauled to New Portage, and shipped on Laird's boats to New Orleans. This seems almost incredible to those who know the present insignificant size of the river at this point. But such was the case, as we learn from the old people, who still remember this river as a turbulent stream, which, at certain seasons, it was impossible to ford, and which at all times was a goodly stream. Now, however, it has sadly fallen, and the little school-boys wade across its pebbly bed or catch the minnows which sport in its shallow waters. Shortly after the starting of this new industry and the opening of New Portage as a port, one Ambrose Palmer and a Dr. Clark settled in what they considered the future metropolis, and started a glass factory, the site of which is in that part of New Portage located in Norton Township. It was in operation for several years, and turned out considerable quantities of glassware. Its history, however, is more particularly given in the chapter on Norton Township. They finally abandoned the glass business, and Palmer left for the West, where he died, in the Mormon settlement in Utah. Talmon Beardsley, who was for a good many years a resident of the township, and some twelve years its Clerk, and about the same period Justice of the Peace, has in his possession a quart bottle which was turned out from this establishment in 1822. It is large at the base, and has a long, tapering neck, with a peculiar flare at the top. The glass is a good article, but has a yellowish green cast.

In 1821, Van R. Humphreys, a young attorney, located in New Portage, thinking, with many others, that it was destined to be the principal city in Northern Ohio. But he soon became satisfied of his mistake and abandoned the new city, finally settling in Hudson. He was at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this county. One of the first settlers at New Portage was Michael Dixon, who came there in 1814 or 1815. He lived there during the rise and fall of the varying waves of prosperity that came upon this, the only town and capital of the "State of Coventry," as this was wont to be called. He

shared not only its prosperity but also its adversity, for he remained long after its star had set and its prospects sunk into insignificance. At a later period, Mr. Viers sought to revive its waning prospects by laying out an addition, which was to grow and swallow up the old town and retrieve its sinking fortunes. One lot was sold to Jacob Brown, after whom it was proposed to name the place Brownville. But Fate did not smile upon the project, for but one house was built in the place, which was afterward for many years used as a match factory. Such is the hard fate of many a beautiful prospective city. One other character must be mentioned before we leave the town. Joe Keeler was not only a celebrated Mormon preacher, but also a notorious passer of counterfeit money. He built a brick house near the canal bridge, where he lived in the purity of his faith for years, or until "religious persecution" threatened to send him to Columbus. Jacob Kepler was one or Coventry's pioneers; he settled early in the century in the southwestern part of the township, and is still living, surrounded by the numerous family of children and grandchildren, who own some of the finest and most profitable farms in the entire township. Many are the stories that this old settler can tell of the hardships and adventures of those early days. Here also came the Harters, another family of pioneers, and the Wagoner family settled in the same corner, west of the Long Lake. In the southeast corner, the earlier settlers were David Lee, Fred Hevener, Henry Billman, John Buchtel, Daniel. Pontius, Dan Rex, and possibly a few others.

One of the events of the season in those days was the periodical coming of the itinerant shoemaker, one of whom—Dan Burns—frequented this corner of the township. He carried his tools and stock from place to place, and while there he generally shod the entire family, living as one of the family meanwhile; then he would take the next on the list, and serve them, and so on, until he had finished his list. Those coming late to engage him were often obliged to go barefoot until after mid-winter on account of their negligence.

John Haines, a son of old Daniel Haines, was the first or pioneer preacher in the township. He was of the Baptist faith, though holding the "fore-ordination doctrine" of the Presbyterians. This, however, he afterward renounced, saying that he had a revelation while hoeing corn, in which he was convinced of the error of that doctrine, and the old man is said to have cried when he thought of the many people to whom he had preached it, and to whom he could not preach the new revelation. He often went off to the neighboring townships to proclaim the "glad tidings" to the backwoodsmen and their families. On Sunday mornings he could be seen making his way to some log cabin or schoolhouse near home, where he would preach to his friends and acquaintances. Then he would start through the woods, following some path, crossing streams on fallen logs, until he reached a place where some old settler had promised to meet him with a horse or wagon, when they would journey on together. The waters of Summit Lake seemed to suit his idea of a baptising medium, and many was the young convert to the doctrines which he taught, who came from far and near to go through the ceremony of baptism. Here Catharine Buchtel and Nancy Richards came from Green Township in 1824, and were led into the lake and immersed, both of whom are still living "to testify to the faith that was in them." Another pioneer preacher of the same faith was Elder Derthick, or, as the impious and irreverent young sinners of those days used to call him, "Old Deathhook." He settled on the Abel Allen place, where he lived and expounded the truth to the residents of the northeast. Many of the old residents remember to have gone to the schoolhouses often to hear him preach. One of his favorite places was the Falor Schoolhouse. Here one of the oldest cemeteries is located, and all the old settlers of the neighborhood were laid here, "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking," until Gabriel shall blow the trump that is to quicken these old bodies with the "life immortal." To these two men the earlier settlers owed a debt of gratitude, at least, for their unselfish devotion to the cause of religion during all these years of trials and hardships. In after years, when the soil had been broken, others came in and carried the banners.

Several churches have been built in different parts of the township. Perhaps the oldest is Wesley Chapel, on the banks of the Tuscarawas at Pleasant Valley, a place which at one time bore the fateful name of "Sodom." Another at Thomastown belongs to the Welsh, who pre-

dominated in that place. There is also a church and cemetery just west of the Center, toward New Portage, and also one west of the reservoir, on the place owned by Benjamin Bowers. In the cemetery back of each one may read much of the history of the early settlers. The moss-covered slab tells the tale of the sweep of old Time's scythe more truly than could be written by our feeble pen, and the little mounds, with the short records and dates, tell to the wanderer through these silent resting-places of the recklessness with which Death marked as his own the old and the young indiscriminately.

Another character who played a conspicuous part in the very early settlement was Libertine Dixon, the Indian hunter and fighter. Between this man and the red men, a deadly hatred existed, which often led to the shedding of blood. Dixon lived for many years in Middlebury or near there, but his time was spent largely in the woods with his invariable companion, a long, ungainly looking rifle, which he always spoke of with respect, calling it by the peculiar name of "Starling." Many are the stories of wild, reckless disregard of human life, which are told of Libertine Dixon, or rather of his gun "Starling." He seemed to feel as though any Indian who had an opportunity would shoot him as quick as he would a wolf, and acting upon that supposition, he always tried to get the first chance. One incident illustrating both this feeling, and his regard for his gun, was told by an old gray-haired man who knew him well and knew of the particular time mentioned. One day in 1815, the narrator of this story was in Middlebury Mills, to see after some sawing, grinding or something, at any rate, which called him to the mill, when some Indians were seen to come into the town and stop at the grocery, where Dixon was. As they entered at the front door, he came out the back way and hastily went to his cabin, saying that the Indians were after him, and if they wanted to see him they should come for him in the woods. He took his gun, ammunition and some dried beef and was gone, and did not return for some time; when he did, he told this story to our informant: "I went into the woods and kept low until they left, when I followed them, but kept myself so concealed that they did not suspect me. They were, however, on the lookout for *some one*, and scoured the woods, until finally they seemed to give it up, and started toward Old Portage. One, however, watched the ravine closely where the Big Cuyahoga flows through the chasm near the Big Falls, and once, as he was hanging by one arm over the precipice holding to a hemlock tree on the edge of the rock, and looking closely up and down the valley, I stepped out from behind a big chestnut and 'Starling' spoke to him. But 'Old Starling' spoke so suddenly that it scared the fellow, and he jumped off the bank on to the rocks below some forty feet and killed himself. After awhile, I went up to him and as he didn't seem to want his gun and other things any longer, I took them." At another time, when he was hunting down by Long Lake in Coventry, he stepped to the edge of the lake, when he discovered an Indian fishing from a birch canoe. He jumped behind a tree and Old Starling thought he would speak to the fellow. The Indian was so frightened that he uttered a terrific yell and jumped into the lake. The smoke had hardly cleared away when another Indian, a companion probably, who was making a fire on the bank above, came rushing down to see what his companion had shot. While he was looking after his friend, Dixon slipped away and disappeared. He also shot one on a little lake west of East Liberty, whose yell can be heard frequently on moonlight nights even to this day, and many times would the young people of that neighborhood go miles around rather than pass that little lake, from fear of hearing the unearthly yell of the murdered Indian or seeing his shadowy form gliding over the smooth surface of the lake in his birchen canoe, that made "not a ripple as he passed." So goes the story, at least, and no believer in ghosts and hobgoblins has any reason to cast discredit on so well authenticated a story as the above. Many of the Dixons who live in Coventry are descended from this old Indian hunter.

Between 1815 and 1820, Ben Haines, a son of Dan Haines and a brother of the pioneer preacher, built a rude grist-mill on the Tuscarawas, near the place where the Steese Coal Railroad crosses the river, and on the David Jones farm. The dam crossed the valley where the road now runs. The old race can still be seen on the west side of the road just south of the bridge, and some of the old timbers still remain to mark the place where the first mill of the township was built. Possibly Ben

Haines might have built up a good business had he attended strictly to it, but it soon run down, and at last, for a number of years, he occupied himself in studying on "perpetual motion," that bane of many inventive geniuses. A story is told of Ben's "machine" which we do not vouch for, but give as we heard it: At one time the builder thought he had succeeded (and perhaps he had, who knows?) at any rate he agreed to let some parties see it, if they would swear eternal secrecy, which they agreed to do when he conducted them into the old tumble-down mill and started his machine. It was constructed in some odd way by an arrangement of iron balls, chains, wheels, etc. It started off in good style, but began soon to go with accelerated speed, until the men who had been called in ran out as if to save their lives, for the "machine" became wild, and made a terrible din. Old Ben himself became frightened, and in order to stop it he threw a green handspike into the midst of the flying wheels, which broke it in such a way as to render it harmless at least, and it is said that old Ben never tried it again.

The mill now known as the Steese or Brewsmill, situated on the Tuscarawas River, on the Springfield line, was not built until 1834–35, by John Wyley. Before its construction, the people in this part of Coventry and neighboring townships were obliged to go to Middlebury mills, or to the Emerley mill in Franklin Township, at the foot of Turkey Foot Lake. This latter mill site was destroyed when the reservoir was constructed, but in 1842, or thereabout, the State mill was built, utilizing the overflow from the reservoir and furnishing better accommodations to the farmers of this section. The first saw-mill was the one built by Abram Falor, on "Falor Run," mentioned before. Another early mill was one built by Daniel Rex, a little west of the feeder dam, which supplies the reservoir on the Tuscarawas River, near Steese's coal bank. Another was in process of construction at quite an early day a little above this, the old race of which can still be seen near the road that runs east and west past "Wesley Chapel." This was built by John Buchtel, Sr., taking the water from the river just back of "Wesley Chapel" Cemetery. It run west some half a mile, and discharged again into the river near the place where the railroad of Stambaugh, Tod & Co. crosses the river. But this was never finished, owing to delays that held it in an unfinished condition until the feeder came in there and their dam was built just below, which backed the water on them and spoiled the site.

The first frame house is said to have been built by one of the Allens, on the road to Middlebury, and it was the wonder and admiration of the young people of several townships, some of whom made trips of a dozen miles to see it.

Of the early schools very little can be said, except that the houses were rude log structures, with a great fire-place in one end built on the outside, after the fashion of the day. The benches were made of logs split in halves and legs put in on the round side, while the split side was smoothed up with an ax. Not a plane ever touched them, and they were not the most comfortable seats in the world. It was not necessary to resort to bent pins, the schoolboy's device, in order to produce a sensation, for all that was required was to pinch some one and get him to slide along the bench. Some of the bad boys are said to have lined the seats of their pantaloons with large pieces of leather for their protection, both from the roughness of the benches and the roughness of the teacher's ferule. There were no fine desks with all the furniture of a modern schoolhouse, but simply these benches, along which the children ranged themselves, and which had to serve the double purpose of seat and desk, each pupil piling his books and slate on the seat beside him. These seats of learning were in the midst of the forest, near some road (or path, along which the settlers expected to make a road some time). The pupils gathered from all directions, coming through the woods by paths known only to themselves, crossing the streams on logs or fallen trees. On one occasion, in time of high water, a family of some half a dozen children, were crossing on a fallen tree when the youngest, a little girl, becoming dizzy, fell into the rushing water and was being whirled rapidly down stream, when in plunged her older brother, who swam lustily after her, finally capturing her some rods below, bringing her safely to shore; after which they hastened on to school, instead of going home again, and dried their clothes by the fire in the schoolhouse. This shows that even the children thought little of such hardships and paid little heed to mishaps that would produce

consternation in a whole neighborhood to-day. One of these pioneer schoolhouses was situated not far from the center of the township, and was known as the "Tamarack Schoolhouse." In this old log building the town meetings and elections were frequently held. During those early times, they were not so precise as they are now, as to the exact place of holding elections, which were held here and there to suit the convenience of the people. There was an early schoolhouse in the woods on what is now the Sol. Renninger place, on the road just west of the Gregg place. These were built, probably, between 1820 and 1825. Then the Falor and the Allen Schoolhouses were also quite early, the dates of which I am unable to learn.

This township was first organized in 1808, as a part of Springfield, which was then a part of Trumbull County. This county was afterward divided and Portage County formed, of which our township continued to form a part until 1840, when Summit County was erected, and Coventry, with nine other townships, was taken from Portage County. Two of the early officers of this township are still living, viz., Avery Spicer and Talmon Beardsley; possibly many others, whose modesty forbade them to mention it, but who will be remembered by many who read this sketch, as having rendered gratuitous service to their fellows in some of the various capacities. Some years ago, a fine town hall was built near the center, on the hill above the canal, at the famous "Waterloo Grocery." Here now the town meetings and elections are held.

When we seek to understand the whole significance of a recital of the facts and incidents relating to these previous generations, we must bear in mind that we owe to these same people the many advantages we enjoy. They came and conquered the wilderness, and made it to blossom as the rose. It is true that ignorance and superstition prevailed, and a crude, imperfect civilization took the place of the savage state; but they were in unison with their surroundings, and consistent in all respects. They were neither ahead of, nor yet behind the age in which they lived. It would not become us to belittle their labors; but rather should we extol them, for they underwent the hardships, while we reap the harvest and enjoy the benefits; they strove to make tolerable the path in life along which they were to travel, while we strive to enjoy the many advantages which are ours, not as the result of our own exertions, but because our lot was cast in the middle of the nineteenth century instead of a century before.

CHAPTER XXI.*

BOSTON TOWNSHIP—ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS—TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—ORGANIZATION AND FIRST SETTLEMENT—COUNTERFEITING AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

IT is not generally known, even by those living in the northeast corner of the State, how the land of the Western Reserve became parceled out among its various owners, or how it came to pass that citizens in Connecticut sometimes found themselves in possession of tracts separated the entire length of the Reserve. Accompanying this volume will be found a detailed description of the manner in which this was accomplished. It may be properly stated here that the lands of the Reserve were divided into 400 shares, valued at $3,000 each, and that residents of Connecticut could purchase, if their means were limited, a fraction of a share, or, on the other hand, could purchase as many shares as they desired and could buy. It was often the case that several citizens formed themselves into a company, each contributing as much as he could, or as much as he desired, and all together sufficient to purchase one township, or perhaps one share. The members of the company would decide among themselves as to their order of choice out of the tract purchased. Some townships were "equalizing townships." That is, inasmuch as they were inferior to the average township, they were either divided into tracts which were distributed to other inferior townships to make the latter equal to the aver-

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

age, or portions in other parts of the Reserve were attached to them to make them equal in value to the average.

Boston was an "equalizing township." It was divided into three tracts (and perhaps others) which were attached to other townships. It was decided by a committee appointed for the purpose, that, from the fact that Boston was crossed by the Cuyahoga River, and by ranges of steep bluffs which could never be cultivated, it was unequal to the average, and it was accordingly distributed to others. Tract 1, lying in the northwest corner, was attached to Eaton Township, Lorain County, and was owned by Judge Jared Kirtland, Mr. Blinn and others. Tract 2, in the southwest corner, was attached to Columbia Township, Lorain County, and was owned by a company of five men, as follows: Harmon, Levi and Azor Bronson, Calvin Hoadley and Jared Pritchard. It is not remembered how the land east of the river was divided and owned, except that Heman Ely possessed the greater portion. When Tract 1 was surveyed by its owner, Judge Kirtland, it was found to have a surplus of 200 acres; whereupon he instructed his surveyor, Alfred Wolcott, to survey Tract 2, and this was found to have an excess of 400 acres. The Judge immediatcly shouldered the responsibility of equalizing the two tracts, by severing 129 acres from Tract 2 and attaching them to Tract 1. This equalizing tract was soon afterward sold to Robert and Thomas Brannan, a barrel of whisky being given in part payment. But, when Harmon Bronson came to the township and found a portion of his land occupied and claimed by the Brannans, he commenced an action of ejectment, and, after considerable annoyance, succeeded in having Kirtland's equalizing act set aside and the Brannans ousted. The Kirtland tract was surveyed into nine lots; the Bronson tract into ten; and all that portion of the township east of the river into forty-five.

When the first settlers came to the township, the prospect was anything but encouraging. The Cuyahoga River, then a marshy stream that overflowed its banks altogether too often for the happiness or prosperity of the settler, passed northward across the township a short distance west of the center. Along the adjacent valley were frequent bogs and marshes of decaying vegetable matter, that, under the heat of the summer sun, threw off noxious vapors to poison and contaminate the air. A large portion of the township was cut by narrow, deep gorges and ravines, that were overhung by precipitous ridges and hills, covered with a heavy forest, and having a heavy, sterile soil that gave no word of encouragement or promise to the backwoodsman. The woods were filled with wild animals, and, what was equally a cause for apprehension of danger, bands of Indians were near that might begin the work of slaughter at any moment. Markets and mills were miles distant, and the journey by team through the woods was rendered so slow and harassing by reason of mud and fallen timber, that the distance was practically doubled. It became evident—painfully so—that the settler must rely largely upon his rifle to supply his family with, very often, only the bare necessities of life. Thus was the settler surrounded with discouragements, disappointments, and apparently unending future privations. But he fortunately possessed unbending resolution, dauntless courage, and incredible hardihood, and the pleasant homes we have to-day were founded by him.

It is well to notice the topographical and physical features of Boston before proceeding further with its settlement and improvement. It is five miles square, with the exception of about three hundred acres, which a number of years ago, were taken from the center of the northern side and attached to Northfield for school purposes. The Cuyahoga enters the township from the south, about a mile east of the southwest corner, passing in a zigzag course to within about half a mile of the center, thence flowing west of north and leaving the township one mile and a quarter east of the northwest corner. The river valley varies in width from a few rods to a mile, and though now almost wholly cleared and under cultivation, was once heavily timbered and extremely wet. The valley is skirted with precipitous bluffs, which can never be used except as grazing land, and which extend back from the valley more than half a mile. The Waverly group of rocks is exposed throughout the township, more especially along the river, where inexhaustible beds of splendid stone abound. Along the river in the northern part the Erie shale is exposed, while in the eastern part where the Waverly group first comes to the surface, ledges of sandstone con-

glomerate rise perpendicularly above the surrounding country, in some cases sixty or seventy feet. These ledges stand isolated and alone, far separated from their kindred strata, monuments to the eroding effects of time. Numerous small streams enter the river from the east, among which are Salt Creek, Richey's Run, Haskell's Run, Peninsula Run and Stanford's Run. The principal ones from the west are Oil Run, Slippery Run and Furnace Run. A few small tamarack swamps were to be seen in early days in different parts of the township, but these have been drained, and a few of them are now under cultivation. When the settlers first came to the county, a tract of land comprising thirty or forty acres, lying in the valley on the east side of the river a short distance below the center, was cleared of trees, and was under cultivation. It was an Indian corn-field, and it is stated that in about 1804, settlers living in Hudson went to this field and purchased corn of the natives. How long the field had been under cultivation is not known. A few stone implements, evidently used in tilling the field, are occasionally turned up by the plow. Long before the whites came into the Northwest Territory, Boston was the site of large Indian villages, the evidences still remaining of their humble habitations. Going back still farther—back to an unknown age of the world—that peculiar, mysterious people known as Mound-Builders, whose gigantic earth and stone works excite so much curiosity and speculation, dwelt in the valley of the Cuyahoga, as is shown by the mounds, sacred, military and festival, which are scattered along the bluffs on either side of the river. What these two races had to do with Boston will be found, so far as known, in a separate chapter of this work. One thing is certain, when the whites first came to the county, the Indians under Ponta were stilled encamped about half a mile north of the village of Boston, on the west side of the river. Half a mile south of this camp, on the same side of the river, the chief of the Ottawas—Stigwanish—was also encamped with a few of his followers. A detailed description of these camps, and many interesting incidents connected therewith, will be found in the chapter above referred to. We now come to the first settlement made by whites in Boston Township.

On or about the 1st of March, 1806, Alfred Wolcott, John Teale and Samuel Ewart appeared in Boston, and immediately erected a rudely constructed log shanty, about eight feet square, and of barely sufficient height on the interior to insure safety to the heads of the inmates. This building was erected on the present site of the Boston Village cemetery, and was intended to be occupied only until the men had time to build better dwellings on the farms. Teale was a single man, but the other two had wives, and, perhaps, children, who were left at Hudson until suitable cabins for their occupancy had been erected by the husbands. These three men "bached" and did their own cooking, except bread, which was brought by one of their number about once a week from Hudson, the nearest settlement. No difficulty was experienced in procuring venison, wild turkey, squirrel, and occasionally a delicious piece of bear steak. Within about two months, Wolcott, with the assistance of Ewart, who was in some way connected with him in business, had built a large round-log cabin, about one one hundred rods northeast of Boston Village. It seems that Wolcott had purchased the farm soon afterward settled on by Stanford, but his wife, whom he had just married, objected to locating on the farm, stating that she was apprehensive of sickness from the proximity of a disagreeable swamp lying just south of where the cabin must be built. This objection induced the fond husband to reverse the injunction of the bridal vows, and to exchange his farm for one owned by James Stanford, the latter being willing, as, notwithstanding the presence of the swamp, a fine spring of pure water was discovered on the premises. Wolcott immediately erected a cabin on his new farm, and was soon as comfortably situated as could be expected. On the 23d of March, 1806, James Stanford, William and Adam Vance, and Abner Robinson, a nephew of the Vances, came to the township. The Vances were Irishmen and old bachelors, and brought with them their niece, a young lady named Eleanor Ashcroft, who came out to keep house for them. One cabin was erected, in which all these relatives resided. James Stanford owned land on Lot 41. This was sold to a man named David Cohoon, who, so far as can be learned, did not reside in Boston, although he owned land there. These were the first settlers in the township. After this they con-

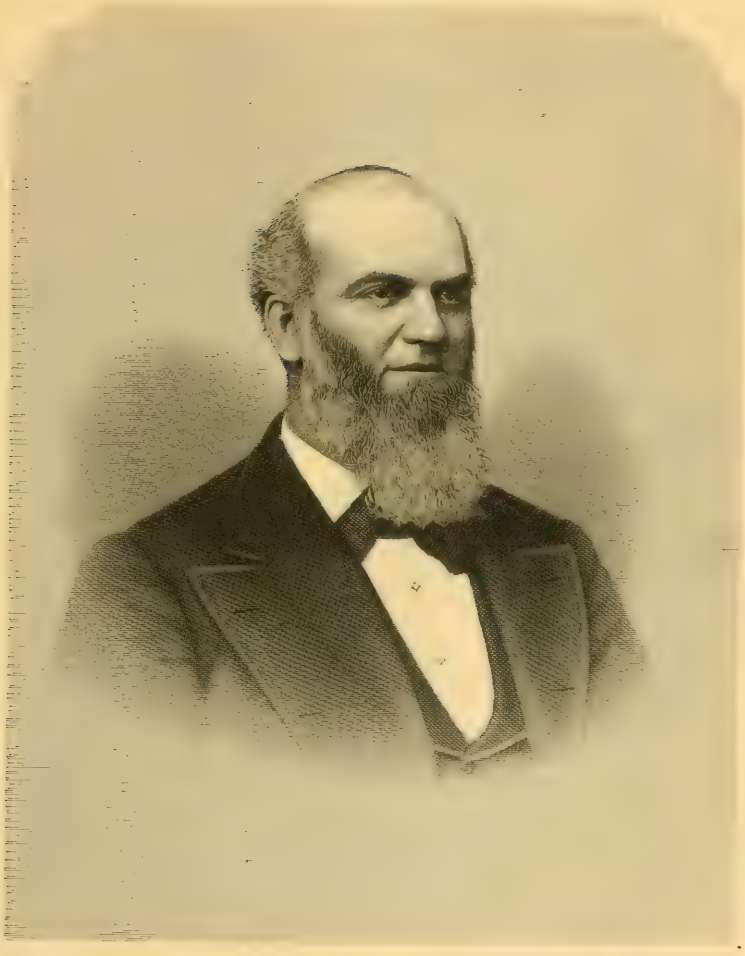
tinued to come in about as follows, although the dates are not absolutely correct: Henry Post, Isaac and Jacob Ozmun, Moses Cunningham, William Beer, Aaron Miller, Andrew Johnson, Robert Guy, Timothy Bishop, Jonathan Iddings, Lancelet Mays, James Jordan, John Cunningham, Andrew and Robert Donaldson, John Duncan, Capt. Abraham Miller, Joseph Breen, John Galloway, Moses Decker, Jacob Morter, Samuel and Abraham Miller and John G. Mallet came prior to 1810; Samuel Brown, William Brown, Jonathan Williams, Erastus West, William Craney and others by 1812; Elizur Loveland, John Britt, William Brannan, Robert Wallace, John Robinson, James Dean, John Menough, Abial Hovey, Watrous Mather, Ephraim Moody, Nathan Drake, Alexander Metlin, James Fitch, Uriah Singletary, came prior to 1820, and the most of them about 1814. There also came in previous to 1830 the following: Jesse Thompson, William Collier, Daniel Collier, Joseph Lamb, Ichabod Lindley, Thomas Carter, Edward Coyn, John L. Butler, Samuel Coffin, W. L. Richards, John A. Ackley, William Downs, Elisha Mather, William McCreary, Henry Burnam, H. T. Avery, Thomas Whelen, Nathaniel Parsons, William McBride, James Brown, J. A. Clapp, Benjamin Wait, Elisha Burnett, Stephen N. Sargent, Henry Wetmore, Talmon Bronson, Don C. Mathes, William Brannan, Herman Bronson, Alonzo Dee, Benjamin Randall, Martin Morton, James Rumage, Billings Robinson, Amos Fletcher, Caleb Carpenter, Joshua Lillibridge, Samuel Hogue, Thomas Owens, Philander Carpenter, George Levery and others.

The township was first organized in 1811. Upon the solicitation of the citizens, the Commissioners of Portage County, of which Boston was then a part, ordered an election of township officers to be held at the residence of Timothy Bishop, on the 15th of January, 1811. The following action taken on that occasion is found the township records: "The inhabitants of the township of Boston, having met at the dwelling of Timothy Bishop in said township, by order of the Commissioners of Portage County, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and other officers, and having chosen Capt. Abraham Miller, Chairman, and Timothy Bishop, Lancelet Mays and Jonathan Iddings, Judges, and Alfred Wolcott and William Beer, Clerks for the Justices' election, and Andrew Johnson and Isaac Bacon, Judges of the township election, and after being sworn as the law directs, the following gentlemen were elected: Alfred Wolcott and Moses Cunningham, Justices; William Beer, Clerk; Aaron Miller, Andrew Johnson and Timothy Bishop, Trustees; Jonathan Iddings and Isaac Bacon, Overseers of the Poor; Lancelet Mays, Treasurer; and James Jordon, Constable. Although this election was held in accordance with the order of the Commisioners, yet the term of office could run only until the following April, at which date the following additional officers were elected: Alfred Wolcott and James Stanford, Fence Viewers; Moses Cunningham and William Beer, Listers; Aaron Miller, John Cunningham, James Stanford and Isaac Bacon, Supervisors; Robert Donaldson, Constable, and John Duncan, Treasurer. When Boston was first created, and its earliest officers duly elected, Northfield and Richfield were attached to it for election purposes. This will explain why some of Boston's first officers really resided in those townships. The propriety of creating Boston into a separate township began to be discussed as early as 1807. It was about this time that James Stanford, Alfred Wolcott, Samuel Ewart, John Teale, William and Adam Vance, and a few others, when together one day, began casting about them for a suitable name for the township, which they anticipated would soon be created. Mr. Ewart modestly suggested Ewartsville; Mr. Wolcott thought Wolcottsburg a much more euphonious cognomen; the Vances, Stanford, and the others were silent, though it was clearly perceptible that no name yet proposed was satisfactory. Finally Mr. Stanford said: "Suppose we name it Boston, after old Boston in Massachusetts." This proposition seemed to please all present, and the name was adopted. Thus the township had its creation and first settlement, and now its growth and improvement remain to be noticed.

It may here be stated that Boston, in common with almost every portion of Ohio, was first inhabited by wandering hunters, who loved no society except that afforded by the forest, and who thought the country was becoming too thickly settled when a dozen families lived within as many miles. The result was that the settlers above referred to caught but a momentary glimpse, as it were, of these roving hunters, as they shouldered their rifles and moved

farther out into the depths of the forest. Probably the most noted hunter ever in Boston, or perhaps in Summit County, was Jonathan Williams, who lived for short periods in several of the townships. He was remarkably skillful and successful in his hunts, but perhaps the most distinguishing element of his character was the intolerable, murderous hate he bore the Indians. He lost no favorable opportunity to shoot them down without a moment's hesitation, and, in consequence, was feared and shunned by them. His constant companions were his two dogs and a long-barreled rifle that carried a ball weighing nearly an ounce. His dogs were so thoroughly trained that they obeyed the slightest sign from their master, and were of great assistance to Williams in bloody conflicts with bears and other dangerous animals. Physically, Williams was a remarkable man. He was six feet in height, and his movements were as noiseless and graceful as those of a panther. It was a sight to see him in the forest in pursuit of game of more than usual size or ferocity. He knew no fear, and would penetrate the deepest swamps, no matter what they contained. He went dressed like an Indian, with leggings and moccasins, and always took pains to have his clothing so harmonize with the color of the forest that the Indians or game could not easily see him. He wore a buckskin blouse, serrated in front and bordered with a fringe of otter skin. He was swarthy-complexioned, and it is reported that Indian blood ran in his veins, and this was generally believed by those who knew him, though undoubtedly incorrectly. He had a wife and family, who were supported by his rifle. To account for his hate for the Indians, the tradition is that all his relatives were murdered by the Indians before he came to Ohio, in consequence of which he is said to have sworn "to kill them just as long as he lived." These reports are all incorrect. On one occasion some trouble arose between the Indians and whites at Deerfield, Portage County, regarding a horse trade that had been made. An Indian, to retaliate for some real or supposed injury, shot Daniel Diver in such a manner as to put out both his eyes without otherwise injuring him. The Indians fled to their camp in Boston, but were pursued by the infuriated friends of the injured man. The latter were joined by Jonathan Williams when they reached Boston. The Indian culprits discovered their pursuers and continued their flight westward, but were overtaken in Bath and one of them named Nicksaw, a harmless and innocent old Indian, was instantly shot by Jonathan Williams.

Other incidents will be found in this work of his hostility toward the Indians. One night, Williams, with his two dogs, went to watch a deer lick in southern Boston. He remained there all night without meeting with the desired success. Just as the gray light of coming day began to steal through the forest, his dogs became uneasy and restless, and eyed a small thicket near by, in such a manner that Williams knew that something more than usual was concealed there. He peered cautiously through the leaves, and, indistinctly, saw the shadowy form of some large animal crouching behind a small bush. His dogs remained obediently at his side, and raising his rifle he fired at the animal. A thrilling scream rang out on the morning air, and the animal bounded off through the woods, swiftly followed by the dogs, which had been told to "go." The animal ran up a tree, and Williams, hurrying forward, discovered a large panther crouched on a limb about thirty feet above his head. He had lost all his rifle balls except one. This was discharged at the panther, but only a slight wound was made, as it was yet quite dark, and the animal was partly concealed by the limb. The hunter, at first, was at a loss what to do; but, finally, he cut a branch that would about fit his gun barrel. The limb was cut up into plugs about an inch long, and with these hastily-improvised bullets, Williams continued firing at the panther. A settler, named Carter, living near by and hearing the reports, started out to ascertain the cause. He came to the spot, and, handing his rifle to Williams, who was standing in a favorable position, he told the latter to "bring it down." One shot was sufficient, and the panther fell dead to the ground. It proved to be one of the largest of its species, and is said to have measured eleven feet "from tip to tip." Its hide was cut in numerous places by the wooden bullets fired at it by Williams. Thomas Owens was another noted hunter, and often joined Williams in his hunts. When these two hunters "put their heads together," they rarely failed in killing whatever game they desired. Owens had no particular antipathy for the Indians, and the Indian hunting branch



Lewis Miller

of their sport was turned, without question, over to Williams. These two hunters often went on long expeditions to sections of the country that were wholly unsettled, and, when they returned, they were loaded with valuable hides and furs. Their families were the sufferers on these occasions.

It was in this township that the Indian chief, Seneca, erected a wooden god, which was worshiped by his followers for many years prior to the advent of the settlers. When the Indians removed farther West in about 1812, this god was taken with them. It was probably their god of war, as they held feasts and war-dances to propitiate his favor, just before starting on their marauding expeditions. On these occasions, an offering of tobacco was hung around the neck of the god, and as soon as the Indians were gone, some of the settlers whose taste for tobacco was stronger than their respect for the Indian deity, would steal forward and appropriate the dried leaves of *nicotiana tobacum*. It is said to have been excellent tobacco.

In 1814, the township was quite well settled. Cabins arose along the valley of the river and on the neighboring highlands, and the forest was disturbed by the busy hum of human life. Forests went down with a rapidity, which, if continued a few years, would entirely disrobe the land of its primeval covering. Wild animals became fewer and fewer, and soon none but stragglers remained. Those who were dependent on the products of the chase for subsistence were compelled to abandon the township, and depart for homes farther westward. Roads were laid out and cleared, that, in after years, were to be pressed by the feet of distant descendants of those who first worked them. The years rolled slowly by, fraught with mingled pleasures and privations.

Malinda Wolcott, daughter of Alfred Wolcott, is said to have been the first white female child born in the township. Her birth occurred April 14, 1807; she married Sherman Oviatt, and lived for many years in Hudson. The first male child born was Andrew J., son of James Stanford, his birth occurring March 27, 1806; and Alexander I., his brother, was born May 21, 1807. It had been generally thought that Henry Post, Jr., whose birth occurred April 8, 1809, was the first white male child born in Boston, but this is a mistake, as shown by the dates. Mary Ann Post was the first one to die in the township; her death occurring June 9, 1808. Henry Post raised the first crop of wheat in the township; this was in 1807. On July 29, 1812, William Carter and Elizabeth Mays were united in marriage, it being the first. Soon afterward, during the same year, Israel Ozmun, of Boston, was married to Susan Mallet, daughter of John Mallet, of Richfield. Abner Robinson was what was known in early years as "a poet." He could compose "poetry" on all occasions and subjects, and took special delight in immortalizing any wrong doing, in verse. Two of his neighbors were guilty of stealing hogs; and this fact, coming to the public ear, induced some young men to hang a hog's skin at the door of one of the men, and a hog's head, with eyes protruding, at that of the other; whereupon Robinson evolved the following:

"There is a man on Furnace Run,
Who keeps a dog, but not a gun.
In hunting hogs he takes great pride,
He lives by the sign of 'the hog's hide.'

"Another neighbor lives close by,
And has the sign of 'the pig's eye.'
'Hog's hide' to 'pig's eye' thus did say;
'We will steal hogs while others pray.'"

On another occasion, in a trial before Justice Chaffee, when Judge Bliss was opposing counsel to Abner, the latter gave the following impromptu adverse decision:

"My name is Billings Chaffee,
In Boston I do dwell—
There's not a neighbor in the town,
But wishes me in hell.

"They say that I am partial,
And all such stuff as this,
That I've no judgment of my own,
But follow that of Bliss."

On yet another occasion, when Jacob Morter, whose reputation for honesty was on the wane, asked Abner Robinson and Robert Mays, the "poet," of Richfield, to compose some verses on the occasion of his presentation to them of a gallon of metheglin, they responded as follows:

"Abner Robinson and Rob Mays
Are truly worthy of great praise;
For what a neighbor does that's wrong,
Like two d—d fools, they'll tell in song.

"Thus, Jacob Morter, it is said,
Steals all the corn that makes his bread;
And while his neighbors are asleep,
He prowls about and steals their sheep,"

Morter paid the gallon of metheglin, which was relished by "the poets" far better than the former relished the "poetry."*

Boston was for many years notorious on account of a band of counterfeiters who made the deep, inaccessible gullies and ravines of the township their headquarters. Not only was silver coin counterfeited, but State bank notes, especially those of Indiana, were turned out by the bushel. Some of the most influential citizens of the township were induced to engage in the unlawful business, and it is even stated that a certain aspect of respectibility was conceded to this occupation. In 1832, the counterfeiting reached the zenith of its power and circulation, and at that period is said to have been "the most extensive banking establishment in Ohio, if not in the Union." There were branch offices or "banks," in Cleveland, in Rising Sun, Ind., in Vermont and in other sections of country. Coins of some heavy material were first manufactured and then covered with a thin film of silver; or the coin was first prepared in plates and then stamped with a die of the denomination of money desired. Some of the dies used are now at the county seat. So successful were the counterfeiters in manufacturing and passing their money, that they contemplated visiting the Old World and even China, where they expected to exchange their money for the products of those countries. These products they expected to ship to distant points to be sold. Their anticipations, however, were doomed to encounter reverses and rebuffs. They proceeded as far as New Orleans, where they were detected and arrested. One of the men died in prison in the latter city; another escaped, and, like the Wandering Jew, began an unending pilgrimage on the earth; another was tried by the United States Court and sent to the penitentiary for ten years, but was pardoned by President Taylor. The last-mentioned offender was a resident of Boston and was one of its most intelligent and influential citizens. Several of his descendants are yet living in the county, and are highly moral and upright people. Another one of the offenders died in the Ohio Penitentiary in 1838. Still another was sent to the same place from Liverpool Township, Medina County. He also died there. Others were prosecuted in different parts of the State, many of whom suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The gang was at last broken up and it members scattered over the country to repent at leisure for their misdeeds. It is stated that some of the most honored men in the county and in Cleveland were so connected with the unlawful business as to share its profits without incurring any of its liabilities. For many years after the gang was broken up, dies, counterfeit money, and various implements used in the manufacture were found in the ravines, and even in the houses of some of the citizens. There was scarcely a resident of the township who was not tempted to pass the coin and bills. On one occasion, a man with a valise came to Mr. Wait, now living in the northern part of Northampton, and asked him if he would purchase counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Indiana, at the same time opening his valise and showing it packed full of those bills. He offered them for sale at 25 cents on the dollar; but Mr. Wait informed him that he had come to the wrong man, and the fellow departed to try his scheme on some other person. About twenty-five years ago, when a house belonging to one of the most respected citizens was torn down, a small leather bag filled with counterfeit coin in dollars and half-dollar pieces, amounting to more than a hundred dollars, was found concealed under the edge of the roof. In the eastern part of the township are numerous sandstone ledges, which arise from the surrounding level in various forms and positions. Several deep, dark clefts or caverns are thus formed, and it is said that in these caves the counterfeiters were wont to ply their violations of the law. Evidences of their fires there are yet to be seen, and a few iron implements, evidently used in counterfeiting, were found a number of years ago. A great many other interesting incidents might be narrated, if lack of space did not prevent.

It is said that, as late as 1860, an old orchard which had been planted by the French or Indians was yet standing near Boston village. The trees were quite large, and were bearing when the white settlers first came to the township. How long they had been planted is not known. Of course, the fruit was none of our grafted and improved varieties, but was no doubt produced from seed obtained at some of the frontier settlements. This was the oldest orchard in the county.

*From Historical Reminiscences of Summit County by Gen. L. V. Bierce.

The settlers, when they first came in, usually drove a few head of cattle, hogs, and, perhaps, sheep; but the latter were found too tender to withstand the trials brought upon them by a home in the wilderness, and usually died—those that did not furnish a repast for the wolves and bears. A team of horses was usually brought, although many a settler came to the forests of Ohio with nothing save his rifle and his ax. When Abial Hovey appeared in the township he had no horse, and was told that he could have one by purchase from William Beers. But Mr. Hovey told Mr. Beers that buying the horse was impossible without money. "You may clear land for me and thus pay for the horse," replied Beers. "But I have no time," responded Hovey. "Make a 'bee,' and get your neighbors to help you," suggested Beers. This seemed feasible and to the point, and Hovey at last consented. The day appointed for the "bee" came and went, and the land was cleared, and the horse paid for. Some time afterward, when Messrs. Beers and Hovey, whose land adjoined, were fixing the line between their farms, the land as above cleared was found *to belong to Hovey.* The two men stood looking blankly at one another for about a minute. The silence was at last broken by Beers, who quietly remarked to Hovey, "Let's take a drink." All controversy or dispute was prevented by the "devil-may-care" influences of King Alcohol. How different would be the course pursued to-day! A knock-down would be very likely to occur, followed by law-suits which would swamp horse and land, and create everlasting enmity. In after years, William Beers was a great friend of the escaping slave, and assisted many of them in reaching Canada. One named Lewis Boler came from Kentucky, and not fearing pursuit hired out to Beers, with whom he remained a year or more. Finally, his master appeared, but meeting with decided rebuffs from Beers, he resorted to the plan of coaxing his slave to return with him to Kentucky. But the wily slave could not be deceived by promises, and was, in consequence, a few nights afterward, forcibly and secretly taken and hurried toward his former home in the "Sunny South." Mr. Beers, upon learning of the act, summoned a few neighbors, and together they pursued the master, and despite his protests returned to Boston with Boler. The latter was told to push for Canada, which he accordingly did, arriving there in safety. Another escaping slave named Sandy came to Beers and obtained employment. His master came on and made all sorts of promises to induce him to return to the South, offering to make a "boss" or overseer of him, and to make him a present of a dog and a beautiful white pony. Sandy could not resist all these offerings, and returned with his master.

In 1824, a dreadful fever (probably typhoid) visited the country along the Cuyahoga River, and swept off about a score of old settlers—those who had reached advanced ages and whose physical vitality was on the wane. With the exception of a few cases of this kind, the township has ever enjoyed good health. In the year 1830, there were living in Boston five persons of about one hundred years of age. These were Henry Brown, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Brannan, Eleazer Gillson and Eleazer Mather, the first three being Irishmen. Brown died at the age of one hundred and three years. In early years, there was raised an occasional crop of what was known as "sick wheat." Animals that ate the grain in quantity died, and persons, upon eating a small quantity, were taken with violent vomiting and made deathly sick. No one is remembered to have died from this cause.

Four or five cheese-factories have been in operation since comparatively early times. One is now owned by Mr. Straight, of Hudson, and, during the summer season, twenty-five or thirty cheeses, of about twenty pounds' weight each, are manufactured daily and shipped to Cleveland and other points.

The building now occupied by Alanson Swan at "Johnnycake," or Everett, was built by Henry Iddings before 1820, and was the first in the village. Mr. Swan bought the Iddings property soon after the opening of the Ohio Canal. Mr. Swan's farm was increased until he owned 500 acres, including the land upon which the village now stands. The second building in the village was a store, erected by Swan & Smith in about 1835, into which about $500 worth of groceries, dry goods and notions were placed. The stock was selected with a view to the demand on the canal at that point. Smith sold out to Swan in about a year later, and the latter conducted the business alone for a few years, and then sold to other parties.

David Baxter & Son owned this store for a number of years, as did also Ansel Hardy, L. J. Mix, Mr. Richardson, Henry Monroe and others. Swan also repurchased the property and sold it again two or three times. The stock was increased until it was worth probably $2,000. Elihu Chilson opened a small store on land belonging to the State, near the canal lock, as early as 1838, but this never amounted to much. In 1842, Mr. Swan erected a warehouse on the canal in the village, and began buying corn, oats, hay, etc., to be fed to the horses and mules used in drawing the canal-boats and packets. A large stable, or barn, was erected, where the canal horses were fed and groomed. The packet company failed, and, in consequence, Mr. Swan lost several hundred dollars. The creditors of the company at the village attached the packet horses, but Mr. Swan refused to do this, and, in consequence, lost what was due him. When it is remembered that nearly three hundred horses were fed by Mr. Swan, it will be seen that the business undertaken was on an extensive plan. Alexander Stewart bought the greater share of the Swan property about ten years ago, though the latter yet retains the old homestead, and lives there at an advanced age. Before coming to the State, Mr. Swan was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, ever since living in the township, he has been identified with religious and moral improvement and growth. He deeded all his property except the homestead to his children, and can now sorrowfully say with King Lear :

"You heavens, give me that patience I need !
You see me here, you gods, a poor old man,
As full of grief as age ; wretched in both !
If it be you that stir these children's hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely ; touch me with noble anger !
* * * * * You think I'll weep ;
No, I'll not weep ;—
I have full cause of weeping ; but this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep—O fool, I shall go mad,
* * * * * * *
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child—away, away !"

The village has been called "Johnnycake" since 1828. In the spring of that year, a flood in Furnace Run swept into the canal and stopped navigation, and the crews and passengers were compelled to live, water-bound, as best they could. They were at last reduced to johnnycake, which constituted their diet for a number of days. It has even been asserted that one baking of johnnycake early in the morning furnished the ravenous passengers with their only warm daily meal. The cake was warmed up for dinner and served cold for supper. However, there are probably some mistakes in these early traditions.

Since the advent of the railroad, the village has somewhat revived. Its present name was bestowed upon it in honor of an officer of the road. It was also at one time called Unionville. Evidences of oil appearing near the village in 1865, several members of Cleveland and New York oil companies appeared, leased the land where the oil was discovered, and began boring for oil. The land was leased upon the conditions that the owner was to have from one-fourth to three-fourths of the oil produced. The terms of the contract were much more satisfactory and promising than the quantity of oil obtained. Oil was found in very small quantities. On a small creek near the sandstone ledges, Norton & Taylor began manufacturing salt at an early day. The brine was taken and evaporated in several large kettles, and the salt found a ready sale at an advanced price. On one occasion, a barrel of salt was exchanged for a good cow. Abial Hovey was also connected with the salt works, as were several others ; but the quantity of salt capable of being produced was limited, and, as the works proved unprofitable, the manufacture was discontinued.

Probably the first building in Peninsula village was a log structure built on the east side of the river, near where Abel Thompson resides, by Alonzo Dee, in about 1818. Not far from the same time, John Robinson, James Brannan and one or two others built at or near Peninsula. Brannan was located a half-mile west of the village proper ; though, owing to the fact that the corporation includes some 2,000 acres, the building was really within its limits. Other houses were added ; and very likely during the building of the Ohio Canal, a tavern and one or more stores were located, at least temporarily, in the village. However, Peninsula had its real beginning when Hermon Bronson came to the township in 1824. In about the year 1833, J. M. Adams was conducting a general store, on the west

side of the river. James Fielding was also there about the same time, with $1,000 worth of goods. Charles Curtis began about 1838 or 1840. He owned a good store, and made money. It was discovered that the way he got rich was by selling "O–P" goods (those costing 45 cents) for $1. He evidently was not residing in the village merely for his health. He began with some $2,000 worth of goods, and very soon succeeded in doubling his capital. William Haskell opened a store with a stock valued at $2,000, not far from 1843. Fielding sold out and left in 1836. Curtis continued until 1849, when he sold to Wood, Cole & Co. These men are yet in business in the village, though the partnership was dissolved many years since. Mr. Cole died, but his sons succeeded him in the business. In 1838 or 1840, Adams died, and his goods were closed out. Merrill Boody began with a general store in about 1858, and continued until about three or four years ago. Others have sold goods in Peninsula at different times, though those mentioned are the principal ones. There are at present three groceries, two hardware stores, two dry goods stores, two tin-shops, a barber-shop, a meat market, a harness-shop, and several shops the nature of which is difficult to ascertain. Hermon Bronson, two years after reaching Peninsula, built a warehouse about thirty-five feet square and two stories in height, and began buying pork, cheese, lard, butter and grain, which were shipped by boat to Cleveland. This was continued until 1835, when Mr. Bronson sold out to Janes & Thompson, who, at the expiration of five years, retired, leaving the warehouse business in the hands of Charles Curtis and Wood, Cole & Co. The village has had for many years a brisk traffic in coal, timber, stone, etc. In the year 1826, Herman Bronson built a saw-mill on Slippery Rock Run, a small stream which empties into the river at the village. The mill was a rough frame structure, located on a short race fed by water from a dam a few rods above the mill. The capacity of the mill was about two thousand feet per day. It was operated some four years, and then the machinery was removed to a building erected on the river in the village. At this point Bronson and Dee built a log dam across the river, which is yet standing, though it has been rebuilt and re-adjusted several times since. The mill was built over the edge of the dam. It was operated by Mr. Bronson until 1835, when it was purchased by Janes & Thompson, who, in 1843, sold to Mr. Holcomb, and he, a few years later, to William Wetmore. This mill was located on the west side of the river. But at the time of its erection Alonzo Dee, who had an interest in the dam, also built a saw-mill on the east side, and continued operating it some four years, when it was claimed by Mr. Haskell, who had purchased the land upon which the mill stood. Dee had built his mill on land owned by Mr. Ely, one of the origina' proprietors of that portion of the township east of the river, and when the land was purchased by Haskell, all the fixtures and appurtenances thereof came into the ownership of the latter. Dee, however, received his pay for the mill, which remained in the possession of the Haskell family until about ten years ago. It is now owned by Otis Fitts. The river makes a wide detour at the village, and comes back to within fifty feet from where it started. A fall of about eight feet is thus created at the neck of the peninsula, which was taken advantage of by Mr. Bronson, who, in 1832, tunneled through about fifty-two feet, and built a grist-mill which is yet in operation. A first class natural water-power is thus secured, which is very valuable, in view of the fact that the dams along the river require constant watching and a vast amount of labor to prevent being washed away. In 1849, the mill came into the ownership of H. V. Bronson, a son of the Bronson already mentioned, who operated it until 1863, when the mill and dam site were sold to Pomeroy & Fisher. This firm sold out at the expiration of three years, and the property has been owned by several parties since. The mill saw its best days under the control and ownership of Herman Bronson. Not only was a large custom work done, but considerable flour was shipped by canal to Cleveland. The merchant work was most extensive about 1840. In 1837, Herman Bronson secured the services of a surveyor, and laid off seventy-one lots on the west side of the river, and named the village thus started "Peninsula," after the natural bend in the river already referred to. A plat of the village was recorded at the county seat. In 1866, Mr. Bronson made an addition of many lots, which was also recorded. Mr. Haskell also laid off a number of lots on the east side,

but this addition was not properly recorded. No other man has done so much to build up Peninsula, and people it with intelligent, moral and enterprising citizens, as Herman Bronson. He was its founder, and was the first to introduce moral and religious tactics among the vicious and unlawful practices of the canal-boat men. He gave freely of his land and means to religious and educational purposes. More will be said of him in the proper connection.

Alonzo Dee built a small distillery at Peninsula in about 1833, in which was placed a small still, where a limited quantity of whisky was manufactured. The liquor was consumed about as fast as it was made. This would imply that it was a superior article. The still was removed at the end of some two years. The village was incorporated some twenty years ago for school purposes, and now has an area of about 2,000 acres, with a population of some 600. Peninsula is the most important village on the Valley Railroad, in Summit County, north of Akron. It has been the leading place for canal-boat building, there having been from one to thirty boats built per annum, since the canal was first navigated. James A. Garfield, the President-elect, often stopped at Peninsula while working on the canal. It is said that he was so apt and bright, that the Captain of the boat upon which the boy worked remarked that he was too smart to be working upon the canal, and should seek some other employment. Within the limits of Peninsula are inexhaustible beds of the finest sandstone. The stone belongs to the same stratum as the Berea grit, and is superior to the latter in point of durability. Stone, at the rate of about a canal-boat load per day, is being taken out of these quarries, which are situated on the summit of steep bluffs, which border the river and canal. A large amount of labor is thus avoided in loading the stone on the boats. Another valuable property of the stone is, its capability of being divided into slabs, varying in thickness from a few inches to many feet.

The first building in the village of Boston was erected in 1820, and was a frame dwelling house. The following year, a saw-mill and grist-mill were erected on a dam that was built across the river, on the site of the village. Watrous Mather built the dwelling and the saw-mill, while Talmon Bronson built the grist-mill. Mather put up a two-story frame dwelling in 1824, and, two years later, Mr. Bronson also built one. Abram Holmes came to the village in 1826. Mather built a large warehouse in 1828, as did also Mr. Holmes two or three years later. In 1826, Brown & Taylor built a storeroom, and placed therein about $1,500 worth of goods, which were sold to Mather in 1828. Brown then moved the store across both the river and the canal to the east side, where it was fitted up for a tavern, of which he was landlord for many years. While standing in the door of his tavern one day, he was struck by lightning and knocked about a rod into the yard. His clothing was torn into shreds; his boots were literally torn into a hundred pieces and carried several rods away, and the man was rendered insensible by the shock. He had a remarkable physical development, and was a noted wrestler for miles around. Few men could throw him down. He is said to have irreverently remarked, after he recovered from the lightning stroke, "No man ever threw me so quick as God Almighty did." William T. Mather sold goods from a stock valued at $1,000, beginning in 1830. In 1835, he sold out to the Boston Land & Manufacturing Company. This company purchased the mills and warehouse, but, failing in 1838, the property fell into other hands—that which was not closed permanently. Benjamin Morse brought in a few goods at an early day. Watrous Mather, after operating his saw-mill a number of years, tore it down and built a better one across the river, on the east side. It fell into the hands of the company, in 1836. When the company failed, William Smith became owner of the grist-mill. J. D. Edson bought it in 1848. It was considered a good mill. The village of Boston, in early years, gave great promise, but its subsequent history is unattractive. William McBride operated a saw-mill for three years, beginning in 1834, about a mile down the river from Boston Village. The canal destroyed his water privilege, and he was obliged to stop. Dr. Eleazer Mather was the first physician in the village, coming as early as 1822. A Mr. Fursons built a distillery at Boston at an early day. It was furnished with one large still, and during its most rapid workings could turn out about three barrels of whisky per day. It was conducted some twelve or fifteen years. Alonzo Dee,

also, was connected in early years with the manufacture of liquor at Boston Village.

So far as can be learned, the first school in the township was taught during the summer of 1811, by Miss Lois Ann Gear, a young lady whose parents, a number of years before, had been murdered by the Indians at Upper Sandusky. She was alone in the world and almost friendless, and her proposition to teach a term of school in an old log building, erected by James Stanford within five rods of the present residence of his son George, was accepted, and the house rudely fitted up for the accommodation of teacher and pupils. She received as compensation for her labors *seventy-five cents per week*, and "boarded 'round." Where is the teacher who would teach at the present day for less than seventy-five cents *per day?* And yet, it is highly probable, that Miss Gear saved almost, or quite, all she earned. Her board was evidently the principal consideration; and what a feast of it she must have had! Was she to be envied even in this respect? She taught six months during the warm months, and after that no term is remembered to have been taught again until 1816, when a log schoolhouse was erected by the neighborhood about thirty rods north of the residence of Mr. Stanford, and a term of three months was taught therein by Alfred Wolcott, the first settler in Boston. Wolcott, the surveyor of the township, was well educated, and no doubt taught an interesting and instructive term of school. This was the first genuine schoolhouse in the township, and was used every winter until about 1820, when a schoolhouse was built at Boston village, and the old house was deserted. In 1826, the house at Boston was too much to one side of the settlement to afford satisfaction, and the greater number of the children were sent to Brandywine, which left the old house at the the village so nearly deserted that no teacher was employed there for a number of years, and the building was left vacant. In about the year 1836, a frame schoolhouse was built at Boston Village, which was used continuously until the erection of the present brick building, a short time before the late war. In the northeastern part of Boston, in the Wolcott neighborhood, a school was taught as early as 1813, and perhaps 1812. Mr. Wolcott is said to have been the teacher, and in the absence of any data to the contrary, he will be accorded the honor. The school was taught in a building that had been used a few years as a dwelling; but which, becoming no longer comfortable or attractive, was thought ample and suitably adapted for school purposes, and was accordingly devoted to that use. A few years later, a log schoolhouse was built, and this has been succeeded by two or three other school buildings, each of which has been a better building than the one before it. School was first taught in the southeast part in about 1820, but nothing of importance can be learned regarding this school. It is probable that school was taught at Everett as early as 1825. No facts to support this, however, can be given. School was taught in about 1830, in a small log building near the residence of Mr. Swan. The first teacher is unknown, but among the first were Miss Gillett and Hector Osborn. A few years later, an acre of land was deeded by Mr. Swan to the school district for school purposes, and upon this a small frame school-building was erected in about the year 1838. The building was replaced by the present one a few years ago. A schoolhouse, located across the river from Everett and about half a mile further down the stream, was built in 1818. Squire Greenman was the first teacher, who received his pay by subscription. The house was built of logs by the neighborhood, and was used about seven years, when the children were either sent to Everett or to the "Holcomb School," in northwest Northampton, probably the latter. In 1829, school was held at Peninsula, in a log house that had been used for a dwelling. Probably this was not the first. The teacher, in 1829, was Miss Rhoda Payne, who was paid by private subscription, and whose weekly (or perhaps weakly) recompense was $1. Her school comprised some dozen backwoods children. For a number of years, the east and the west sides had a common school, but after many years it was found best to divide the district, the river being the line, and since that period the village has had two schools, both of which are well attended and prosperous. A young man named Homer Warner was the first teacher on the west side. He received $13 per month and boarded round. The east side schoolhouse, which is built of stone, was erected in about 1857. It is a two-storied building, the upper story being used as a town hall. The west side house is a frame building. A few

years before the last war, the citizens of Peninsula became dissatisfied with the character of their village school, as compared with the amount of school tax they were called upon to pay. There were six or seven school districts in the township, and the one at the village was called upon to pay from a fourth to a half of the school fund raised per annum. Other considerations growing out of this state of things vexed the citizens for a number of years, until at last they concluded to incorporate the entire school district in the village of Peninsula, which was accordingly done. This altered state of affairs gave greater satisfaction, as the surplus of school tax raised could be applied to the village schools, and not to those in distant parts of the township. Since the village has been called upon, however, to support two schools, it is difficult to see what has been gained by the incorporation of the whole school district. The township was divided into six school districts in 1826, and three years later these were materially altered. Numerous alterations have been made since.

It is extremely difficult to tell with accuracy where the different church societies of Boston were first organized, or under what condition of circumstances. Many of the settlers were religious, having belonged to some church in the East, and did not abandon Christian worship, at least in their families, after their arrival in the township. It is also quite probable that in the earliest days of the settlement, various Christian families assembled at some selected cabin, and even went so far as to semi-organize a religious society, perhaps in different parts of the township. These conjectures are rendered plausible by the fact that sincere Christian people are disposed to worship God, not only within the pale of civilization, but in the uninhabited and deserted depths of the forest. Religious services were held in the vicinity of Everett soon after the erection of the old log schoolhonse, on the Butler farm, in 1818. But little is known except that occasional services were held here, very likely, by traveling preachers. When Alanson Swan, who had been licensed to preach by a Methodist Episcopal society, in Connecticut, came to the township in 1834, he immediately united with others in his neighborhood, including portions of Bath and Northampton, and organized a religious society, which continued to meet quite regularly in dwellings and schoolhouses, until it was at length divided by an alteration in the views of a portion of the members. Perhaps a majority of the members of this society lived in the two townships already mentioned. After flourishing for a number of years, and attaining a membership of about fifty, a detachment of about half, headed by Mr. Swan, separated from the remainder and re-organized at Everett under the name Protestant Methodists. No church was built by this society. Some ten years ago, it was so broken up by various causes, that the United Brethren came in and organized a society out of the fragments and out of new material. This is the ruling society at present. As early as 1824, Herman Bronson, who was an Episcopalian, began holding religious services at his cabin in Peninsula. His few neighbors were invited to lend their encouragement and support in assisting to build up a strong, permanent religious society in the neighborhood. It is probable, however, that no society of this denomination was organized until about 1837. Some four years later, a small church was built, almost wholly at the cost of Mr. Bronson. This church is yet used. Mr. Bronson was clearly its founder and patron, and did more to sustain it than any other man. He deeded the lot upon which it stands to the society, and also gave a fine lot for a cemetery and one for a public schoolhouse. The church cost something like $1,000. At the death of Mr. Bronson, he willed to the church he had founded a sufficient fund to afford about $325 per annum, to be used in defraying the expense of employing a minister. This permanent fund has undoubtedly sustained the society from falling into decay at numerous periods of its existence. Some of the members of this church have been Herman Bronson, Daniel F. Bachelor, Hezekiah Bell, James Morrell John Fairweather, Thomas McCarday, Jacob Barnhart, Nisbett Wood, W. H. Payne, Asa Kimball, Harry Janes, and most of their families. Abraham Bronson was the first minister in charge of the society ; and was paid a few hundred dollars for his services. A Congregational Society was organized at the village about the same time that the Episcopalians began. Their meetings were held in schoolhouses and dwellings at first ; and sometimes the use of the Episcopal Church was tendered



William Emmett

them ; but their services were mostly held in the upper story of Mr. Haskell's store building, on the east side. After continuing a number of years, the society was so reduced by death and removals that it was disbanded. Among its members were Roger and George Haskell, L. M. Janes, Charles Curtis, Mrs. Thompson and children, Mrs. McGrouty and others. A Methodist society was organized in the village as early as 1834, or perhaps as early as 1830. It is thought that a circuit preacher Rev. Mr. Conant, organized it ; though others think that Rev. Thomas W. Pope deserves the honor. The society grew slowly in membership and wealth until some twelve years ago, when a frame church, costing about $2,000, was built on the east side. A portion of the members have been Rev. Thomas W. Pope, a local preacher ; Billings Chaffee and wife ; John H. Curtis and wife, the husband also being a local preacher ; Mr. Ford and wife, Mr. Davis and wife, Dr. Lunt and others. This society has passed through periods when it was extremely difficult to tell whether it lived or not. If not, like a cat, it possessed nine lives ; for it is now as strong and full of life as could be expected. A Methodist society was organized on the State road as early, perhaps, as 1825. This, however is not known with certainty. In after years it became well known, and was well attended. But little could be ascertained concerning this church. Religious services have been held from time to time in the schoolhouses in and near Boston Village, but no church has been erected and no permanent society organized in that portion of the township.

In March, 1837, a post office was first located at Peninsula. It was secured largely through the influence of H. V. Bronson, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the place, who was commissioned first Postmaster, an office he retained until 1845, when Billings Chaffee succeeded him. The post office at Boston Village was secured as early as 1830, mainly through the instrumentality of William Mather. One was secured at "Johnnycake" a few years later.

CHAPTER XXII.*

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP—ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—MINERAL WEALTH—POTTER'S CLAY—VILLAGES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—INCIDENTS.

THREE-QUARTERS of a century ago, this division of Summit County was a wilderness, undisturbed by the enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race. But with the year 1807 the history of Springfield actually begins. The influx of population that commenced with the dawn of that year, ceased not until all the vacant land was occupied. The early settlers of Springfield Township, forgetful of their own ease, at a time when years of toil could reasonably have demanded repose for their declining days, they braved the difficulties of the unknown wilderness, that their children might achieve that wealth and greatness their faith pictured in the future. The broad lands, rich and fertile, the thousand homes, adorned with the comforts and luxuries of an advanced civilization, the vast resources of mineral wealth that abound, not only in this township but throughout this section of country, are among the memorials that attest the wisdom of their choice. The inducements which invited the immigration of the pioneers of Springfield was all that the most exacting could demand, or that Nature in her pleasantest mood could offer. Fine forests, streams of flowing water, productive lands, and, as afterward discovered, vast stores of mineral wealth. Such advantages as these were not to be overlooked in the selection of homes.

Springfield is situated in the east tier of townships, and but one from the southeast corner of the county. It intrudes its northwest corner into the city of Akron, and is bounded on the north by Tallmadge Township ; on the east by Suffield Township, in Portage County ; on the south by Green Township; on the west by Coventry Township, and is designated as Township 1, Range 10. The south line of Spring-

* Contributed by W. H. Perrin.

field is on the southern boundary of the Western Reserve—the forty-first parallel of latitude. This causes a slight jog in the east line of the county, as the townships south of the Reserve are of a different survey. The surface of the township is rolling; but not sufficiently so to be termed broken, with one or two small exceptions. It is drained mainly through the little Cuyahoga River, in the north part, and the Tuscarawas in the south part and their tributaries, together with a number of little lakelets in different parts of the township. The largest of the latter is Springfield Lake, in the geographical center of the township, and is about a mile in length and half a mile in width. Of this little lake, Gen. Bierce says: "A company at Middlebury, a few years ago (1854), got a special act of the Legislature authorizing them to raise Springfield Lake six feet, and lower it four, from its natural level. This rise and fall affords a sufficient supply, on which to draw when other sources fail. The right is now owned by the mill-owners of Akron." The soil of Springfield is a rich, sandy loam, and well adapted to wheat growing, although other small grain, as well as corn, are produced in more or less abundance. Stock-raising also receives some attention, but is not made a specialty by the farming community. The timber consists of the kinds common in this section viz., beech, maple, ash, elm, poplar, hickory, white oak, walnut, etc. Coal-mining was rather extensive at one time. This, however, with the potter's clay industries, will again be referred to in this chapter. An extensive cranberry marsh was in Springfield in early times, near Springfield Lake, and embraced some 200 acres; but this has been cleared up, thoroughly drained, and is now as productive corn land as there is in the township. "Springfield was an equalizing township, and was surveyed by Simon Perkins in the summer of 1806. He first ran a north-and-south line through the center, the east half of which was set to Town 4, Range 8, to make that equal with the average. A strip off the west side was attached to Shalersville. It was drawn and belonged to Mr. Shaler, of Middletown, Conn., father of Judge Shaler, of Pittsburgh."* Shaler sold the east half to Messrs. Olds, Collar and More, of what is now Mahoning County, and the strip off the west side to Henry and Charles Chittenden.

*Gen. Bierce.

The first permanent settlement in Springfield Township was made by one Ariel Bradley, in 1807, on Lot 12, of the "Shaler Tract," where he died years ago. His family are all gone from the neighborhood, though, we believe, his youngest son is yet living in Lucas County, Ohio. Gen. Bierce gives the following interesting sketch of Mr. Bradley: "He was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1767. Naturally of a strong, discriminating mind, he was employed, with success, when a boy, in scenes and business which would have appalled older and more experienced heads. Just before the battle of White Plains, in 1776, young Bradley, being then only nine years old, was employed by Gen. Washington to enter the British camp as a spy. He took an old horse, and, putting a load of grain on his back, got astride of it himself, and boldly passed within the British lines under pretense of going to mill. He was arrested, as he expected to be, and taken to the British camp for examination. Here, without exhibiting any unusual curiosity, he observed all that was going on. A long consultation was held by the officers, as to what should be done with him; but young Bradley acted the '*Johnny Raw*' so completely that they finally dismissed him, thinking him more fool than spy. As he was leaving, one of the officers remarked, 'I believe the little devil will betray us.' The mill-boy made his way back to the American camp, with the desired information. In 1801, in company with Belden and Simeon Crane, he removed to Canfield, Mahoning County. They left Salisbury on the 14th of June, 1801, and arrived in Canfield in August following. He remained in Canfield until 1805, when he removed to Suffield Township, in Portage County, and settled on what is known as the old Kent farm; and, in 1807, settled in Springfield, in what is now Mogadore. When he first came to Canfield, but little could be obtained, northwest of the Ohio River, to alleviate hunger, except by the chase. Wheat and flour were brought on pack-horses from Georgetown, on the Ohio; and salt was an unknown article. In 1802, Bradley went to Georgetown for breadstuff; but was unable to get a pound of flour or meal. A man there had raised a little wheat, and Bradley got the privilege of pounding out some, with which he started home through the woods. On his way back, and, when about thirteen miles south of Canfield, his horse was

taken sick, and he was compelled to camp out in the woods. He hitched his horse, and, for his own security, climbed a tree. Soon after dark, the wolves surrounded him, determined to have him or his horse; but Bradley was not disposed to surrender either, and, descending from the tree, he procured a good club, with which he stood sentry over his horse and cargo of wheat. As the wolves would come near him, he would strike at them, and they would retreat. Near morning, one more brave than the rest, came so near that he hit him over the head. The fellow sounded a retreat, and the rest followed with tremendous yells.

The same year that saw Bradley settle in Springfield witnessed the coming of Benjamin Baldwin, Nathan More and Reuben Tupper, all of whom were originally from Salisbury, Conn., the native place of Bradley. Baldwin settled just across the town line, west from the Kent farm, where he died in 1847. More and Tupper also died in the township. John and James Hall, brothers, came from Pennsylvania in 1807, and were the next settlers in Springfield; John was about eighteen years old and his brother was still younger, and they remained alone in the wilderness the first year. Their cabin was built near a spring half a mile east of the Presbyterian Church of North Springfield, and, at the time, there was not a road to or from it in any direction. As Indians were plenty, they dare not sleep in the house, but, at night, would make up a fire in the house and then take their guns and go into a corn-field to sleep, stationing themselves so that they could see any one entering the door. In this manner they passed the first summer and fall. John, the elder of these two brothers, died in Marion County, and James went to Huron County. John Hall, a lawyer in Akron, is a son of John Hall referred to above. Robert Hall, also from Pennsylvania, came next and settled on the place now owned by Peter Lepper. He died in the summer of 1808, from the bursting of a blood-vessel, and was the first death in the township. He was buried in the cemetery northeast of Middlebury.

The old Keystone State contributed the following Pennsylvania Dutchmen to the settlement of Springfield Township: Rev. Thomas Beer, Thomas Metlin, John Vallandingham, James McKnight, Samuel Wood, Capt. William Foster, Abraham DeHaven, Francis Irvin, Deacon Ewert, Joseph Scott, Jacob Winters, Samuel Hinson, James Wertz, the Bairds, Judge Robert Clark, George McGrew, Patrick and Archie Christy, the Smiths, Deacon McWright, the Ellets, Robert Smith, —— Henderson, James McCormic, and perhaps others. Mr. Beer was a Presbyterian preacher of the strictest old-school principles; he moved away and is dead. Metlin settled in 1814, and moved into Norton Township, where he died. Vallandingham settled in 1811–12, and moved to Holmes County and died there. He was an uncle to Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, who, when a boy, used to visit his uncle in Springfield, and is well remembered by many of the older residents of the neighborhood. McKnight was a brother-in-law of John Vallandingham, and came in 1814, moved to Stark County and died. Wood was the father of John B. Wood, of Akron; came in early, and died many years ago. Capt. Foster was a brother-in-law of Wood, and died in the township at the age of eighty-seven years. DeHaven came in 1809, and died many years ago. Mrs. Clark, of Akron, is a daughter of his. Irvin and DeHaven were brothers-in-law. Deacon Ewert came about 1809–10, and died on the place of his original settlement, at an advanced age. Joseph Scott settled in 1811; died about 1830, while making a visit to Pennsylvania; he was brought home and buried by the side of his wife in the Kent burying-ground. David Scott, of Akron, is his son. Winters came with Wood and Metlin, and was from the same place; he died in Richland County. Hinson came in early; he met with a melancholy accident which resulted in his death; returning from Middlebury one evening, his horse ran away with him and threw him with such violence that he died in a few hours from the effects of the fall. Wertz died on the place of his settlement many years ago. The Bairds were a large family, of whom Joseph, James George and Robert were brothers, and came in about 1809 or thereabouts. Judge Clark also came in 1809, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township, and one of the first Surveyors in Portage County; he was also Associate Judge of Portage County. McGrew came in 1809–10, and died in the neighborhood as did also his wife. The Christys were early settlers; Patrick died in Akron and Archie moved back to Pennsylvania. The Smiths, as they are everywhere, were a large family, and

came in about 1811 ; there were Thomas, Jacob, George, James and Caleb, who were all brothers. Thomas fitted out a flat-boat at Massillon, loaded it, and started for the Crescent City via the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers, to the Ohio. He arrived safely at Natchez, Miss., with his boat, but was there taken sick and died. Dr. Smith, of Akron, is his son. Jacob Smith was a hatter, and used to follow his trade in Springfield.

Deacon McWright came in about 1809–10, and was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church. The Ellets were early settlers, and comprise quite a large family. The old gentleman of all was a Revolutionary soldier. A Mr. Henderson was an early settler in the extreme south part of the township. Robert Smith, another family of those mentioned above, came in shortly after Bradley and cleared up the first farm in Springfield. McCormic also came the same year, and settled in the corner of the township. It will thus be seen that Springfield was settled originally mostly from Pennsylvania.

Peter Norton, who came in quite early, was from Connecticut, and came to Trumbull County, Ohio, at an early day. In 1809, he moved over into Tallmadge, and, four years later, came to Springfield and settled in the woods. He died there in 1822. Two sons are still living—Lester, now eighty-three years of age, and "Tommy," as everybody calls him, who is seventy-five years of age. George Carroll settled near Springfield Lake. It is not known where he came from, but it is supposed he was from Germany, as he could speak very little English when he first moved in. He lived and died upon the place of his settlement. John Weston ranks among the early settlers of Springfield. He was considered well off at that early period, because when he came he had a wagon and two yoke of oxen. He stopped with Norton until he got a cabin put up to go in. A son, Francis Weston, is still living on the old homestead, an old man now himself, and nearly ninety years old. The old gentleman was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at the age of eighty-three. Henry and Charles Chittenden, mentioned as having bought the west side of the township, came from the East (probably from Connecticut) and were early settlers. Peter Rodenbaugh came in about 1815, and Capt. Fulkerson in 1820. Many others settled within the next few years, and soon there was no vacant land left in the township.

At the time of the organization of Springfield as a township, it was a part of Trumbull County, as the first records are headed, "At a meeting held in the township of Springfield, county of Trumbull and State of Ohio." It then embraced, besides its present territory, Randolph and Suffield, in Portage County, and Tallmadge, Portage and Coventry, in Summit. At the election held on the day of organization, Josiah Ward, of Randolph, was one of the Judges ; John Foster, of Mantua, Clerk ; John Goss (of Randolph), Benjamin Baldwin (of Springfield) and Stephen Upson (of Tallmadge), Trustees. The following is a transcript of the township records, and shows their mode of doing business : "At a meeting of the Trustees, on the first Monday in March, in the year of our Lord 1810, they settled with all and balanced accounts ; Supervisor James McCormic, excepted. Found due from him, $2.40, for which said James gave his note, payable in labor on some county road in Springfield, on or before the 1st day of April next, at the rate of 62½ cents per day." On the 13th day of March, Benjamin Baldwin was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, being the first Justice elected in the township. Robert Baird was probably the next Justice of the Peace in Springfield ; Austin Weston was an early Justice of the Peace, also, in this township.

Springfield Township affords some fine mill sites along the Little Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers, which run through the township, and upon the outlet of Springfield Lake. One branch of the Little Cuyahoga has its source in this lake, and the other in Suffield Lake which makes the flood of water very uniform. As an example of the fine water-power, the water in the race opposite the Empire House in Akron, is 172 feet below the level of Springfield Lake, and the latter is nearly 700 feet above the level of Lake Erie. The following incident is related of this beautiful little sheet of water : "In the spring of the year, just before the breaking up of the ice on Springfield Lake, there is often heard a curious, moaning sound that is audible, at times, for miles. The first time it was noticed was in 1813, by James McKnight, while out hunting. He supposed it to be some huge animal, and started with his gun and little boy in pursuit. The sound ap-

peared to be near the outlet, at the northeast part of the lake. In crossing the lake on the ice, when near the deepest part, it being very dark, he stepped into an 'air-hole' and went entirely under; but holding on to his rifle, which reached across the hole, he drew himself out by it and thus saved himself. The longest cords that have been tried, or that can be procured, cannot sound the lake in its deepest parts." But to return to the water-power. One of the first mills in Springfield was built by James Brewster, the father of Alexander Brewster, in the extreme south part of the town, and is now known as the Fritts Mill. The next one, perhaps, was McCormic's, at Mogadore. Clinton also built a mill very early, but it has long since passed away, and another, known as "Gilchrist's Mill," has been built in its place. DeHaven built a mill in 1830, on the Massillon road not far from the "White Grocery," on the outlet of Springfield Lake. Another of the early mills was built on the Tuscarawas in the south part of the township. There were mills built in Middlebury very early which were well patronized by the people of Springfield.

Springfield Township is intersected by the Valley Railroad, which enters at the northwest corner and passes out near the center of the south line. While there is no station in the township, it is of great benefit to the people, as Middlebury is within easy reach and has good roads leading to it from all parts of Springfield.

There are several hamlets laid down on the map of Springfield, but none of them amount to much in the way of towns. Indeed, they have not even arrived at the dignity of villages. This, perhaps, arises from the fact that other villages and trade-centers sprang up, leaving but little or no necessity for villages in the township. Middlebury, a portion of which is in Springfield, was, at one time, the most important place in Summit County. It commanded the entire trade on this side of the county, far beyond the present county limits. The nearest approach to a village in Springfield, outside of Middlebury, is Mogadore, on the east line of the township, and about as much in Portage County as in Summit. It consists of a few dozen or so of houses, a store or two, shops, several potteries and a couple of churches, and, as we said, is on both sides of the county line. The Disciples and Methodists have churches in the village, though we believe the Methodist Church is over in Portage County. The Disciples' Church has been there for a number of years. Alexander Campbell, himself, was the first to preach that particular doctrine at Mogadore, and established the church, which has ever since continued. One of the first merchants was Henry Sawyer, who had a small store there many years ago. Several others have had stores since, and Robert Atchison has one there at the present time. Thomaston is a coal mining place, and consists of a few straggling houses and a post office. It is on the line and mostly in Coventry Township, and is too near the city of Akron to ever amount to anything of a town. North Springfield, or North Center, is another small collection of houses, sometimes honored by the name of village. It is situated just north of Springfield Lake, and is known as the township center, because Springfield Lake occupies the geograpical center, and the only means by which the official center of the township could have been placed in the geographical center, would have been to have it like the city of Mexico, in the midst of a lake. And, in this case, the danger would be that, as the lake is said to be bottomless, the town house might have gone down to China, sometime in the midst of an important township meeting. There is no store at North Center or Springfield, but the place consists of a few houses only, the town house, a pottery and the Presbyterian Church. Milheim is a hamlet in the south part of the town, and as regards population and importance, is on a par with North Center and Thomaston.

One of the first coal mines opened in Summit County was opened in Springfield Township, by Abram DeHaven, in 1808. It cropped out on his land, and was accidentally discovered by him. He mined it there for years, and the coal was hauled away in wagons. About 1842, Philpot leased the mines and built a horse railroad to them, and thus facilitated the work. These are the only mines that have ever been worked to any extent in the township. A small one is owned by L. Sumner, but has not been worked very extensively.

The clay used in the various potteries is of far more importance in Springfield Township than coal mining. There is an almost endless number of potteries in the township, turning

out annually, it is estimated, not far short of 1,000,000 gallons of manufactured stoneware. As the clay is inexhaustible, this is an industry destined to cut a large figure in the history of Springfield. Says Gen. Bierce: "Immense amounts of the clay are carried to other States, and even to Canada. In fixing a tariff of duties for Canada, John Bull laid a heavy duty on stoneware manufactured in the States, but not on clay. The enterprising Yankees came it over him by carrying the clay to Canada and manufacturing it there." The first of this clay discovered in Springfield was by Fisk, about 1828, who manufactured the first stoneware in Springfield, under the firm of Fisk & Smith. Mr. Fisk discovered the clay on a four-acre lot, owned by a man named Cutchel. Fisk & Smith bought it of him and started a pottery. Since then, almost hundreds of potteries have been established, and the amount of stoneware, sewer-pipe, drain-tile, etc., etc., made each year, is simply immense, and must be passed with this brief notice.

The Presbyterians organized the first church in Springfield as early almost as any settlements were made. Rev. Thomas Beer was the first preacher, and was of the most unadulterated old school, believing in all the strict tenets of that strict sect. As an old gentleman informed us, he "believed in fore-ordination, predestination and infant damnation." A church was built by them at North Center about the year 1812. This building was burned and another erected, which lasted some time, when the present one was erected. The last one is said to have been built in 1828, and hence is a rather old church building. Rev. Beer was the first Pastor, and was followed some years later by Rev. Benjamin Penn. Other early ministers, who preached in this old church, were Revs. Lathrop, Merriman, Hanford, Sheldon, etc. The membership has decreased within the last decade by death and removals, but the church is still prosperous. A Methodist Church was built at North Center about the year 1831, but it did not last long, and was finally torn down and moved away.

A post office was established in the southeast corner of the township about the year 1818, with Benjamin Baldwin as Postmaster. He was a Whig in politics, but kept the office for many years through Democratic administrations as well as Whig. Samuel Ellet was the next Postmaster in Springfield, and kept the office at his residence on the Canton road, about ten miles from Middlebury. It was established in 1835. The first white child born in Springfield Township was Jane Hall, a daughter of Robert Hall, born in 1809, who, when grown, was married, and removed to Indiana. The first marriage was John Hall, a son of Robert Hall, to Margaret Blair. The marriage took place in 1810, and afterward they removed to Huron County, where they both died. The first death recorded in the township was Robert Hall, in 1808, who died from the effects of bursting of a blood-vessel, and was buried in the cemetery northeast of Middlebury. Samuel Hinson was another of the early deaths, and died from the effects of a fall from his horse, which ran away with him.

The first school taught in Springfield was in a little log cabin, which stood near Cass' camping ground. It was taught in the winter of 1812, by Reuben Upson, and was on the subscription and "board-around" plan. Here, in this little log structure,

> "skilled to rule,
> Master Upson taught his little school;
> A man severe he was, and stern to view."

as every truant and culprit soon learned to know to their sorrow. The next school was taught by a Mr. Briggs, in the Vallandingham Schoolhouse. This was followed by one taught by Jesse Hall, which was in what was known as the Virginia Schoolhouse. Austin Weston was the next teacher, and wielded the ferule in the Sheep Schoolhouse. This schoolhouse was called after a family who settled in the neighborhood very early, named Sheep. They finally grew tired of being considered *sheepish*, and had their names changed by legislative act to Morton, a cognomen that their neighbors soon perverted into *Mutton*. Benjamin Meachem followed Weston as the next teacher, and taught in the McGrew Schoolhouse; next came William L. Clark, whose widow has died in Akron since this work (1881) has been in the course of preparation. He was followed by Robert Baird, who taught in the Metlin Schoolhouse; and Baird was followed by Henry Westfall, who taught in the Dunbar Schoolhouse. Samuel Ellet next taught in the Ellet Schoolhouse, and after him P. C. McDonald, in the Roden-

baugh Schoolhouse. This comprises the early schools of Springfield, and brings the educational history of the township down within the period of the free school system. Springfield now has some six schoolhouses, all of which are good, comfortable brick buildings, well furnished and appointed, in which schools are taught by competent teachers during the requisite terms each year.

For years after the first white people settled in Springfield, their highways of travel were blazed paths through the forest. The first road laid out was that leading from Canton to Middlebury, known as the "Canton and Middlebury road." The next, perhaps, was the Middlebury and Kendall road. These were followed by others, mostly centering in Middlebury, then a place of much importance. The first mails were brought to the post office at Baldwin's, on horseback, along a blazed path through the woods, from Canton to Middlebury and back again. This road afterward became a somewhat noted thoroughfare, and was a stage route between Cleveland and Canton. John C. Hart, of Middlebury, ran a line of stages over this route for a number of years.

Originally, as we have stated, Randolph, Suffield, Springfield and Tallmadge comprised a single township. This was the case in 1812, and, under the old militia law of that period, all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, were compelled to drill on certain days of each year. The township above-mentioned was a military district, and formed a militia company, of which Bailey Hubbard was Captain; Ariel Bradley Lieutenant, and Aaron Weston, Ensign. Weston was also Ensign of the company of volunteers from this section, under Capt. John Campbell, who were surrendered by Gen. Hull at Detroit, in the opening period of the war of 1812.

When John Bull, in 1812, unchained his hungry lion upon the United States, there was considerable population in this section of Ohio. In Springfield Township there had settled quite a number of families. Gen. Bierce thus tells the war news of that period: "After Hull's surrender, a draft was made, and eight were taken from Springfield—Joseph D. Baird, John Hall, Timothy Holcomb, Alexander Hall, James Baird, Lee Moore, Nathaniel DeHaven, and Martin Willis, who went as a substitute. They belonged to the company commanded by Capt. Lusk, of Hudson; Lieut. Holcomb, of Hudson, resigned to John Caris, of Rootstown, who was Second Lieutenant; Hiram King, formerly of Middlebury, was Ensign. They belonged to the regiment commanded by Col. Rayen, of Youngstown, in the brigade of Gen. Simon Perkins. Joseph D. Baird, Timothy Holcomb, Nathaniel DeHaven and Lee Moore are yet living.* John Hall died in Huron County, and Alexander Hall died at Camp Huron; James Baird died at La Grange, Ind.; and Martin Willis died on his way home at Tinker's Creek. On the return of the wreck of Hull's army, after his surrender at Detroit, the 'Ohio volunteers,' under Cols. Cass and McArthur, passed through Springfield, and encamped on the banks of the river near the south end of the bridge, at 'Clinton's Mill.' Samuel Ellet, the father of John and Jehu Ellet, who then lived where Jehu Ellet now does, measured off half an acre of green corn and turned it out to the soldiers, who picked and roasted it for their suppers. The following year, Maj. Croghan, when going to the lines with his command, encamped on the same ground. At that time, Dr. Joseph DeWolf, of Ravenna, was the only practicing physician, except Dr. Ashmun, of Hudson, between Cleveland and Canfield. DeWolf being a Democrat and a strong supporter of the war, could do no less than attend on the the sick and wounded soldiers as they were returning from what was worse than sickness, Hull's disgraceful surrender. He rode night and day, performing that unpaid office of humanity. The poor soldiers owe him a debt of gratitude, and his country ought to compensate him. Many a political brawler has received thousands of dollars for far less meritorious service than that performed by Dr. DeWolf in receiving the sick of the 'Ohio volunteers.' Whatever may become of the pecuniary obligation of this Government to him, let not the gratitude be canceled by the statute of limitation.

"After the surrender of Hull, a *press* was made for horses for the use of the Government. David Preston, of Tallmadge, and others, were in the employ of the United States collecting horses in Springfield. The Rev. Mr. Beers, of Springfield, had five horses when the

* The above extract from Gen. Bierce was written in 1854; all of the squad there mentioned have fought their last battle, and are now at rest.—Ed.

kins, of Warren, being at the time agent for the proprietors, had a survey made of Town 2, Range 10, into lots a mile square, making a total of twenty-five lots, No. 1 being at northwest corner of the township. Caleb Palmer made this survey in 1803, and it was on this survey that the Brace Company, Starr and Tallmadge, made the partition of their land in May of the same year. The Brace Company were Jonathan Brace, Roger Newberry, Justin Ely, Elijah White and Enoch Perkins. In this partition the Brace Company received $6,105\frac{60}{100}$ acres lying on the west side of the township. Ephraim Starr received $3,493\frac{71}{100}$ acres, being a strip one mile wide through the center of the township, from the north to the south line, and Lot 24, east of Lot 23, on the south line. Col. Tallmadge received about 5,611 acres, lying on the east side of the township. The first sale of land to individuals was to John and Selah Payne, and Jotham Blakslee, of Kent, Conn., by Ephraim Starr and Hannah, his wife; the deeds were dated June 28, 1805. John Payne and Elizabeth Payne, his wife, conveyed to Col. Benj. Tallmadge 884 acres of land for $1,026, the deed to which was dated August 19, 1806. These deeds may be found among the land records of Trumbull County.

Rev. David Bacon made a contract July 12, 1806, with Ephraim Starr, and soon after with Col. Tallmadge, also with the Brace Company (for part of their lands), to become their agent for the sale of their lands in Town 2, Range 10. Mr. Bacon established himself with his family in Hudson until ready to commence operations. His first step was a re-survey of the township. Seth I. Ensign was employed to make the survey on a plan devised by Mr. Bacon, which was to survey into great lots or tracts one and a fourth miles square, and the lines running to the four cardinal points of the compass to be roads, and then diagonal roads crossing at the center and terminating at or near the corner of the township. The public square or green of seven and one-half acres as a parade ground for the militia on training days, and on which the meeting house and the academy were to stand, occupied the center of the town. This square was surrounded by the store, the tavern, the mechanics' shops, dwelling houses, etc., and from it eight roads diverged, so that all residents of the townships had a road to come to meeting on the Sabbath Day. This showed Mr. Bacon's foresight, thus placing every lot or subdivision on a road, which has had a tendency to prevent much contention about roads, that some of the neighboring townships have been subjected to. Mr. Ensign made this survey in November, 1806. His assistants as far as known were Justus Sackett and Salmon Weston, of Warren, Conn., and a man named Singletary. William Prior says: "I carried their provisions to them on a mule from Northampton Mills to their camp. They found the northwest corner of the township, then run east two and a half miles, then south two and a half miles, where they set the center stake, and turned their attention to a camping-place. They chose a spot about a fourth of a mile southwest from the center stake on the bank of the brook." Mr. Weston informed the writer that the camp was between the brook and a bank several feet high. They felled a large basswood tree which stood on the bank, and from it split puncheons with which the sides and top of their "camp" were formed. This circumstance it was that gave to the little stream the name of Camp Brook. When their camp was finished, they again went to the northwest corner and commenced work. They run a line south one and a fourth miles, then east to town line, then south one and a fourth miles to the center line, then west again. The northwest corner tract was No. 1; the northeast corner tract was No. 4; and the southeast corner tract No. 16. The tracts were subdivided into six lots generally, which was done by Ensign, except Tracts 1 and 4—the latter was surveyed by Elizur Wright in 1817, for Col. Tallmadge.

The land of Tallmadge Township is rolling and somewhat elevated; several points rising to a height of 540 feet above the level of Lake Erie. The summit of Coal Hill (near Daniel Hines'), is 636 feet, and is the highest point of land in the county, with one exception. The highest point is in Richfield Township. The soil is a light loam, and in places, somewhat sandy, but upon the whole, well adapted to grain, and also to grass. The prevailing timber is oak and chestnut, intermixed with which is hickory, elm, ash, white and black walnut, bass, cucumber, with beech and maple on the streams. On many tracts, quite a collection of sugar maples were found, from which quantities of sugar and molasses were manufactured. The drainage of Tallmadge is all into

the Cuyahoga River on the north, and the Little Cuyahoga on the south; the east and west center road being about the divide. The streams are all small. The Little Cuyahoga runs through Springfield near the line, and the Cuyahoga runs near the north line in Stow, making a sharp bend into Tallmadge on the Speng farm. The streams are fed by numerous springs, furnishing water on almost every farm in abundance. The swamps have been mostly reclaimed, so that at the present day, there is in the township but very little land unsuitable for cultivation.

Tallmadge Township was originally bounded on the north by Stow Township, on the east by Brimfield Township (in Portage County), on the south by Springfield Township, and on the west by Portage Township. In 1851, Cuyahoga Falls was set off as a township, and takes from Tallmadge the whole of Tract No. 1, containing 899 acres, and about 100 acres off the north side of Lots 1, 2 and 3, in Tract 5. Then in 1857, Middlebury was set off as an independent township, taking from Tallmadge Lots 3 and 5, containing by Ensign's survey, 299 acres. The productions of the township are the various kinds of grain, grass and fruit. The pursuit of a large majority of the inhabitants has been that of farming in its different branches, no one branch being made a specialty.

The first permanent settlement in Tallmadge Township, from the most reliable testimony, seems to have been made by George Boosinger. He was born in 1777, and, in 1801, his father emigrated to Ohio with his family, and located in Ravenna, in Portage County. George lived there until grown to manhood, when he married Miss Nancy Simcox. He then bought seventy-five acres of land in this township, in Lot 6, Tract 14, of Jotham Blakslee, of Ravenna, and off the west side of the lot. This farm is now (1881) owned by Sherman Pettibone. Boosinger came over and selected a spot on which to build, which was at a fine spring of water, near the south line of the township, and then returned to Ravenna. In March, 1807, he again came over, and brought help with him preparatory to building a house on his new purchase. Those who came over with him were Henry Sapp, Jotham Blakslee, Jr., John McManus, Moses Bradford, Philip Ward, William Price, David Jennings, William Chared, Robert Campbell, Abel Forshey and Henry Bozor. They assembled on the ground in the morning, cut the logs and raised the house, which was about 16x20 feet in dimensions, made the long shingles, or "shakes" (as they were called), put on the roof, cut out a door and laid down a floor of puncheons. These puncheons were split out of a straight-grained tree, and hewed smooth on one side and laid down upon the sleepers. As they seasoned, they were driven up close together, and made a good substitute for board or plank floors. The doors were also made of puncheons, pinned on to wooden battens or hinges, and often not a nail was used in making them. The windows of the pioneer cabins were quite as primitive as the doors. A place was cut out, across which sticks were put at right angles, and covered with greased paper as a substitute for glass.

His cabin being ready for occupancy, Boosinger left Ravenna the last of March or the first of April, and with his family moved into his new home, thus becoming the original settler of Tallmadge Township. At the semi-centennial of the settlement of the township, Hon. E. N. Sill, in his address on that day, gave to Rev. David Bacon the honor of making the first settlement. This was disputed at the time by several pioneers who were present, and who were familiar with all the circumstances. They were well satisfied of the fact that Boosinger settled in the township in March or April, 1807. These pioneers are now dead, but, in years that are past, the writer has interviewed some of them, and has given that attention to the subject which has confirmed him in the opinion that Boosinger was the first settler. There was no intention on the part of any one to deprive Mr. Boosinger of all the honor that belonged to him, but there was evidently a hasty conclusion of some to give the honor of priority in settlement to Mr. Bacon. Soon after Boosinger's settlement, his wife went back to Ravenna, and, while there, gave birth to twins—a boy and girl. As soon as prudent, she returned to her home in Tallmadge. In a few weeks afterward, the boy sickened and died, and was buried on his father's farm. This was the first death in the township. Mr. Boosinger and his wife were honest, upright and industrious people, and just in their dealings with their fellowmen. He was not in sympathy with Bacon

and his grand scheme for supporting the church by direct taxation, and united with the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, where he and his family attended meeting. Mrs. Boosinger died in Tallmadge, and he married a second time, to a Miss Wolfert. He sold his farm to Pettibone in 1836, and removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where he died in 1862.

To the Rev. David Bacon this township is greatly indebted for its religious and moral standing in the community. His influence induced many others to settle here from towns on the Western Reserve, and to co-operate with him in his plans for building up a state of society of Puritan tendencies. Mr. Bacon was born in Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn., in 1771. In early life he had a strong desire for a college education, but this he was unable to obtain. It did not lessen his desire, however, to preach the Gospel, and to this end he commenced the study of theology with Rev. Levi Hart, D. D., of Preston, New London Co., Conn. He was ordained a minister of the Gospel December 31, 1799, and was married to Miss Alice Parks about the same time, at Lebanon, Conn. He left Hartford on the 8th of August, 1800, under the patronage of the Connecticut Missionary Society, with a view of visiting the Indian tribes bordering on Lake Erie. He sailed from Buffalo September 8, arriving at Detroit on the 11th, and about the middle of December he returned to Connecticut with much valuable information. The next year he came back to Ohio, bringing his wife with him, arriving in safety at Detroit. This place was then but little else than a trading-post of the Indians, and a military point, garrisoned by United States troops. Here Mr. Bacon labored as a missionary among the Indians for some time, and here his eldest child (Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Conn.), was born February 14, 1802. He went from Detroit to Mackinaw, where he labored until the latter part of the summer of 1804, when he left the place, and after a long and dangerous voyage, part of the time in a canoe, he arrived with his family on the soil of the Western Reserve. About the 1st of October, he found a home temporarily at Hudson. He labored on the Reserve as a missionary, but soon became convinced that more good could be accomplished for the Reserve by a township with all the appliances and the accomplishments of New England civilization as an example. Dr. L. Bacon, in an address delivered June 24, 1857, speaking of his father, says: "Being on the western limits of civilization, he looked about for a vacant township, in which such an experiment might be tried. His prophetic mind saw the capabilities of Township 2, Range 10; its fertile soil, its salubrious air, its beautifully undulating surface, its pure and abundant water, its streams singing in the grand old woods and rich with power for the service of man. He saw the proprietorship of it was in the hands of men who, as his trusting and hopeful nature led him to believe, would enter into his views, and would even be willing to sacrifice something of their possible gains (if need should be) for so great a scheme of public usefulness as that with which his mind was laboring." He went to Connecticut with his family near the close of the year 1804, and, as already stated, secured the agency of the proprietors of most of the land in Tallmadge Township. Being a descendant of the Puritans, and deeply imbued with New England Puritanism, he was thought by many to be visionary. His ideas were of the true Puritan stamp—the church first, and next the schoolhouse. The church was to be Congregational, and no inhabitants were to be admitted into the settlement but those of that denomination, or who were in sympathy with the strictest Puritan principles. As a people and a township we are greatly indebted to Mr. Bacon for laying, as he did, foundations so broad and deep, and embellished with moral, religious and educational principles. Some of the land he was unable to control, and a few persons settled on it that did not agree with Mr. Bacon in all his grand views. The majority of the settlers, however, for the first twenty-five years, were his adherents, and were firm supporters of the Gospel, and of elevating the standard of morality.

In the spring of 1807, Mr. Bacon began to make prepartions for moving into Tallmadge. He hired a man named Justin E. Frink, who had just arrived at Hudson from Vermont, to clear a piece of ground for a garden, and on which to build a house. He and Bacon came over and selected a place which was near Starr's west line, and the south line of the township, at a spring of good water, and about a mile west of Boosinger's cabin. Frink cleared off

the ground and cut logs for a house. The house was built, and was of pioneer pattern, with its puncheon floor and door, stick chimney, etc., and when completed the family moved into it. Says Dr. Bacon in the address already quoted from: "I well remember among the dim and scattered reminiscences of early childhood, the pleasant day in the month of July, if I mistake not, when the family made its removal from the center of Hudson, to the new log house that had been prepared for it, in the township which had no other designation than 'No. 2, Range 10.' The father and mother, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith and in the treasure of God's promises rich in their well-tried mutual affection, rich in their hopes of usefulness, and of the comfort and competence to be ultimately achieved by their enterprise, rich in the parental joy with which they looked upon the three little ones that were carried in their arms or nestled among their scanty household goods in the slow-moving wagon, were familiar with whatever there is in hardship and peril, and in baffling disappointment, to try the courage of the noblest manhood or the immortal of a true woman's love. The little ones were natives of the wilderness, the youngest a delicate nursling of six months. This child's name was Juliana; was born in Hudson February 25, 1807. The others were born in a far remoter and wilder West than this was even then. These five were the family who, on that day, removed to their new home. I remember the setting out; the halt before the door of good old Deacon Thompson to say farewell; the fording of the Cuyahoga, at Monroe Falls; the slow day's journey of somewhat less than thirteen miles, along a road that had been merely cut, not made, through the unbroken forest; the little clearing where the journey ended; the new log house so long our home, with what seemed to me a stately hill behind it, and with a limpid rivulet winding near the door. And when at night, the first family worship was offered in that lonely cabin, when the father and mother, having read from this Bible (Dr. Bacon holding up to the audience the identical Bible his parents used on that occasion), then commended to their Covenant God, themselves, and their children, and the work which they had that day begun; the prayer that went up from those two saintly souls, breathed the same spirit with the prayer that went of old from the deck of the Mayflower, or from beneath the wintry sky Plymouth. In the ear of God, it was as, 'The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight.'"

From April, 1807, up to February, 1808, the only persons in Tallmadge were George Boosinger and wife and child; Rev. David Bacon, his wife and three children, and J. E. Frink, a hired man in Mr. Bacon's family, making in all five adults and four children. In 1808, Ephraim Clark, Jr., came in, being the third regular settler in the township. He was a native of Southington, Conn., and, when he was sixteen years of age, his parents removed to Russell, Mass., where he lived until his maturity. He caught the Western fever, and, in 1799, left his home in Massachusetts, his destination being "New Connecticut," his objective point, Town No. 7, Range 7, of the Western Reserve, now known as Burton Township, in Geauga County. Alone and on foot, he traveled the distance, often camping out at night without fire or blanket, but, finally, arrived in safety. He liked the country and settled in Burton Township. Like many others of the pioneers of the times, he was fond of hunting. He once found the carcass of a deer that had been killed by a wolf. Around the carcass he built a pen with an opening and a door, which was set with what trappers and hunters called a figure 4, and thus caught the wolf. He pealed elm bark, made a rope, formed a noose at one end, which he succeeded in putting over the wolf's head, and by this means led it, as one might lead a dog, to Burton Square, where he tied the rope to the sign post of the tavern. Judge Calvin Pease, with an Eastern friend, were present, and the "Eastern friend" proposed to give a gallon of whisky for the privilege of shooting the beast, that he might tell it at home that he had killed a wolf. Clark agreed, and when the whisky was given him, he handed his gun to the man, who performed the great feat of shooting a wild wolf—tied to a tree. Mr. Clark killed many deer, wolves and bears. In 1805, he left Burton and settled in Mesopotamia, where, in 1807, he married a Miss Sperry, and, in 1808, removed to this township. His wife died in 1833, and he, in 1858, at the age of eighty years, having lived on the Reserve fifty-nine years. The next settler in Tallmadge was, probably, Jonathan Sprague,

who came from Connecticut. In 1801, he emigrated to the territory northwest of the Ohio River, crossing over the mountains with his team. He stopped in Canfield where he remained until his removal to this township. He came here to co-operate with Mr. Bacon in his broad and liberal plans, and in him Mr. Bacon found an able and zealous coadjutor. He bought Lot No. 5, in Tract 14, of the Brace Company upon which he lived until his death. He was spoken of as a Puritan of the most approved Puritan style.

Next in the catalogue of early settlers, we may mention Deacon Nathaniel Chapman, Charles Chittenden, William Neal and George Kilbourn, all of whom were from Connecticut originally. Deacon Chapman, with his brother William, made a trip to the Western Reserve in 1800, on a tour of inspection. They stopped at Canfield, and, being pleased with the country, he selected land and made what preparations he could for settling on it, and then leaving his brother he returned to Connecticut. The next year, with an ox team, he started with his family, taking the "south road," as it was called, through Pennsylvania, and over the mountains to Pittsburgh. When within ten miles of Canfield, his wagon sunk into the mud and his team was unable to move it. He was in a rather helpless and forlorn condition; no help near, nor any means visible, by which he might extricate himself from his difficulties. In his trouble, he sat down on a log, the better to contemplate the situation, and while thus engaged, his brother William's dog came to him. He used often to say, that he never, in all his life, met so welcome a friend, for he knew that help was near. His brother soon appeared with a yoke of oxen and assisted him to Canfield with his family, which then consisted of his wife and five children, and his father, Titus Chapman. Mr. Bacon, when he heard of his arrival, visited Canfield, and unfolded to him his plans in Tallmadge. Mr. Chapman at once fell in with the views of Bacon, by whom he was induced to sell out at Canfield and remove to this township. He came here with his family in April, 1808, and settled upon Lot 3 in Tract 14. Being of the strictest Puritan principles, he heartily coincided with Mr. Bacon in the great work he had inaugurated. His daughter Sally was the first bride in Tallmadge; she was married to John Collins on the 7th of January, 1809, and the ceremony was performed by Joseph Harris, of Randolph, a Justice of the Peace. His father, Titus Chapman, died November 8, 1808, and was the first death of an adult person in the township, the first death being, as already noted, Boosinger's child. Mr. Chapman, Sr., was the first buried in the old Middlebury graveyard. Deacon Chapman was the first Justice of the Peace in the township after its organization. He was an exemplary man, and died November 12, 1834, at the age of sixty-six years. Charles Chittenden removed to Canfield with his family in 1801, where his wife and child died. He afterward married Elma Steele, and, in the early part of 1808, removed into this township. He settled on Lot No. 6, Tract No. 13, which he bought of the Brace Company, and built his cabin at a spring, on the place now owned by the Buckle family. Here the first white child in Tallmadge Township was born in June, 1808, to Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden. She afterward married Isaac Newton, and removed to the far West. Mr. Chittenden was a strong Episcopalian, and not in accord with the Baconian ideas of Puritanism. He sold to Deacon Gillett about the year 1811, and moved over into Springfield Township, where he died in 1833. William Neal came to Ohio in the winter of 1806–07, and it is believed that he settled in this township in the spring of 1808. He bought land of the Brace Company, the north half of Lot No. 4, Tract 13, and lived the remainder of his life in Tallmadge and Coventry. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in December, 1842, aged seventy-eight years. George Kilbourn left Connecticut on the 1st day of September, 1801, with ox team, and crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh, and thence to Hudson Township in this county, where he arrived on the sixtieth day of his journey. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and had been in business in Farmington, where he had been quite successful before coming West. In 1805, he removed to Newburg, where he worked at tanning and shoemaking. In the spring of 1808, he came to this township and settled on Lots 8 and 9, in Tract 10, and also bought at same time Lots 1 and 6 in Tract 11. He and his sons carried on the farm and tanning business on Camp Brook. This was the first tannery in the township. He built a frame barn in 1811, and a frame dwell-

ing in 1815. In 1817, he sold to Aaron Hine, and bought the farm of Capt. Heman Oviatt, in Hudson Township, where he died March 15, 1866, aged ninety-six years. His wife had died in 1859, aged eighty-seven years. They had traveled together over life's rugged road for sixty-eight years.

To this period in the history of Tallmadge it had been known and designated as Town 2, Range 10, and as yet had no other name. There is, however, some traditions, borne out by more or less evidence, that the settlers met at the house of Mr. Bacon in June, 1808, for the special purpose of selecting a name. Mr. Bacon expressed a desire to have it called for Col. Tallmadge, one of the original proprietors of the land, a proposition that was agreed to. It is not known whether all the settlers were present at this christening of the township ; the following, however, were holders of land at that time : Rev. David Bacon, Ephraim Clark, Jr., George Boosinger, Jonathan Sprague, Nathaniel Chapman, George Kilbourn, Charles Chittenden, William Neal and Capt. Joseph Hart. The latter was the first settler in Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron. Justin E. Frink, a single man, and another single man named Bradley, were in the town at the time. At the close of the year 1808, in addition to those named above, the following had moved in, viz. : Aaron Norton, Dr. Amos C. Wright, Moses Bradford from Ravenna, Thomas Dunlap, from Pennsylvania, and Eli Hill, from Virginia. These were all men of families, except Hill. The following births had occurred in the township since the first settlement : Cornelia, daughter of Charles Chittenden ; Eliza, daughter of Capt. Hart, and who was the first born in Middlebury ; Eliza, daughter of George Kilbourn ; Amos, son of Dr. Wright, and the first male child born, not only in Tallmadge, but in the county ; and Alice, daughter of Mr. Bacon, making a total, perhaps, of seventy souls in the township.

Dr. Amos C. Wright was from Connecticut, and settled in Tallmadge in the latter part of the year 1808. He settled originally in Smithfield, now Vernon, in 1802, but the influence of Mr. Bacon brought him to this township, where he became an active participant in everything calculated to promote the interests of the community. He died May 19, 1845, at the age of sixty-five years. In February, 1809, the first additions for the year was made to the settlement, in the persons of Edmond Strong and John Wright, Jr., natives of Connecticut. They left Morgan, where they had previously located, in sleds drawn by oxen, and by this mode of travel brought their families to this township. They came by way of Cleveland, and were three days in coming from Gleason's Mills, in Bedford, in Cuyahoga County, to Tallmadge. Strong settled on Lot No. 3, Tract No. 6, and was the first settler north of the east and west center road. Wright settled on the south half of Lot No. 10, Tract 10, where he lived until his death, in 1845. Capt. John Wright, the father of the one just mentioned, emigrated to Ohio with his family in 1802, and came to Tallmadge in the spring of 1809. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived here until his death, which took place July 29, 1825, aged eighty-two years. This branch of the Wright family were famous singers and music teachers, and it may be very truthfully said that, from 1808 to the present time, the choir of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge has not been without some representative of the Wright family. Alpha, another son of Capt. Wright, and who was but fourteen years of age when his father came to Ohio in 1802, settled with his father, in 1809, on Lot No. 8, in Tract 11, and continued a resident of the township until his death, in 1856. Jotham Blakslee settled on Lot 4, in Tract 15, in the early part of 1809. His nephew, also named Jotham Blakslee, and who married his daughter, came to the settlement with him. They had originally settled in Portage County, near Ravenna, in 1805, and the marriage of Jotham Blakslee, Jr., to his cousin, was the second marriage ceremony performed in Portage County. During the summer of 1809, he, in company with Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, of Canfield, Selah Payne and a Mr. Stewart, explored Tallmadge Township, and at night struck up camp on Coal Hill. The next morning, they followed the lot lines to the center. Here Gen. Wadsworth said to young Blakslee, "Boy, let us cut a brush-heap here at the center ; I shall not live long to tell of it, but you may." Three years later, Blakslee became a resident of the township, and so remained until his death, sixty-one years afterward. He it was that helped Boosinger build his log cabin, the first in the township. He was a blacksmith, and made wrought nails, when

nails were a scarce article, not only in Tallmadge, but on the Reserve. He made the nails used in Dr. A. C. Wright's barn, the first framed barn in the township, and which was built in 1810. He was of strong anti-slavery principles and a devoted Christian. He died in 1870, at the age of eighty years. Conrad Boosinger, father to him who is recorded as the first settler in Tallmadge, settled near his son, in the spring af 1809. He was also a Revolutionary soldier. Both he and his wife died on the place of their settlement, which was on Lot 6, in Tract 14.

Elizur Wright, a wealthy farmer of Connecticut, exchanged his improved farm there for 3,000 acres of land in Tallmadge Township, and, in 1809, came out to see his new possessions. Of Puritan descent, and strong in that faith, he easily became a disciple of Bacon, and adopted his views for the building-up of a church and religious society. He made arrangements to have some land cleared and a house built, and then returned to Connecticut to prepare for removing his family to Ohio. On the 22d of May, 1810, he left his old home in the Nutmeg State for his new one in Tallmadge. His goods were brought in two large wagons, each drawn by two yoke of oxen; the family came in a carriage drawn by two horses, and their route was over the mountains by way of Pittsburgh, arriving at their destination on the 30th of June. A man of wealth, he was a valuable acquisition to the little community; liberal in his support of the church, and all worthy, benevolent objects. Through his immediate influence, David Preston was induced to sell out in Connecticut, and move to Tallmadge. Mr. Preston came in the summer of 1810, and brought with him his wife; Drake Fellows and wife and two children; John S. Preston and wife and two children. Mr. Preston settled on Lot 2, Tract 13. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and died July 11, 1827. Fellows bought the south half of Lot No. 1, in Tract No. 14. William Neal, with that true hospitality characteristic of pioneer life, opened his cabin to Fellows until the latter could build. For the benefit of some of our modern people, we will give the following true description of Mr. Neal's cabin at the time he took in Mr. Fellows and his family: "It was about 18x24 feet; a bed in one corner; a loom in another corner, in the others a table, some chairs, pots, frying-pan, etc., while Mr. and Mrs. Fellows made their bed on the floor under the loom. This was the way the pioneers roughed it." It is believed that Elizur Wright built the second frame barn in Tallmadge in 1811. It stood west of the residence of Daniel A. Upson, a grandson of Mr. Wright, and was taken down (the barn) a few years ago. This barn was used as a place of worship before there were any churches or schoolhouses built in the township, and, within its walls, the pioneers were assembled together for divine worship, when the news came of Hull's surrender at Detroit. The little band instantly dispersed, and, before nightfall, all the able-bodied men in the settlement were ready to march to the defense of Cleveland. A second dispatch, however, assured them that Cleveland was in no immediate danger. It was also in this barn that Rev. Simeon Woodruff preached his first sermon in Tallmadge, July 25, 1813. Mr. Wright was the senior deacon of the church for thirty years; he died in December, 1845, aged eighty-three years. Samuel McCoy, a native of Ireland, came to the township in 1810, and bought Lot No. 4, in Tract 14; and, the same year, Deacon Salmon Sackett came to Tallmadge to look at the land, with a view of exchanging for some of it his farm in Connecticut. He was well pleased with the country, and, returning home, made a trade with Col. Tallmadge for 648 acres of land, which he took in part payment for his farm. He moved on it in 1811, and arrived on the first Monday in July. In speaking of his first visit to Tallmadge, in after years, Deacon Sackett said: "On my arrival in Tallmadge, I was cordially received by the people after the good old New England fashion. They met for Sabbath worship in Capt. Wright's log house; the inhabitants of the township were mostly there, men, women and children, and we had a good meeting. I found that a majority of the people were from my native county of Litchfield, and among them was Deacon Elizur Wright. It was so much like New England that I felt at home." Of his sons, and sons-in-law, with their families, the party that Deacon Sackett brought to the town numbered seventeen persons, quite a valuable addition to the settlement. He settled on Lot 9, in Tract 11, and died in November, 1846, at the age of eighty-four years. In April, 1811, John Carruthers moved in from Pennsylvania. His

family consisted of his wife and four children, and they settled on 100 acres, which he purchased on the east side of Lot No. 1, in Tract 16. When he arrived, he stopped at the cabin of Thomas Dunlap, who received him in true pioneer style, for both were Pennsylvanians. Mr. Carruthers was of Scotch descent, and Presbyterian to the core. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers were spent in Tallmadge, where they were useful members of society. He died in 1853; she in 1836. Luther Chamberlain settled in Tallmadge in June, 1811, and lived to an advanced age. In 1811, Deacon Nathan Gillett and his son Ara, bought out Charles Chittenden, and settled on his place. Mr. Gillett was also a Revolutionary soldier. Hosea Wilcox came from Morgan, and bought out Peter Norton; and, in 1812, Reuben Upson and family came in; also, Jesse Neal, from New York, settled in the township the same year. The following incident is illustrative of the times of which we write: Hosea Wilcox, Edmond Strong and Adam Cowles, early in the spring of 1802, left Connecticut on foot for the Western Reserve. At Gennesee River, they overtook Rev. Joseph Badger with a four-horse team, moving with his family and goods. As both parties were bound to the same place, Mr. Badger proposed to them to put their knapsacks in his wagon and travel with him, which they did. Wilcox drove Mr. Badger's team, which is said to have been the first wagon that came through from Buffalo to the Western Reserve. Cowles and Strong went ahead with axes to remove any obstructions that might be in the way. The road had been cut through the year before by Gen. Payne, but had not been used. Strong and Wilcox were both pioneers of Tallmadge.

The time of the pioneer was taken up with his farming operations, or in performing a piece of work for a neighbor to obtain some needed article for the benefit of his family. In early days all able-bodied men, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, were subject to military duty. This was all the holiday the peo- could afford to enjoy, the 4th of July, perhaps, excepted. The laws of Ohio set apart the first Friday in September for "company training," and "regimental training" the last of the same month. Everybody attended these meetings, even those who had passed beyond the military age of forty-five, and all seemed to enjoy them. A great source of enjoyment, especially to the young people, was the pioneer "quilting party." A lady would invite her friends to assist her in getting out a quilt. It must be done before night, as parlor, dining-room and kitchen were invariably comprised in one room. In the evening the quilt and its frame gave place to the tea-table, which in turn gave way to social enjoyment, as darkness usually brought in the young men of the neighborhood, when plays, forfeits, etc., were introduced for the entertainment of the young people. Sometimes, and in some particular places, a man would enter the room with a mysterious package under his arm in a green baize bag. The entrance of this important personage was the signal to "clean the deck for action," or in other words, to clear the room of chairs and tables for a dance, as the opening of the green baize bag always produced the fiddle, and to its enlivening music the youngsters would "trip the light fantastic toe," regardless of the rough puncheon floor. A puncheon floor in a log cabin of one room was no obstacle to those who liked to dance a jig or reel to the stirring tune of "Money in Both Pockets," or, "Polly Put the Kettle on," or, "Durang's Hornpipe," or, "The Girl I Left behind Me," or, "The White Cockade," etc. The pleasure and enjoyments of those days, if not so refined as now, were of quite as much interest to the young people. Ye aged pioneers, how was it in the years long ago, when, on horseback, you rode to the log cabin home of her, with whom, perhaps, you have since walked life's rugged journey, and found her dressed in a flannel, linsey-woolsey, or calico dress; and when from the corner of the rail fence, or from a convenient stump, she sprang on the horse behind you and put her arms around you to keep her seat—well! no bad feeling existed then. People, perhaps, were more honest than they are in this fast age. The family supplies of the pioneers were mostly produced by themselves. Meat, bread and a few vegetables were the main staples in the way of provisions. Whisky was very common after 1818, and in a few families previous to that date. The surplus grain was made into whisky and thus it was put into better and more convenient shape to handle. Whisky was almost a legal tender. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, goods were hauled from Albany and Buffalo in Conestoga wagons, and from

Philadelphia and Baltimore across the mountains. Of course, this put upon the goods so high a tariff that home manufactures were the main dependence for clothing. But little attention was then devoted to stock-raising, or to the improvement of stock. Horses and cattle were of inferior breed, and hogs even worse if possible. Long and gaunt, with snouts of sufficient length to root a foot deep without getting dirt in their eyes; regular racers and chuck full of fight. Sheep were native breeds, and course of wool, very unlike those we have now. The pioneer farmer worked to a great disadvantage; his teams were oxen, and his plow was what was called the "bull plow," and was made principally of wood, by some farmer, more handy with tools than his neighbors. Crops were not raised and harvested without the severest manual labor.

Coal-mining in Tallmadge has been carried to some extent, but as this branch of industry has been more particularly mentioned in another chapter, we shall say but little on the subject. Coal was discovered at an early day, at or near the southeast corner of the township. There is a tradition that it also was discovered one mile west of the center, by means of a woodchuck, which, in digging its burrow, threw out pieces of coal. Col. Charles Whittlesey says: "Coal was first found at Coal Hill, in 1810. There was an entry made in a ravine north of the east-and-west road, which was owned by Asaph Whittlesey and Samuel Newton. The demand for coal in 1824 was considerable, and no other mine was opened then. About this time, Henry Newberry, of Cuyahoga Falls, discovered coal at the northwest six corners." In later years, coal has been extensively mined in the township, and the deposits by some are supposed to be nearly exhausted. The first attempt at manufacturing in Tallmadge was in 1817. Asaph Whittlesey, in connection with Lair & Norton, built a forge and manufactured bar-iron. The location is still known as the "Old Forge." In 1827, Amos Avery opened a shop for the manufacture of wagons. William C. Oviatt had opened a blacksmith-shop the year before, and in 1836, he and Avery entered into partnership for the manufacture of carriages. This business, under various firms, has been continued to the present time. The manufacture of stoneware is carried on extensively, and sewer-pipe was made by Sperry & Richie until they were burned out. John A. Carruthers at one time did a large business in the manufacture of sorghum sirup. After carrying on the business for some time, he turned his attention to the making of apple-butter. Barnes Brothers also do a large business in this line. The first tannery was opened on Camp Brook, south of the center, by George Kilbourn, in 1809. He was followed by Anson Ashley, who for several years carried on the business. John Carruthers also did some tanning in the southeast part of the town. The streams of water in Tallmadge were small, and of little force as a water-power, but were utilized to some extent. A saw-mill was built on the Sperry Farm in 1828, but finally failed for lack of water. Another, built in the southeast corner of the township, on the farm of Seth Meacham, failed from the same cause. Two steam saw-mills have for years supplied lumber to the people; one of them is still in operation. A tavern was opened by Aaron Hine in 1819, and was the first public-house in the township. This tavern was south of the center. He was followed in the business by William S. Granger, who kept a tavern on the south side of the public square. He was succeeded by William Kingsbury, Ephraim Shaler and others. A large house was built on the east side of the public square, and has since been opened as a public-house. There has nearly always been a tavern in operation at the center since 1819, the date of the first one opened in the township.

When Tallmadge first became known to the whites, there was a well-defined Indian trail passing through the township in a southeasterly course from Cuyahoga Portage, and crossed the town line a short distance west of the center road. Another trail passed up the south side of the river, through the township, and half a mile from the northeast corner passed into Stow Township, crossed the corner into Franklin, thence near the river to the "Standing Stone," where was the Indian fording-place. One of the first roads in Tallmadge was the north-and-south center road. The petition for it was granted by the County Commissioners of Portage County, soon after its organization as a county in 1808. The signers to the petition for this road were Charles Clinttenden, Ephraim Clark, Jr., Jonathan Sprague, Nathaniel Chapman, Joseph Towsley, Theodore Bradley, William Neal, Justin E. Frink and Joel Gaylord. Upon granting

the petition, George Kilbourn, Nathaniel Chapman and David Bacon were appointed a committee, and Joseph Darrow, Surveyer. About 1824, a State road was laid out from Canton to Cleveland through Tallmadge, on the north-and-south center road. Another State road from Wooster to Mantua, in Portage County, passed through Tallmadge on the northeast and southwest diagonal road, and was laid out about 1827. A second petition for a road, dated February 20, 1809, was for what is now the southeast diagonal road to the center, thence to the east line of Great Lot No. 1, and thence to the most convenient place to build a bridge over the Cuyahoga River, near the north line of the town. Another road was laid out from Hart & Norton's Mill, called the "mill road." It was laid out in 1809–10, and another from Middlebury to Cuyahoga Falls, passing the old Forge and Bettes' Corners. The first mail route was established in 1814, over the road from Cleveland to Canton, the mail passing twice a week. For some years it was carried on horseback; then a hack or stage was put on, and passengers as well as the mail were carried between those points. Some years later, another route was established from Akron to Kent and Ravenna, and returning via Brimfield. Still later a mail route was established from Cuyahoga Falls to Tallmadge, the mail being carried on horseback. The mail for Tallmadge is now received daily by the Pennsylvania, New York & Ohio Railroad. The Atlantic & Great Western—now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway—was surveyed through the township and in order to have it pass the center, the people of the township subscribed $43,000. This road has been of inestimable value to us. The Valley Railroad touches a very small corner of Tallmadge. The railroad history, however, is more fully given in another chapter. The first store was opened in a building which stood in front of the residence of I. P. Sperry, and it is supposed that the firm was Fenn & Howard. They continued in business some time, and were followed by Christopher C. Sturdevant. He erected the building now used as a store. Wiswell & Groff opened a store in this building, but did not remain long, and Eleazer C. Sackett was the next merchant. William A. Hanford clerked for Sackett, and eventually bought half of his interest; then Homer S. Carter bought out Sackett. This firm carried on business until E. V. Carter bought out Hanford, when the firm became H. S. & E. V. Carter. E. V. sold to his partner, who carried on the store until Clement Wright took an interest, and the firm became Carter & Wright. Carter finally withdrew, and Wright still continues the business. A man named Clark opened a store about the year 1835, in the house now the residence of Benjamin D. Wright, which was continued for some two years or more. A post office was established in Tallmadge April 9, 1814, with Asaph Whittlesey as Postmaster, a position he held uniil his death in 1842. His son, S. H., succeededed him as Postmaster, and he was succeeded by H. S. Carter. During Buchanan's administration, Heman K. Parsons was appointed, who resigned at the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and H. S. Carter was again appointed, who retained the office until the appointment of Clement Wright, the present Postmaster.

The first church society organized in the township is known as the "First Congregational Church of Tallmadge," and has borne that title for sixty years. Rev. David Bacon preached the first sermon, not only in Tallmadge but in Springfield and Suffield, for the few scattered inhabitants of the three townships would gather on the Sabbath Day, at the cabin of some settler, and Mr. Bacon would officiate as a volunteer missionary to the little congregation. The first meetings were held in his cabin, and afterward barns were used as temples of worship. It is supposed that Rev. Jonathan Leslie was the next preacher to Mr. Bacon. He was a missionary, and sent out in the interest of the missionary society of Connecticut. Rev. Simeon Woodruff was another of the early ministers who proclaimed the word to the pioneers of Tallmadge, and the first regular Pastor of the church. Rev. Jonathan Leslie preached his first sermon on the 20th of January, 1809, and, on the next day, which was Saturday, a number of persons met together for the purpose of forming a "Church of Christ," Mr. Leslie acting as Moderator. The following is the record of the Sabbath meeting, January 22, 1809: "Met according to adjournment. Present, George Kilbourn, Almira his wife; Ephraim Clark, Jr., Amelia his wife; Alice Bacon; Amos C. Wright, Lydia his wife; Hepsibah Chapman and Justin E. Frink. The persons above

named presented themselves to be constituted a Church of Christ. A system of faith was then read, to which they gave their consent. They were then led to the solemn adoption of a covenant, in which they engaged to keep and walk in the ordinances of the Gospel of Christ. They were then declared a Church of Christ, commended to His blessing, and charged solemnly to keep covenant and walk worthy the followers of the Lord Jesus, the head of the church. (Signed) Jonathan Leslie, Moderator." This organization took place in Mr. Bacon's cabin, and, at the same time, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time the township. The ordinance of baptism was also administered on four children, viz., Juliana and Alice, daughters of Mr. Bacon ; Amos, son of Dr. Amos C. Wright, and Eliza, daughter of George Kilbourn. The last one of the original nine members died in Hudson. This was the venerable George Kilbourn, who died there March 14, 1866, at the age of ninety-six years. The spot whereon Mr. Bacon's house stood and in which this church was organized has been marked, and is looked on as almost sacred. Here it was that the Scriptures were first read in the township, here the first sermon was preached, and here the first church society was organized —almost equal to the spot on which King Solomon's temple stood, which had been "thrice dedicated to the one true and living God." The Congregational Church of Tallmadge is claimed to be the eleventh church organization on the Western Reserve, a fact that is probably beyond dispute. The first is the First Presbyterian, of Youngstown, which was organized in 1800—this following in 1809.

There were some of Mr. Bacon's ideas that were not by any means popular with the mass of the people, and eventually proved impracticable. He found theory was one thing and practice another. One of his cherished ideas was that none should receive land but those who were either members of the Congregational Church or in sympathy with its principles, and $2 were to be paid on each one hundred acres of land, the sum to go toward the support of the Gospel. This provision was inserted in some of the early contracts and deeds, but never went into general use. The clause was as follows : "Reserving an annuity of $2 on each and every 100 acres of land sold, to be paid on the 1st day of January of each year forever, to the committee of the Society of Tallmadge for the support of the Gospel Ministry of the Calvinistic faith, and of the Congregational order of said society forever, with a right and power to distrain for the same in case the same be in arrear. Which annuity we, for divers good considerations, especially for the sum of $1, received of the society in Tallmadge, in the county of Portage, do for ourselves and our heirs hereby give, grant, sell, assign and transfer the aforesaid annuity of $2 on each and every 100 acres of land in the said society of Tallmadge, and to their successors forever ; to hold and receive the same in trust, for the use and purpose of supporting the ministry aforesaid in said society forever. (Signed) David Bacon." As we have said, this provision did not go into general use. Edmond Strong refused to pay the sum thus levied on his land, and Mr. Bacon commenced a suit against him as a test of the legality of such contracts. Peter Hitchcock, of Burton, since a Member of Congress and Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was Mr. Strong's attorney. Mr. Bacon lost the case, and thus ended the perpetual land tax to support the church in Tallmadge. This suit took place about the year 1811. But, notwithstanding these little difficulties, a majority of the people were Bacon's warm, true friends, and he was held in high estimation in the community. Early in 1812, he made his arrangements to return to Connecticut with his family. The people assembled in the schoolhouse at the four corners on top of the hill, near Jesse Sprague's, to hear his farewell sermon. He chose for his text 2 Tim., iii, 9 : "But they shall proceed no further : for their folly shall be manifest unto all *men*, as theirs also was." From the account given of this sermon by Mr. Blakslee, who was present, Mr. Bacon did not spare the little flock, and was very pointed and emphatic in his remarks to Ephraim Clark, Jr., and Mr. Sprague for the course they had pursued in opposition to his cherished plans. Mr. Bacon died in Hartford, Conn., August 27, 1817, at the early age of forty-six years.

The first regular Pastor of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge was Rev. Simeon Woodruff, already alluded to incidentally. He was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College. He studied theology at Andover, and was licensed to preach in 1812. In 1813, he was sent to the Western

Reserve as a missionary, and on the 18th of May of that year he was installed Pastor of the church in Ephraim Clark's barn, a building that is still standing. His pastorate closed September 19, 1823, and he died in Bainbridge, Mich., in August, 1839. The second Pastor was Rev. John Keys, a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was installed Pastor of the Tallmadge Church by the Presbytery of Portage September 9, 1824, and continued until April 16, 1832, when his connection ceased. He died in Cuyahoga County in January, 1867. Rev. Jedediah E. Parmelee succeeded Mr. Keys, and began his duties as acting Pastor of the church January 18, 1833. Owing to failing health, he resigned his charge April 14, 1840, and died in New York in June, 1841. Rev. William Magill commenced his duties as Pastor of Tallmadge Church in 1840, and was regularly installed as Pastor August 16, 1841. He remained until 1843, when his connection ceased; he is yet living. Rev. Carlos Smith was the next Pastor, and commenced his ministrations July 25, 1847. By vote of the church he was called to the pastorate, but was never installed as such. He labored as Pastor elect until January 14, 1862, when he received and accepted a call from the Second Congregational Church of Akron. He died in Akron April 22, 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. Rev. Seth W. Segur succeeded Mr. Smith as Pastor of the Tallmadge Church, and commenced his labors on the 8th of June, 1862. He continued until April, 1871, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and, on the 30th of the month (Sabbath), he preached his farewell sermon. He was invited to attend the semi-centennial of the church held September 8, 1875. He came and participated, but was very unwell, and after the services went with Mr. Daniel Hine to his home, where he died on the 24th. He was the first of the Pastors of our church buried in Tallmadge. At this time (1881) there are sleeping in the little graveyard at Tallmadge Center nine ministers of the Gospel, viz.: Rev. Aaron Kinne, Rev. Aaron Kinne Wright, Rev. Fayette D. Matthews, Rev. William Hanford, Rev. Elisha S. Scott, Rev. William Monk, Rev. Benjamin Fenn, Rev. John Seward and Rev. S. W. Segur. The next Pastor of the Tallmadge Church was Rev. Charles Cutter, who commenced his pastoral duties September 1, 1871, and closed his work with the church May 30, 1875. The present acting Pastor is Rev. William Blackmore Marsh.

The Congregational Church of Tallmadge erected a temple of worship in 1822. It is 56 x44 feet in dimensions, surmounted by a steeple 100 feet high. The building was raised and inclosed in 1822, but not finished until 1825. On the 8th of September of that year, it was dedicated to divine worship. The exact cost of it is not known, but will probably approximate $8,000. It was remodeled in 1849, and re-dedicated in 1850. At the time of its first dedication, it was considered the best house of worship on the Western Reserve, and upon research was proven to be the fifth built with a steeple, after the New England fashion. The first of these five was built at Austinburg (now in Ashtabula County) in 1816; the second in Euclid, now known as Collamer, about the year 1817; also in the same year, the old brick meeting-house at Aurora was begun, but was not finished until 1825; the fourth was built in Hudson in 1819. All of these ancient temples have passed away before the march of improvement, but those of Tallmadge and Collamer. The number of communicants of the Tallmadge Church at the present time are 105 males and 169 females. The Sunday school was organized probably about the spring of 1822, although classes had been taught after the manner of Sunday schools previous to that time by Deacon Elizur Wright and others. Previous to 1835, the school would disband at the beginning of winter, and resume work in the spring, but since that time (1835) has continued in active operation throughout the entire year.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only religious denomination, aside from the Congregational Church, that has ever been represented in Tallmadge by an organized society. The first introduction of Methodism into the township occurred somewhat as follows: Milo Stone and Jotham Blakslee, not fully agreeing with the Congregational doctrine in every particular, went over to Middlebury to listen to the words of wisdom falling from the lips of Rev. Billings O. Plimpton, at that time preaching on the Canton Circuit of the M. E. Church. Being well pleased with the liberal doctrine promulgated by Rev. Mr. Plimpton, they invited him

to Tallmadge Center to expound the truth in that locality. He accepted the invitation, and preached his first sermon in the schoolhouse, which then stood west of the Center road, nearly in front of the town hall. He continued his labors at intervals, and near the close of the year formed a class at the Center consisting of Jotham Blakslee (class leader), Milo Stone, Sarah B. Stone, his wife, S. H. Lowrey, Anna P. Lowrey, his wife, and Mrs. Martha Stephens. Mr. Plimpton was returned to the Canton Circuit the next year (1826), and Tallmadge Center became one of his regular appointments. At this time it was in the jurisdiction of the Pittsburgh Conference, and so remained until 1837, when it became a part of the Akron Circuit, Ravenna District, and Erie Conference. The first meeting-house was a plain structure, about forty feet square perhaps, costing some $1,500, and stood about two hundred rods northeast of the public square; built in 1832, and completed and dedicated the next year. The dedicatory services were performed by Presiding Elder Rev. W. B. Mack. It was occupied by the church until 1874, when a lot was purchased on the south side of the square, and the present elegant edifice erected at a cost of $8,000, and dedicated on the 4th day of April, 1875, by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. The present Pastor is Rev. E. A. Simmons, with a large and flourishing membership. A Sunday school was organized in 1830, which has been continued to the present time. It is a noteworthy fact that these two denominations have always worked together in harmony and love, holding Thanksgiving services alternately at each church, and the ministers frequently exchanging pulpits. The cause of temperance has always had many warm friends and supporters in Tallmadge, though sixty years ago it was not considered derogatory to the character and standing of a family to use spirituous liquors as a beverage. Very many farmers would exchange their grain for whisky, and often would have a barrel of it in their houses. But about 1828–30, many began to abandon the use of it altogether as a beverage, and this feeling has continued to the present day. It is highly creditable to the people of Tallmadge that there has never been but one distillery within the town limits, and this existed but about two years, and was near the northwest six corners.

The church and the schoolhouse were always leading points in the minds of the Puritans of New England, and wherever they went they always carried these principles with them; first, to organize a church, erect a building suitable for holding meetings, and, next, to erect a schoolhouse. Mr. Bacon, in his plan of settlement of the town, was, as we have seen, to provide for the preaching of the Gospel and its support, and also was to provide for common schools and academic instruction. In the survey made by Ensign there was to be at the Center and at each six corners erected district schoolhouses, while at the Center was to be located the academy. On the hill now occupied as a cemetery, where sleep so many of the pioneers of Tallmadge, Mr. Bacon located in his mind the Western Reserve College, the Yale of New Connecticut. The first attempt at a school of which we have any account was in the spring of 1810. A small log building was erected for school purposes at the south four corners. A meeting was called at this place, as the writer was informed by Jotham Blakslee, but two men got into an altercation, and it was broken up without accomplishing anything. But so deeply interested was Mrs. Blakslee in having a school, that she undertook the duty of visiting the settlers upon the subject. She also went to Martin Kent's, in Suffield, and hired a Miss Lucy Foster as a teacher. She came and taught school during the spring and summer of 1810, which was doubtless the first school in Tallmadge. She afterward married Alpha Wright, and spent the remainder of her long and useful life in Tallmadge, and died September 30, 1875, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. It is thought that a schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1810, on the hill at the southwest four corners, and a school kept in it during the winter of 1810–11. A similar house was built at the south four corners, and another in the east part of the township, soon after those already mentioned. The first frame schoolhouse was built on the public square, on the spot now occupied by the Congregational Church. It was commenced in 1814, but not finished until the next year; was 26x36 feet, two stories high, the lower story being occupied by the district school, and the upper story by the academy, and also for religious worship. The academy was opened with Rev. Simeon Woodruff as teacher or Principal, and was suc-

ceeded by Elizur Wright and others. An act incorporating the Tallmadge Academy was passed February 27, 1816. The academy building was burned on the night of January 12, 1820, and a new building erected the same year, especially for the purpose. A separate building was erected for the district school, southeast of the town hall, and it was in this building that the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. As the population and wealth of the township increased, frame school buildings were erected in other districts, and some have been replaced with handsome and commodious bricks. When the new town hall was built, the people, by subscription, raised a sufficient amount to build the second story for the academy, and for several years competent teachers were employed in this department. But the system of graded schools finally superseded the academy. A special district was formed at the Center June 11, 1870, and a lot was purchased and a building was erected, which was used until it was burned. It was speedily rebuilt, at a cost (building and furniture) of $4,500. There are four departments, occupying four rooms, with competent teachers.

The Deaf and Dumb School of Tallmadge was an institution that should have a place in the township's history. This project was inaugurated in consequence of there being a family in the neighborhood in which there were three children who were deaf mutes. A meeting was held March 19, 1827, to look into the matter, and a committee, consisting of Rev. John Keys, Deacon Elizur Wright, Dr. Philo Wright, Garney Treat and Alfred Fenn, with power to act and devise means for a school. They finally adopted a measure for organizing a deaf and dumb school, secured rooms and employed Col. Smith, who had taken a thorough course in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn. The school was opened May 1, 1827, in a room of Alpha Wright's house, one mile south of the Center. Tuition was $6 per quarter, and the session was for six months. In 1829, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was established at Columbus, and the school was transferred to it. But Tallmadge claims the honor of establishing the first institution of the kind in the State.

A library was organized in Tallmadge in 1813, and continued in existence for over fifty years. The idea of a public library was brought from New England. It was supported by shares of stock, or memberships, fines, bids, donations, etc., etc., and it continued to increase until it contained over three hundred volumes of standard works. Plays and novels were excluded, and the best of works only allowed. The good accomplished through this means cannot very well be measured.

Perhaps we should not close the history of Tallmadge Township without a brief notice of anti-slavery, a question in which Tallmadge felt the most lively interest. A large number of the people were in sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, and a man who would inform upon or arrest a colored individual under the Fugitive Slave Law would have found Tallmadge a rather warm climate to live in. The cause gained strength gradually, and, when Fort Sumter was fired on, in 1861, Tallmadge was ready for her part in the great battle for humanity and the Union.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP—OUTLINE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES—RISE, PROGRESS AND DECAY OF INDUSTRIES—IMPORTANT STATISTICS FROM OLD RECORDS—INSTITUTIONS FOR MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT—VILLAGES.

NORTHFIELD was one of the equalizing townships. It was originally called Town 5, Range 11; and the reason of its being classed as one of the equalizing townships will be found elsewhere in this volume. It was included among the few townships which were superior to the average, and each proprietor was anxious to have a portion of it; consequently, it was divided into shares of 160 acres each, and parceled out among the New England proprietors, who, not having seen the land, and believing that, from its stated superiority, it should be retained until time had assured the settlers of its value, refused to sell for a number of years, thus accounting for the tardy appearance of this portion of the county in market. It may also be stated that some of the original proprietors died, leaving their possessions in this township to minor children, thus preventing the disposal of the land until after these children had arrived at their majority. The fact of its being one of the best townships in the Reserve served to prevent its early appearance in market. It will be noted in this connection that, while average townships were not altered or cut up into segments and distributed to others, on the other hand, townships both poorer and better than the average were parceled out as has been described. Northfield was accounted one of the best sections of country in the Reserve, and the various reasons for this view will now be carefully noticed.

Its location was thought at that time to be excellent. Along its entire western border was a river that could be navigated by boats of the largest size, thus favoring the township with easy and constant communication with Lake Erie and all the towns upon its shore. At that time, twice the present volume of water swept down the river, and it was not dreamed in the philosophy of the early settlers, that the quantity would ever be materially decreased, at least to such an extent as to prevent extensive navigation. The valley of the river on the Northfield side was sloping and well drained, giving abundant promise that future years would disclose a soil of unusual fertility and strength. The bluffs bordering the valley, though too abrupt and precipitous to be turned up by the plow in the future, were sufficiently sloping to afford fine pasture land. Back of the hills was as fine a land for the agriculturist as lay beneath the sun. Though sufficiently flat to be too damp for the farmer in early years, it was also sufficiently rolling to promise that, when the heavy woods were removed, and the cheerful light and heat of the sun were permitted to drink up the superficial waters, a soil would be found of excellent adaptability to agricultural purposes. The soil is largely alluvial, and contains an unusual percentage of partially decayed vegetable material, though years have elapsed since it was first brought under cultivation. It contains less clay and more organic remains than almost any other portion of the county; and for this reason, as well as for the fact that there is but little waste land, the township was classed by the examining committee as one of the finest in the entire Reserve.

The river on the west affords the principal source of drainage. It has various small branches, which traverse the township with sufficient fall, in many places, to furnish fine water-power. Of these branches, Brandywine Creek is the main one. This stream flows from near the southeast corner toward the northwest, until the village of Little York is reached, when it is joined by Indian Run, and takes a course toward the southwest, dipping across what was once the township line into Boston, but returning toward the northwest, and finally uniting with the river on Lot 70. Indian Run rises near the northeast corner, and flowing a

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

trifle west of south, unites with Brandywine Creek at Little York. Much of the northern part is drained by Sangamore Creek, while the western part sends its waters to the river by means of numerous small unnamed streams. There are several valuable stone quarries in Northfield, though from their remoteness from the river, they will not prove as profitable as those from which the stone can be loaded without much expense on the canal boats. A few, however, are found bordering the river; these in time will secure merchant work, though at present, the stone is mostly used at home.

The first settler was Isaac Bacon, a native of Boston, Mass., who, in 1806, purchased 160 acres (Lot 63) in Northfield, and the following year, in April, came with his family to their forest home. No settler lived within six or eight miles; and, as Mr. Bacon was a total stranger, and was uncertain where to go to secure help in rearing his log cabin, he at last concluded to undertake it alone. This was no light undertaking, as the logs were much too heavy to be raised by one man to their elevated positions on the wall. Mr. Bacon was therefore compelled to resort to some skillful process, whereby the needed assistance might be avoided. Large skids were braced against the wall, and then, by means of a long rope, which passed over the half-finished building, a yoke of oxen pulled the heavy logs to the required position. At the end of five days the cabin was raised, and covered with a roof made of bark; the family living, in the meantime, in the wagon, which stood near. With no neighbor nearer than Tinker's Creek for three years, with the privilege of seeing white faces only by traveling many miles, the family of Mr. Bacon lived here isolated and alone. Mrs. Bacon was afterward often heard to remark, that for six months after their arrival she saw the face of no white woman, save the one reflected to her eye when she looked in some clear pool of water. Many incidents of the dangers and privations endured by this family ere the township received other settlers have been gathered; and a few of these, which illustrate the lonely, deserted and dangerous surroundings of the forest will be narrated. At this period, almost every stream of any note which flowed into Cuyahoga River was the site of numerous Indian encampments, which varied in size from one wigwam, which sheltered one family, to encampments containing several hundreds of the semi-civilized race. A small camp of three wigwams was on Mr. Bacon's farm, and these families continued to camp there at stated seasons for many years, or until they took their final departure for the West. One day when Mrs. Bacon was alone in the cabin, a party of six or seven Indians went to the house, and, after entering without ceremony or invitation, called for whisky. Mrs. Bacon, knowing her helpless condition, and foreseeing difficulty and very likely extreme danger should her visitors become intoxicated, informed them that she had none, and that they had better be going on, as her husband would soon appear. After talking among themselves a few minutes, and carefully and suspiciously eying Mrs. Bacon and the various articles in the room, the Indians finally insisted that she did have whisky, and immediately proceeded to search for it, notwithstanding the energetic and earnest protests of the defenseless woman. A large bottle containing about a gallon of the liquor was soon found, and was quickly passed from hand to hand until all was gone, when the Indians, with many grimaces and threatening looks and gestures, quitted the premises, to the great relief of the apprehensive woman. She had attempted to interfere when the bottle was first discovered, but several of the Indians drew their knives, and circling them in the air as if in the act of scalping, sternly motioned her back. They departed and were seen no more. The Indians were not the only human beings to be feared. Many desperate men, numbers of whom were undoubtedly outlaws, passed through the frontier settlements on the look-out for any game, no matter how dark, that would meet their desires of avarice or selfishness. One day, about noon, a dark-visaged man made his appearance at the cabin when Mr. Bacon was away, and, after learning of the absence of the husband, and asking all sorts of impudent questions, sat down with his fierce eyes fixed on the woman, and on a large dog that lay near the hearth watching, with suspicious glances, every motion of the strange visitor. That the stranger did not relish the presence of the dog was soon evident from his uneasiness. That Mrs. Bacon did not relish the presence of the strange man was also clearly evident. As night approached, the man was informed that he could not be accommodated until morning, and, as several



William S. Crozer

miles intervened until the nearest house was reached, that he would better be going on. He did not seem inclined to go, and to add to the alarm of Mrs. Bacon he asked one of the little boys to turn the grindstone, while he sharpened his knife. He took his place in the cabin, and the woman, with the dog before her, sat down to watch and wait. As midnight approached, the stranger asked why she did not turn out the dog and go to bed. She replied, that the dog was allowed to sleep in the house. He then opened the door and told the animal to go; but the faithful creature, with a fierce growl, refused to move. The man seemed disappointed and sat down, and thus matters stood until morning, when the unwelcome guest departed and was seen no more. The family have ever since thought, that the presence of the dog alone saved Mrs. Bacon from insult or death, or perhaps both.

Wild animals, both fierce and dangerous, were often seen in the vicinity of the cabin. Wolves would approach in the night, attracted by the scent of meat, and howl dismally until the break of dawn. Deer were seen by the hundreds, and often came quite close to the cabin. On one occasion, in broad daylight, a bear came quickly from the woods near the cabin, and, seizing a half-grown hog, carried it bodily off into the woods, where it was partly devoured and left. Mr. Bacon obtained a few sheep at quite an early day, but they were found to be more bother than they were worth. One day a pack of wolves got after them, when they ran into the cabin, and were saved for that time. Mr. Bacon was the only inhabitant until June, 1810, when Jeremiah Cranmer, Mr. Bacon's brother-in-law, arrived, and built a cabin on Lot 72, within half a mile of the cabin of the former. During the excitement occasioned by the war of 1812, Bacon and Cranmer made preparations to take their families and seek the protection of the more populous settlement at Hudson. While the preparations were in progress, an Indian was seen skulking in the woods near, and was told that if he valued his scalp he had better depart without delay. He departed. After they had started, a report reached them that there was no danger, whereupon they returned, though they kept up an anxious watch for several weeks afterward. Mr. Bacon was drafted and ordered to Cleveland, but was soon afterward discharged and sent home. Here, in November, 1812, he was taken sick and died, and was buried on Tinker's Creek. Prior to this sad event, the Bacon family had, in 1808, lost an infant daughter, her death being the first in the township.

In 1813, Abraham Cranmer appeared and bought the north half of Lot 72. His cabin was built with the assistance of Bacon and Jeremiah Cranmer, and his family made as comfortable as possible. In June of the same year, a young man named Henry Wood, one who was destined to play an important part in the affairs of Northfield, came to the township. While here, he won the affections of Esther, daughter of Jeremiah Cranmer, who accepted his proposal, and they were married September 22, 1813, at the residence of the bride's father. This was the first wedding in Northfield. Henry Wood was in the war of 1812, and in his company were Henry Post, who acted as Orderly Sergeant; Abner Robinson, the poet of Boston, and Jonathan Williams, the latter serving in the capacity of scout. The company went west as far as Sandusky, but did not see any active service. It was Henry Wood who, in passing a small creek in the township, and seeing several small parties of Indians encamped thereon, called it Indian Creek, a name it yet retains in honor of this man, who is yet living at the unusual age of ninety-one years. Mr. Wood often had hogs killed by the bears. It is related by him that on one occasion, he owned one shoat in a lot of sixteen, which ran wild in the forest. Hearing loud squealing one night, he took his rifle and hurried out to ascertain the cause, whereupon he found that his pig had been selected out of the herd, and carried off by a large bear. The squealings at a distance in the dark forest disclosed its fate.

In 1814, George Wallace came to Brandywine, and built a saw-mill. A relative of his named John Menough took charge of the mill, and Mr. Wallace returned to Cleveland, and did not bring his family out until 1818. In 1815, Robert Wallace came on with his family, and built a small log cabin at Brandywine. It is said that this village and the creek of the same name were named by John Menough, after the historical stream in the East, where Gen. Washington fought a severe battle during the Revolution. In March, 1817, Henry Wood,

John Duncan, Maurice Cranmer and a few other families moved into the township. There also came in, prior to 1819, William Cranney, William Mather, Abel Havens, Abner Hunt, Daniel Robertson, Edward Coyne, John Britt and Shubael Austin. The following is taken from the township records :

"At a meeting of the qualified electors of the township of Northfield on the 24th of May, 1819, the following officers were elected for the occasion : John Britt, Moderator ; Jeremiah Cranmer and John Duncan, Judges ; Orrin Wilcox, Clerk. After the officers had been duly sworn, the following township elections were made : Henry Wood, Clerk ; George Wallace, Jeremiah Cranmer and John Duncan, Trustees ; William Cranney and William Mather, Overseers of the Poor ; Robert Wallace and Maurice Cranmer, Fence Viewers ; Watrous Mather, Treasurer ; John Duncan, Abel Havens, Daniel Robertson and Abner Hunt, Supervisors of Highways ; Edward Coyne and Abraham Cranmer, Constables." Mr. Wood, who is yet living, says that this first election was held at the cabin of William Cranney. He also says that just before the township received its name, the settlers, who had assembled to erect a log house near the cemetery, began to suggest names. Mr. Wood wanted it called "York." Other names were suggested by several parties, among which was "Northfield," by Jeremiah Cranmer. A vote was taken on the various names suggested, and "Northfield" was selected. The following is quoted from the records : "*Poll Book of Northfield, Portage County, Ohio, October* 12, 1819—Jeremiah Cranmer, George Wallace and John Duncan, Judges of Election, and Henry Wood and John Britt, Clerks. Number and names of electors on this day : Abraham Cranmer, Abel Havens, Jeremiah Cranmer, John Duncan, Shubael Austin, George Wallace, John Britt, Henry Wood, Robert Wallace and Edward Coyne—in all ten. Names of persons voted for and for what offices, containing the number of votes cast for each candidate : For Convention, 1 ; against Convention, 8. For Senator, Almon Ruggles, 7 ; William Whitmore, 1. For Representative, Samuel King, 10. For County Commissioner, Stephen Woodward, 8 ; Rial McArthur, 2." The ten electors just mentioned were not all there were in the township, and yet there were but few others. The following officers were elected April 3, 1820, as shown by the records : Henry Wood, Clerk ; John Duncan, Maurice Cranmer and A. Cranmer, Trustees ; Amos Richardson and Nathaniel Parsons, Overseers of the Poor ; Edward Coyne and Abner Hunt, Fence Viewers ; Dorsey Viers, Isaac Lake, A. S. Honey and Robert Richardson, Supervisors of Highways ; William Cranney and Robert Mendal, Constables ; William Mather. Treasurer. Three weeks later, another election was held for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace, resulting as follows : George Wallace and Wm. D. Mather. At this election, there were twenty-six votes polled. The following items, which are deemed worthy of preservation, are taken from the records, which are fast falling into pieces : "State of Ohio, Portage County, Northfield Township : To the Constable of said Township, Greeting : Abraham Cranmer, Constable : You are commanded to warn Huldah Seeley out of said township forthwith, by the order of the Trustees and of the Poor Masters for said township, and to carry her to the Constable of Independence Township, or Newburg, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Of this writ make legal service and due return. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of June, 1819. George Wallace and J. Cranmer, Trustees ; W. D. Mather and William Cranney, Jr., Poor Masters. Personally served by me, Abraham Cranmer, Constable." It is told by way of joke in Northfield, that Mr. Cranmer, the Constable, not knowing how to dispose of his charge, Huldah Seeley, finally took her on horseback to Newburg, where he left her, his idea being that the law would be best subserved by removing her as far as possible from the township.

In 1826, there were thirty-nine householders in Northfield, and the following year there were forty-seven, as follows : George Phipps, Abner Hunt, Electa Dewey, Casper Noel, David Bowersmith, William Barkhamer, Widow Lesley, Daniel Croninger, Paul H. Beard, George Hills, Jonathan Pike, Jeremiah Cranmer, William Clifford, A. B. Cranmer, Levi Leach, D. C. Bacon, Henry Hopkins, William Cranney, H. Bump, Dorsey W. Viers, Sally Pritchard, Henry Croninger, Thomas Hills, Shubael Austin, John Wilson, Daniel Stanley, Thomas Appleton, Elizabeth Richardson, John Jones, Maurice Cranmer, A. D. Havens, Abraham Cranmer, Chester Northrup, John Duncan, Thomas McKee, Robert Guy, William Guy, Allen Burroughs, George

McClelland, Erastus Burdick, Robert Wallace, George Wallace, David Dilley, Joshua Post, Nathaniel Holmes, Mr. Townsend and Mary Post.

By this time, the township was almost as well settled and improved as it is at present. But we must go back and trace the growth of industries, etc. As was before stated, George Wallace erected a saw-mill on Brandywine Creek; and this mill, until Lots 19 and 40, of Boston, were attached to Northfield, was in the former township. It was a frame mill, and was located on the creek where an abrupt fall of about ten feet gave an excellent and enduring water-power. It was built in 1814, and, in the following year, a grist-mill was built on the opposite side of the fall. This mill was a three-storied, frame structure, and is yet standing, being in a fair state of preservation. About the same time that the grist-mill was erected, a distillery was built back some distance on the farm, and given in charge of Allen Burris, a practical distiller. It disposed of some twelve bushels of grain daily, and turned out in the same time between thirty and forty gallons of excellent whisky. The old account-books of Mr. Wallace are yet in existence, and reveal that, not only was whisky used by every one, including ministers (and perhaps abstainers), but was used extensively as an article of exchange, serving the purpose almost as well as bank notes. Almost every entry involves the word "whisky." John Menough, who owned a third or a half interest in the grist-mill, was the miller, and operated it for many years. Robert Wallace owned an interest in the saw-mill, and was the sawyer until the mills were given into other hands. The distillery was conducted until about 1830, when it was abandoned. The saw-mill was operated, with several change of owners, until about the year 1851. The grist-mill is yet running. Mr. Wallace built a woolen-factory near the mills in 1821. During the first year of its operation, nothing was attempted, except wool-carding and cloth-dressing; but the following year, and for many years thereafter, the whole process of carding and spinning and weaving and dressing was conducted on an extensive scale, and a fine income realized. This was, perhaps, the most important industry ever in Northampton. At one time, the factory, the grist-mill, the store, the saw-mill and the distillery were all in operation, and, as these various industries required the assistance of from twelve to twenty employes, the extent and importance of these efforts in the backwoods can be plainly seen. It is stated that, in about 1816, the village of Brandywine rivaled the village of Cleveland. But all has not yet been told. In 1816, Mr. Wallace sent some $1,600 worth of goods to the village, and placed them in an apartment that had been set off for that purpose in the second story of the grist-mill. James, the son of George Wallace, was placed in the store to dispose of the goods. He had come from Cleveland with the teamster who brought the goods. The wagon moved very slowly through the muddy roads, and, as night was fast coming on when they reached the northern part of the township, the boy James concluded he would hurry ahead, and reach home before the teamster. He was walking on quite rapidly, guided by the obscure markings of the winding road, when suddenly he was startled by a large deer which bounded across the path but a few yards in front of him. Almost at the same instant, he heard a loud crashing in the bushes close by, and a moment later a large, dark animal came swiftly into the path before him. The terrified boy saw that the animal was a large bear, and, though his blood froze in his veins, he determined not to run. But the bear, with scarcely a moment's hesitation, and without paying the slightest attention to the cowering boy, continued its headlong pursuit after the deer. The boy was so terrified that he ran on for several miles, when, reaching the cabin of a settler near Brandywine, he prevailed upon some of the boys to accompany him until he reached the village. It is scarcely necessary to add that the various pursuits thus begun at Brandywine were the means of bringing to the neighborhood numerous families of settlers, and soon the place had all the appearance of a thriving village. In 1825, all that portion of the property owned by George Wallace fell to the ownership of James Wallace, his son, who is yet living, at a hale old age, near Macedonia. A year later, Robert Wallace also secured an interest in the various pursuits, and then the business firm was Wallace Brothers. In 1843, a remarkable flood occurred, which swept the factory away, scattering the debris for miles along the banks, and badly injuring the grist-mill. This, however, was immediately repaired,

but the factory was not rebuilt. After this, the property gradually fell into other hands, and its former usefulness was greatly impaired. The firm of Wallace & Wallace opened a store at the village in about 1844, and carried a stock of some $2,000 worth of goods for ten or twelve years. This storehouse is now used as a dwelling. In about 1822, George Wallace succeeded in getting a post office established at Brandywine. Mr. Wallace was appointed Postmaster. The village at its best contained some ten or twelve families.

The village of Little York has had a less eventful history. In about 1825, Henry Post built a saw-mill on the site of the village. He did not own the land, but "squatted" there for the purpose of sawing lumber. His mill was operated by water-power, partly by natural facilities and partly by artificial. There was at that point a heavy forest of whitewood, which at that time was greatly in demand for boats on the canal, and for vessels on Lake Erie. The mill was enabled to run some eight months of the year, and, for six years, Mr. Post did an extensive and profitable business. George Leach then got possession of the mill, and, as the dam was a cheap affair and liable to be washed away by the first freshet, a larger and stronger one was built in the same place. This man continued many years, and, at times, did an enormous amount of work, operating two saws, and shipping by canal large quantities of oak, maple and whitewood lumber to Cleveland. In the early history of the village, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a tanner and a few other tradesmen and mechanics located there. This has been about the extent of the rise and fall of Little York.

The first building at the Center was very likely a schoolhouse, built as early as 1825.* Hezekiah H. Palmer erected the first dwelling. This was a round-log cabin, about thirty feet square, built in 1832, and divided by partitions into bedrooms and sitting-rooms. A year later, George Lillie built the second dwelling, and, soon afterward, Lucien Bliss, the third. All these were rough log cabins, hastily constructed, and, from their external appearance, it was evident that the architect was inferior in point of genius to Michael Angelo, or, perhaps, he thought that the more beautiful products of his skill could and would not be appreciated in the forest. At all events, the buildings were neither models of architectural beauty and precision, nor equal in point of sumptuousness to Aladdin's palace. However, the families seemed to enjoy life just as well as they whose habitations were superior and more elegant. During the same year, 1833, or perhaps the following spring, Col. Milton Arthur built a storeroom which is now a part of an outhouse belonging to Mr. McConnell. Arthur placed in this storeroom some $500 worth of goods, consisting of a general assortment that had been purchased at Cleveland. The store did not amount to much, but was an accommodation to those living in the vicinity and was well patronized. A few years later, B. F. Cannon placed a small stock of goods in another building, but, after a short time, sold out to Hosea and Lucien Bliss, who increased the stock somewhat. Soon after the Bliss brothers opened their store, Frank Allen built another building near by, and placed therein a small general assortment. After this, frequent changes were made in the merchants, none of whom remained any great length of time. The village was not a very lively trading-point. Many country stores were located in adjoining townships, and even in Northfield, and storekeepers, with a few fortunate exceptions, were compelled to continue, if at all, upon meager remuneration. However, there have been some good stores in the village. After Frank Allen and the Bliss Brothers, the following merchants have held forth at various times in about the order given: Warner Wallace, Mr. Putnam, Woodman & Howe, James McElroy, Nelson Decker, M. O'Neil, S. K. Alexander, Lyon & Logue and J. G. Alexander, the present merchant. The most of these men kept ordinary country stores, including limited dealings in all the various kinds of country produce. It was usual to accumulate a considerable quantity of the latter, which was then conveyed to some shipping-point and sent off for foreign consumption. Other industries have existed for short periods in the village. Bliss & Taubman (the latter being an experienced tailor), opened a clothing store soon after. Ready-made clothing was kept, and suits of every description were made to order on short notice.

In 1841, O. A. Bishop built a tavern which was thrown open for the entertainment of the public the same year. The building is now used as a combined grocery and post office.

*Narrated to the writer by Ambrose Bliss.

The tavern, which was located on the State road, did a good business until the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was projected through the township, when it was closed for lack of custom. The first blacksmith in the village was a man named Phillips. Ambrose Bliss was the first carpenter. Dr. Hosea Bliss was the first resident physician. He became well known, and continued to practice his profession until five or six years ago. Dr. Hazleton appeared a number of years later, and soon secured a lucrative practice. George Lillie was the first Postmaster, receiving his commission in about 1836, the office having been removed from Brandywine to the Center. In about the year 1840, George Lillie, Hezekiah Palmer, Lucien Bliss and Col. Arthur, each of whom owned a corner at the cross-roads, threw out half an acre of land each for a public square. This square is yet sacred to the use of the public, and is likely to remain so. The village has not been regularly surveyed and platted, the lots being laid off and sold as calls are made for them. Perhaps the greatest population the village has had at any one time has been about seventy-five.

It is proper at this point to narrate an occurrence which took place in the township at an early day, and which, from its peculiarity, deserves preservation. We quote as follows from Gen. L. V. Bierce: "An Englishman named Rupert Charlesworth, who was boarding with Dorsey Viers in 1826, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. He was traced to the cabin of Viers on the night of the 23d of July, but on the following morning when a Constable went there to arrest him, he was gone, and no trace of him could be found. On the arrival of the Constable Mrs. Viers was found mopping up the floor. Questions were asked, but Mr. Viers told contradictory stories as to the disappearance of the man, alleging in one instance that he jumped out of the window and ran off and could not be caught, and in another, that he left when Viers was asleep, and the latter knew nothing of his whereabouts. A few days later, some one announced having heard the report of a rifle at Vier's cabin the night of the man's disappearance, and of having seen blood on a pair of bars which led from the cabin to the woods. Years rolled on, and the excitement grew stronger with age, until, on the 8th of January, 1831, complaint was entered before George Y. Wallace, Justice of the Peace, that Viers had murdered Charlesworth. Viers was arrested, and a trial of eight days followed. Not only were the circumstances above narrated proved, but a hired girl who was working for Viers at the time of the man's disappearance swore that a bed blanket used by Charlesworth was missing from the cabin on the day of his departure, and that it was afterward found concealed under a haystack, with large black spots on it, resembling dried and clotted blood. It was also proved that Charlesworth had a large amount of money, and that Viers was, previous to the disappearance of the man, comparatively poor, but immediately afterward was flush of money. To complete the chain of circumstantial evidence, a human skeleton had been found concealed under a log in the woods, beyond the bars already mentioned. Matters were in this shape when two men from Sandusky unexpectedly appeared and swore that they had seen Charlesworth alive and well after the time of the supposed murder, though when seen he was passing under an assumed name. On this testimony Viers was acquitted, but his acquittal did not change public sentiment as to his guilt. It was generally believed that the witnesses had been induced to perjure themselves. Viers, however, did not let the matter rest at this stage. He began a vigorous and protracted search for the missing man, and continued it with unwavering perseverance. He visited all parts of the Union, and, after a search of years, he one day went into a tavern at Detroit, and in the presence of a large assemblage of men, inquired if any one knew of a man named Charlesworth. All replied no. Just as he was about to leave, a man stepped up to him, and, taking him to one side, inquired if his name was Viers, from Northfield. Viers replied that it was. The stranger then said, 'I am Rupert Charlesworth, but I pass here under an assumed name.' Charlesworth was informed of all that had taken place, and he immediately volunteered to go to Northfield and have the matter cleared up. On their arrival, a meeting of the township was called, and after a thorough investigation it was the unanimous vote, with one exception, that the man alleged to have been murdered now stood alive before them. It appears that he had passed a counterfeit $10 bill on Deacon Hud-

son, and fearing an arrest he left the cabin of Viers suddenly, and soon afterward went to England, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he returned to the United States under an assumed name, and went into the backwoods of Michigan, where his real name, former residence and history were unknown. The name of the family was thus, almost by accident, cleared of infamy and shame. This remarkable case is rivalled only by the celebrated case of the Bournes in Vermont."

The following is also quoted from Bierce's history:

"A more tragic affair occurred in Northfield, on the 24th of July, 1837. On the night of that date, some person or persons entered the house of Robert McKisson, a respected citizen of the township, and with an ax struck Mrs. McKisson as she lay on the bed, splitting, or rather hewing, the right side of her head nearly away, and leaving the brain exposed or scattered upon the bedding. Lucinda Croninger, Mrs. McKisson's daughter by a former husband, lying on an adjoining bed, hearing the confusion, raised up and screamed, but was instantly knocked down, senseless, with the ax. An alarm was given by some other member of the family, and the murderer made off. The neighbors collected and obtained from Mrs. McKisson, who, a few hours later, died, the statement that the murder had been committed by her father-in-law, Samuel McKisson. This was the dying declaration of the murdered woman, and the testimony of the daughter at the trial. Samuel McKisson was arrested that night at his own house. Suspicion immediately attached to David McKisson, a brother-in-law of the murdered woman, who had been paying his addresses to the daughter, but who had been refused admission to the house by the mother. He had been lurking around for several days, during which time he had obtained several interviews with Miss Croninger, in one of which they exchanged rings. A few minutes after the murder, a person was heard running past a house toward the canal from the direction of the McKisson cabin. The next morning, at daylight, he was seen on the canal, about three miles from the place, getting a passage to Cleveland. A few days later, he was arrested on the Government works at the mouth of Maumee Bay, with the blood still on his shirt-sleeves. The father and son were indicted for murder by the grand jury in September, 1837, and soon afterward tried. The father was acquitted, but the son was convicted of murder in the first degree, and, on the 9th of February, 1838, was executed at Ravenna."

Abraham Cranmer, in 1824, built the first house in Macedonia. It was a hewed-log building, with the usual inconveniences and lack of attractions, and was located in the northeastern part of the village. This house stood until 1854, when it was taken down. Edwin Hutchinson built the second, just above the church, in about 1831. About this time, or soon afterward, George Shattuck and Erastus Beldin also built dwellings at the village. All these buildings were of logs, and some persons have insisted that the three buildings last referred to were probably erected some four years sooner than as stated above. The above, however, is given on the authority of Mrs. (Cranmer) Munn, who was living in the village with her father, Abraham Cranmer, at the time, and who is probably not mistaken. Several other dwellings were erected soon afterward, and the citizens then began to suspect that a village was springing up around them. A few mechanics and tradesmen appeared, but no stock of goods was brought to the village until 1852, when Odell, Price & Co. placed about $4,000 worth in a storeroom that had been built by John Odell the year before. This partnership began a brisk business, selling or exchanging their goods to the surrounding country, and shipping farm produce, including eggs, butter and cheese, to Cleveland. The quantity of cheese handled by this firm was remarkable. They began slowly, like cautious and experienced merchants, feeling their way, until at last all hesitancy was thrown aside, from the steady condition of the market, and enormous quantities of cheese were purchased and shipped to Cincinnati and other points. The cheese and butter products of sixty dairies were handled by the partnership. Each dairy averaged one cheese of twenty pounds' weight daily, making, in all, 1,200 pounds that were shipped away each day, from the 1st of May until the middle of September. When the number of days are considered, it will be seen that about 175,000 pounds of cheese were shipped from Macedonia each season. During the same period, fifty pounds of butter were received daily from these dairies, and shipped off

with the cheese, making a total of about 7,000 pounds handled per annum. In 1854, this firm was succeeded by Odell & Co., who conducted the same business even more extensive ly than the former firm. Either goods or money were given for butter and cheese. Two years later, Odell & O'Neil took charge of the business, but, at the end of about eight months, the senior partner bought the junior's interest, and conducted the business alone until July, 1857, when he failed and closed out his stock. Archibald Nesbitt took up the broken threads of this trade in 1858, and conducted a fair business until about the time the last war commenced. After this, for a few years, the storeroom was vacant. Michael O'Neil was in for a few months, during the latter part of the war. In 1866, Sage & Hine opened with a small stock, and, a year later, Hine sold his interest to Chamberlain, and, in 1869, Sage also sold to Chamberlain; but, soon afterward, Darling & Drennan took charge of the store, increasing the stock until it was valued at $5,200, and handling, at the same time, the cheese of two factories. Lewis Lemoin became owner in the spring of 1875, but sold out at the end of a year to J. C. Johnson, who continued until the spring of 1879, when S. M. Ranney & Co. took possession and have continued since. It would seem by the constant change of owners, that the merchants were either novices at their calling, or that the mercantile pursuit in the village was as uncertain as it was unprofitable and unsatisfactory. Probably both of these reasons have contributed to the failures. O'Neil & Wilcox opened a store, with $800 worth of goods, in 1854, but, soon afterward, O'Neil sold his interest to his partner, who, a year or two later, failed with maledictions on his lips. Marvin Ford sold groceries for a short time about 1865. Lewis Lemoin bought him out, and after continuing eight months, with Palmer as his partner part of the time, sold his share to Mr. Stone, the latter selling to Alton Griswold a year later. In 1870, Palmer sold to Griswold, and, four years later, the latter sold an interest to L. L. Palmer, who, at the end of a year, bought his partner's share, and continued alone until 1878, when the present firm of Munn Brothers assumed ownership. Merchants of Macedonia have surely experienced a checkered career. They spring up from all quarters, like mushrooms from a hot-bed.

L. G. Odell was the first Postmaster, receiving his commission in 1852. Zedick Everest built an ashery in 1844, and continued the manufacture of potash until 1858, turning out a ton a week the year round, the most of the time he conducted the business. When the woolen factory at Brandywine was swept away in 1843, David Armstead and Carl Storrs bought a portion of the machinery, and immediately thereafter erected a fine saw-mill at Macedonia. They owned and operated the mill until 1852, when Alexander Nesbitt bought them out, and four years later a man named Griffith became owner. Stone & Buswell owned and operated it during the war, and did an enormous business. They sawed vast quantities of car and wagon lumber from oak, ash, maple and black walnut, which was shipped by rail to Cleveland. They made their fortunes and sold out when the war ended. Since then Woodbury, Lemoin, Barnum and others have owned the mill. Shields & Chapin have owned it since 1872, and are at present doing a large business for the car manufacture at Cleveland. David Armstead built a hotel in 1840. The "Riley House" was built seven years ago.*

It is probable, though not certain, that the first term of school was taught at Brandywine. A log schoolhouse was built there as early as 1817, and a Mr. Stiles was employed to teach the few children then in the village. He kept irregular hours and was paid at the rate of about $1 per scholar for the term. He taught several terms, prior to 1820, in the same house, which was occupied until about 1830, when a frame schoolhouse was built across the road opposite the old one. This building was used many years, and, though silent and deserted at present, is yet standing, a relic of pioneer times. The old log schoolhouse at Brandywine was well attended from 1820 to 1830. The children within a radius of several miles were sent to it without regard to township lines; for it made little difference whence they came, provided they paid promptly their allotted subscription. Children from up nearly to the center were given their first schooling in this house, while, also, many of those who had attended the Stanford School while the old log schoolhouse was standing there, were sent to Brandywine when it was taken down. Everybody at that time looked upon Brandywine as an unusually prom-

*Given on the authority of Mr. Odell, of Macedonia.

ising village, and for many years it was the center of education, religion and industry. The place was deemed so important, that its being situated partly in Boston and partly in Northfield was regarded as a drawback to its improvement and growth, and the result was that through the influence of the Wallaces and others, two lots were severed from Boston and attached to Northfield. The following action was also taken by the Trustees of the two townships at a joint meeting: "The second school district in the Township of Northfield is this day annexed to the second fractional school district in the Township of Boston, by the Trustees of the said townships, December 1, 1827."

It is thought by several, that the first school in the township was taught in the Bacon neighborhood. It will be remembered that, in 1815, there were several families living there, each of which comprised several children. Henry Wood, whose memory is now slowly failing him on account of age, but who is probably correct, says that school was taught prior to 1817 in a vacated log dwelling known as the Rowley house. If this be true, it was the first in Northfield. A man named King was the first, or one of the first three or four who taught there. In about 1818 or 1819, a log schoolhouse was built within a quarter of a mile of the cemetery which lies half a mile north of the Center. Henry Wood was one of the first teachers in this house. This was used until not far from 1825, when a schoolhouse was built at the Center, and another about two miles northwest of the Center. The following action taken from the records was probably the first relating to the division of the township into school districts: "At a meeting of the Trustees of Northfield on April 12, 1826, for the purpose of dividing the township into school districts, the following division was made: Commencing at the northwest corner of said township, thence south to the center line of said township, thence east along said center line to the road running north and south through the center of said township, thence south along said road to the south line of Lot 7, thence east along said line to the east line of said township, thence north to the northeast corner of said township, thence west to the place of beginning—said district containing twenty-four householders, and to be known as No. 1. Also, commencing on the east line of said township and running east along the center line to the center road running north and south through said township, thence south along said road to the south line of Lot 47, thence east along said line to the east line of said township, thence south along said line to the north line of Boston, thence west along said line to the Cuyahoga River, thence north to the place of beginning—said district containing fifteen householders, and to be known as No. 2." The following is also quoted from the records: "We, the Directors, Maurice Cranmer and Levi Leach, do agree to have two schools in District No. 1, to the best advantage of the inhabitants, and the public money to be divided to the number of scholars each school affords as one school, April 5, 1828." This division was formally made on the 3d of the following May, the two districts thus formed being designated 1 and 3. Prior to the division of 1826, the township schools had been supported wholly by subscription. The houses had been built by everybody without regard to public or individual expense. The one built at the Center, as previously stated, was used until 1835, when a frame structure was erected to take its place, and was used until two years ago. Robert Smith, afterward School Examiner, taught a select school in the Putnam storeroom after the latter sold out. He taught several terms of excellent school. He also taught in the town hall, which was built in 1848. Rev. Andrews also taught a select school in the Presbyterian Church. Esther Cranmer taught the first school in Macedonia. She went to Hudson for her certificate, and was examined in geography, reading writing, spelling and arithmetic by Lawyers Humphrey and Kirkham. She taught a summer school of four months, and received ten shillings per week, and boarded around. This school was taught in about the year 1833. The old house was soon disused and a new one built, and another has taken the place of the place of the last. There are now seven school districts in Northfield.

There are four churches in the township. For many years prior to 1831, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Seceders held meetings in dwellings and schoolhouses, yet, so far as known, no society was regularly organized until the year mentioned. From Mrs. Bacon

we learn that the Methodists organized a society on the 21st of July, 1831, with the following members: Abner Hurt, Charles Leader, Caleb Brown (the first minister), Betsey Hurt, Jeremiah Cranmer and wife, David C. Bacon and wife, Daniel S. Stanley and wife, Abram Cranmer and daughter Esther, William Guy and his mother, Mrs. Duncan, Morris Cranmer and wife, Lyman Richardson, and one other whose name is forgotten, making eighteen members. The minister, Rev. Mr. Brown, preached his first sermon from the text, "Why halt ye between two opinions?" etc. The society worshiped in a log schoolhouse at Northfield Center for some time, and in Mr. Stanley's house also. Mr. Brown, after organizing the church, preached but twice before going to Conference. He was succeeded by Revs. Alfred Bronson and John J. Steedman. The circuit at that time included Cuyahoga Falls, Ravenna, etc. The surviving members of the first organization are Mrs. Jane C. Bacon and Esther Cranmer, now Mrs. Munn. Mrs. Bacon remembers a camp-meeting held in August, 1832, the next year after the formation of the church in Northfield, over in Hudson Township, at which Mr. Steedman preached one night from the text, "And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." During the sermon a most terrific thunder-storm came up, and as the people sought shelter in their tents, the minister took the opportunity to make the storm an application of his argument—that if they did not have refuge in Christ, etc., etc., and following the application, he commenced singing in a tremendous voice the hymn beginning—

"He comes, He comes, the Judge severe,
The seventh trumpet speaks him near,
The lightnings flash, the thunders roll," etc.

The whole scene made a lasting impression upon the congregation, and was the means of starting a great revival, which continued throughout the meeting.

About the year 1836, the society built a church edifice. There were several members who lived at Macedonia, which led to the organization of a separate society there, and the use of the church at that place, or perhaps its undivided ownership was thus secured. This church was built in about 1835 by people who held a variety of religious opinions, among whom perhaps the Free-Will Baptists predominated. One of the greatest revivals ever in Northfield was conducted at Macedonia, in the old log schoolhouse, by Rev. Mr. Worrellow. It lasted five weeks, and sixty-five were converted, a portion of whom joined the Free-Will Baptists, others the Methodists, and still others the Presbyterians. The first services held by the Presbyterians in Northfield were by Rev. Mr. Hanford, who came over from Hudson and preached occasionally. A church was built by this denomination in 1834, which was used until about thirty years ago, when the present one was built. Among the early members of this church were A. Chapin, John and Matthew Wilson, Levi Taylor, Mrs. Ozmun, Mr. Hall and others. A Congregational society was early organized, mainly through the influence of the Taylors. A small church was built by them about the year 1844. Most of this society, however, eventually united with the Presbyterians, and their church, which was thus left vacant, was used a few times in which to hold select schools, and was then fitted up for a dwelling, and is still used as such. The following has been handed us by Rev. J. W. Logue, of Northfield: "The earliest members of the First United Presbyterian Church of this township came from Ligonier Valley, Penn., in 1831. These and a few others that came in a short time afterward, numbering in all fourteen souls, formed themselves into a church society in 1833 by the election of William Lemmon, Ruling Elder. A short time afterward John Nesbitt, Jacob Leslie and John Phillips were elected to serve in the same capacity. Their first communion was held in a schoolhouse in the vicinity, the above number of communicants uniting with them. Their first settled minister was Rev. Joseph Banks, who commenced his ministry among them in 1834, remaining some five years. Their first church building was a comfortable frame house, about 35x45 feet, and was erected in 1837 at a cost of about $1,000, and located near the center of Northfield. Their second settled minister was Rev. James W. Logue, who began his labors among them in 1843, and has continued until the present time. Their second church is a commodious frame building, about 40x60 feet, tastefully constructed and furnished at a cost of some $8,000. It was erected in 1871 on the site of the former one. This church, the strongest in the township, is strongly Calvinistic

in its principles. It took an early and leading part in the anti-slavery reformation in this community, and has always been active in all moral reforms."

In 1864, a cornet band was organized in the township, composed of the following members: Thomas W. Richey, William F. Drennen, Milton A. Van Horn, Joseph Wilson, L. Bliss, J. G. Alexander, George Richey and Charles Peck. These members, with their own means, purchased a set of second-hand brass instruments, and their subsequent efforts were crowned with moderate success. The band continued thus, with some changes, until 1872, when, through the efforts of A. W. Bliss and the liberality of many citizens of the township, a set of fine new silver instruments was purchased at a cost of $341. This was sufficient to arouse the members of the band to their greatest efforts, and the surrounding hills and dales echoed with music as sweet as that of Orpheus. Perhaps, also, the birds of the air, the fish in the streams, the wild beasts of the forest, and even the trees, rocks and hills, gathered around to hear the divine strains. The members of the band shared a fate almost as sorrowful as that of Orpheus. Three years after their new instruments were purchased, they disbanded, and their delicious music died out in plaintive echoes. In 1877, a new band was organized, composed in part of members of the former band. This is yet in existence. The members have furnished themselves with new brass instruments, and have recently made their appearance in a bright new uniform. The present members are George Bliss, Isaac Buskirk, Charles Peck, Frank Brower, John N. McConnell, Cass Proctor, J. L. Ranney, Henry Nesbitt, L. E. Stanley, W. L. Palmer, Frank Ruggles and Will Howe. The band is a credit to the township, and should be encouraged in a hearty and substantial manner.

A Lecture Association was organized in Northfield in the winter of 1878, of which the following were the six original members: M. A. Van Horn, Dr. R. S. Hubbard, Lorin Bliss, G. M. Seidell, J. G. Alexander, Jo Harter, and afterward B. A. Bobinette was added. The first officers were M. A. Van Horn, President; J. G. Alexander, Secretary; Dr. R. S. Hubbard, Corresponding Secretary, and G. M. Seidell, Treasurer. It began as a matter of experiment, and they hired their own lecturers, for which they paid out of their individual pockets. It proved a success. Lectures were held on Thursday evenings of each week, alternating in the different churches. The association has become self-sustaining by the sale of family tickets, memberships, etc., and is apparently on a firm basis. The present officers are Jo Harter, President; B. A. Bobinette, Vice President; Dr. R. S. Hubbard, Corresponding Secretary; Lorin Bliss, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; J. G. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XXV.*

NORTON TOWNSHIP—ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES—COMING OF THE WHITES—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—VILLAGES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

NORTON TOWNSHIP was originally known as Town 1, Range 12, and was a a part of Wolf Creek Township, which comprised all that territory now known as Norton and Copley, in Summit County, and Wadsworth, Sharon, Guilford and Montville, in Medina County. Wolf Creek Township was organized in 1816, and, at an election held in April of that year, at the house of Philemon Kirkham, which stood on Lot 11, in Norton, Henry Van Hyning, Sr., and Salmon Warner were chosen the first Justices of the Peace. Van Hyning lived on Lot 19, and Warner, just across the line in what is now Wadsworth Township. Philemon Kirkham was elected Town Clerk; Nathan Bates, Jacob Miller and Abraham Van Hyning were elected Trustees. Twenty-two votes were polled at this first election in a precinct whose boundaries inclosed 150 square miles. In 1818, Norton Township was organized, with its boundaries the same as at present. It had been surveyed eight or nine years previous to this by Joseph Darrow and

* Contributed by M. L. Shook.

others, and platted into lots half a mile square, numbering from one to one hundred, and beginning in the northwest corner of the township, numbering from the west to east, thus: the west lots were 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, to the southwest corner. It is bounded on the north by Copley; on the east by Coventry, part of which boundary is marked by the Tuscarawas River; on the south by Franklin and Chippewa, and on the west by Wadsworth. Norton is not exactly five miles square, as are most of the townships on the Western Reserve, the reason for which we will endeavor to show. That part of the Reserve lying east of the Cuyahoga River, Portage Path and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum was acquired of the Indians by the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785. It was surveyed in the years 1796 and 1797, by running the base line of forty-one degrees north latitude through from the Pennsylvania line to the Tuscarawas, where a mark was made on a tree, "56m," meaning fifty-six miles from the Pennsylvania line. This made eleven ranges and one mile over on the base line. The territory west of Cuyahoga River, Portage Path and Tuscarawas River was not ceded by the Indians until the treaty of Fort Industry, in 1805, after which the balance of the Reserve was surveyed, and that part of Range 12, Town 1, or Norton, lying east of the Tuscarawas, having been annexed to Range 11, Town 1, years before, was never transferred. An incident which occurred at the time the survey was made will not be out of place. Squire David Hudson, of the town of Hudson, being one of the original owners of Norton Township, concluded to go down and see how the land which he owned lay; and also to ascertain how the survey was moving along. Arriving in Norton, he accompanied the surveying party several days, and, one day while looking around through the forest, he became detached from the rest of the party and partially lost, or at least did not know which direction to take to find his companions. The surveyors did not miss him until they heard some one making a terrible noise a little distance off, and at once made their way to the spot from which the sounds came. Here they found Hudson, with his arms closely clinging to a tree, which he was vainly trying to climb, and calling lustily for some one to "Shoot the bear!" It seems he had happened to surprise an old she bear and two cubs, which took to their heels as soon as they saw him, being as much frightened as the Squire himself was. It is reported that he kept close to the surveying party after this.

This township is drained by the Wolf Creek and its tributaries. Wolf Creek enters the township from the north, in Lot 7, takes a southerly course in general, and empties into the Tuscarawas River from Lot 88. Its chief tributaries are (beginning at the north) Pigeon Creek, which enters the township from Copley in Lot 10, flows south and a little west of south through or across the corner of Lots 10 and 20, and empties into Wolf Creek in Lot 19. Van Hyning Run, which rises in a marsh near the north line of the township in Lots 3 and 4, takes a southeasterly course through Lots 14, 15, 16, 26, 27, 37, 38, and empties into Wolf Creek on Lot 48. Hudson Run rises partly in Wadsworth Township, Medina County, and partly in Norton Township, flows southeasterly through Lots 21, 31, 32, 42, 43, 53, 54, 64, 65, 75, 76, 77, and empties into Wolf Creek on Lot 78, near Wolf Creek Lock. Silver Creek, a branch of the Chippewa River, drains a small portion of the southwest corner of the township. Hubbard Run rises near Western Star, in Wadsworth Township, enters Norton in Lot 41, takes an easterly course through Lots 51, 52, 62, 63, 53, and empties into Hudson Run on Lot 54. A small lake, called Davis Lake, in Lot 68, is the only lake in the township. It has no visible outlet, and is fed by springs, it is supposed, from the bottom. It is about a mile in circumference, and a pleasant spot. The bottom is sandy, and it is consequently a favorite resort during the summer months for bathing.

The soil in Norton Township is somewhat diversified. The extreme eastern portion, north and east of Wolf Creek, is inclined toward a sandy loam, in some parts more sandy than in others. This land is very easy to till, and with care brings abundant crops. The land lying adjacent to the Wolf Creek is of a loamy, mucky nature, and, when first turned up by the plow, resembles decayed vegetable matter, of which, indeed, it is largely composed. West and southwest of Wolf Creek, we find the soil contains more clay, but in places so mingled with gravel and loam as to make the best of soil for agricultural purposes.

Drainage is sufficient in all parts of Norton with the exception of the south half of the Wolf Creek bottoms and a portion of swamp lying partly in this township and partly in Copley. At the building of the Ohio Canal, the waters of Wolf Creek were taken to feed the canal below Wolf Creek Lock. This caused a stagnation in the last few miles of its flow, which is the source of a great deal of waste wet land, and that the very richest soil in the township. The eastern part of the township is somewhat broken and hilly, although very little of it is so rough as not to be utilized. A ledge of sandstone just strikes the township on the northeast corner. Another ledge forms the Western boundary of the Wolf Creek bottoms, this last passing entirely through the township from north to south, and from one to two miles from the east line. This sandstone is quarried at several places, and makes the best of building stone. Among the quarries now open may be mentioned those of Shaw's, near Wolf Creek Lock; Irish's, on Lot 47, and Miller's, on Lot 37. The principal productions of Norton Township are wheat, oats, corn and live stock and coal. This shows agriculture to be the chief occupation of the citizens. Considerable attention has been paid the past few years to the raising of stock. Some fine thoroughbred cattle are owned in the township. Among cattle-raisers, the name of A. D. Betz takes first rank, although others have made considerable advance toward fine stock. Norton has long been noted for its draft horses, and, at the fairs of the county, the farmers of Norton very rarely take the second place in the matter of horses. Norton is well supplied with villages, no less than seven being wholly or in part included in its territory. New Portage is situated near the east line of the township, and midway between the north and south lines, on Lots 50 and 60. Loyal Oak, in the north part of the township, about one and three-fourths miles from the center; Western Star, partly in this and partly in Wadsworth Township, on the county line between Summit and Medina Counties, two and one-half miles west of Norton Center; Dennison Station, one and one-half miles west and one mile south of Norton Center; Johnson's Corners, one and one-half miles south of Norton Center; Hametown, one and three-fourths miles southwest of Johnson's Corners, on the Wooster road; and, last and least, Norton Center, situated in the geographical center of the township.

Norton Township, as we have said, was Town 1, Range 12, in the Western Reserve, and at its formation was named after Birdsey Norton, one of the original owners of the township. It was formed into an independent township in the spring of 1818; and at an election held on the first Monday of April, Joseph D. Humphrey was elected Town Clerk; Abraham Van Hyning, Ezra Way, and Charles Lyon, Trustees. Among the Supervisors of Highways for that year, of whom there were five, we find the names of Joseph Holmes, Elisha Hinsdale and John Cahow. Henry Van Hyning, Sr., was Justice of the Peace. Probably the first purchase of land was made by James Robinson, he having purchased Lot 19, as early as 1810, and built a hut on it. It seems, however, that he did not make this his permanent residence. He was originally from Otsego County, N. Y. In 1815, he sold his lot to Mr. Henry Van Hyning, Sr. About the same time that Robinson came to Norton, John Cahow settled on Lot 20, about a half-mile east of Robinson's place, and erected a log cabin. It is a matter of some dispute, whether Robinson's or Cahow's house was the first one built in the township. Some authorities claim the former and others the latter. Cahow came from Maryland and had raised some crops before the war of 1812, and kept a hotel or tavern as it was then called, during that war; his place being on the great trail from old Portage, on the Cuyahoga, to the Scioto. No progress was made toward settling up the township until after the war of 1812, when a general rush of settlers found their way through the trackless forest. Among them we notice Philemon Kirkham, who settled on Lot 11; Seth Lucas, on Lot 12; the Bates brothers, who settled south of what is now Johnson's Corners at first, and soon after two of them removed to where Loyal Oak now is. Their names were Nathan and Lyman Bates. They each erected a cabin, one on the southwest and one on the northeast corner. The place took its name from them. Abraham Van Hyning came in 1814 and settled on Lot 75, now Johnson's Corners. His house stood on a spot about twenty rods nearly due west of the present storehouse, on the bank. John Bryan, or O'Brien, perhaps more properly, set-

tled a little southwest of Van Hyning's place, near the present Wooster road, on Lot 85. About the same time, a family by the name of Clark settled at New Portage, and built a log cabin, partly in this and partly in Coventry Township. A son of this family, named Miles, afterward became the first physician of the township. In 1815, quite a number of families settled in the township, among them Henry Van Hyning, who, with his sons, played a most important part in the early history of Norton. Having purchased Lot 19, of James Robinson, he removed his family from Northampton, where he had settled ten years before, to Norton, where he had intended to pass the remainder of his days. Van Hyning came originally from Saratoga, N. Y., and was of Dutch origin, his forefathers having emigrated from Holland to New York, when that was called New Amsterdam. His second wife was a direct descendant of the great Bogardus mentioned in history. Van Hyning, with his family, left Saratoga for the West in 1805, with two yoke of oxen attached to wagons, and his wife riding horseback through the forest, driving three cows which followed the wagons and requiring little effort on her part. Their course lay through Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie, Penn., near which place Mr. Van Hyning built canoes, lashed them together and launched them on French Creek. He passed down this creek to the Allegheny, and thence to Pittsburgh, whither his teams were coming as fast as they could travel. From Pittsburgh they went across the country to what is now Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, where they stopped about two months. The family was here increased by one who was named Sylvester, and who is now living on the old homestead. During the stop at Canfield, Mr. Van Hyning went on to Northampton to locate his home, whither he removed as soon as circumstances would permit. From Canfield they went to Ravenna, thence back to Warren where they laid in a stock of provisions, consisting of a barrel of pork, a barrel of flour and a barrel of whisky, with numerous other articles of necessity to a backwoodsman. From Warren they made their way to westward to the Cuyahoga River, which they crossed at a point called "Brady's Leap." The bridge across the stream at this place, consisted of two "stringers," or logs, placed across the stream (which was about twenty feet wide) and a split puncheon floor. Over this they crossed and to Northampton they were obliged to cut a road most of their way. The journey, including the stop at Canfield, occupied about four months. These early settlers were subjected to many privations; their provisions did not hold out until more could be produced and after a crop was raised they had no mill within a distance of thirty miles. When they went to mill they had to take a big load or the teams would eat it all up before they got back home. A few years, however, removed the difficulty. The mill and other comforts were added from time to time. This is a sample of the journey across the unbroken wilderness by the early settlers, and one will suffice as all were much alike.

About the same time that Van Hyning came to Norton, Benjamin Hoadley moved in and settled in Lot 15, near Loyal Oak. He was from Connecticut and had bought eighty acres of land, which he afterward cleared and where his widow still lives to tell of the hardships of their early life. In 1816, Joseph Holmes settled on Lot 67, having bought 197 acres in Lots 67 and 68. Holmes came from Massachusetts originally, but like a great many more had stopped several years in New York State, and from there moved to Ohio. Previous to this, the settlers had erected a log house near the line between Norton and Coventry for school and church purposes. Here Holmes landed and stayed a few days. He moved on to his land on a Wednesday, and camped beside a big tree which had blown over on a spot near where William George now lives. Next day, Thursday, he cut the logs for a cabin, on Friday the neighbors helped him "log it up," and on Saturday his family moved into it. This shows how expeditious these old pioneers were. Of course the house was not "chinked up," or plastered with clay, yet it was a dwelling, and sheltered the inmates from the chilling April storms. Our informant was one of the party who camped beside that big log. He says the wolves howled around them all night long, but they knew no fear, and suffered no harm from them. The same day that Holmes raised his house, Charles Miller, father of Cyrus Miller, now living near Norton Center, landed in the township. He settled a little west of Johnson's Corners on the south side of the Wooster road. Numerous other settlers came this same year, and small clearings began to spring up all over

the township. The years 1817–18 brought still more emigrants, and the foundation for some of the numerous villages were laid. Nearly or quite all of those mentioned heretofore were either from New York State or from the New England States, and they early showed their special traits of character in regard to social customs and domestic life. Much of their time was spent in cutting roads, clearing up the land and helping each other build their houses. When a road was to be opened, all turned out and helped to cut the trees and get them out of the way. If a man had a lot cleared, that is, *cut*, he invited his neighbors to help him roll the logs together and burn them. None were selfish in those days, for each one knew that he was dependent on the others to some extent for his own and his family's safety and comfort. Tallmadge, or as it is now called Middlebury, was the nearest trading-post, and goods were shipped there in boats up the Cuyahoga to that spot, or up the Muskingum to Upper Portage on the Tuscarawas, and thence to Middlebury by teams. These boats were long, narrow vessels, frequently "dug outs" as they were called, from twenty to forty feet long and from three to five feet wide, and propelled by means of poles. Their capacity was ten to twelve barrels of pork, salt, flour or whisky. This last being a very important article of consumption in those early days. Stock of all kinds was scarce. Sheep could not be kept on account of the wolves, and many a family's supply of pork was prematurely exhausted by the hungry bears which prowled around the cabins of the settlers. For the benefit of butter-makers, we will relate the following of Van Hyning's trip to this township. As already mentioned, Mrs. Van Hyning rode on horseback and drove three cows. Their milk which remained unused on breaking camp in the morning was placed in a large jug and deposited in one of the wagons. By night a nice chunk of butter would have been formed in the jug churned by the jolting of the wagon over the beech roots. Farming was poor business in those days. Corn was the main staple, as this could be fed to the cattle and pigs as well as the human beings; wheat was raised only for bread and seed, as prior to the opening of the Ohio Canal it cost more to get the wheat to market than it was worth after it was there. Beans were also a very important article of production, since they could be used without being ground. Indeed many would cook shelled corn with the beans to make them hold out longer. But this was only the case prior to the building of mills within reach of the settlement.

The first birth within the present boundaries of Norton was a child of Lyman Bates, which, however, did not live long. Bates then lived south of Johnson's Corners. A few years later another was born, who lived. Soon after this, Bates house was burned and he removed to what is now Loyal Oak. The first death of a white person was Patty O'Brien, daughter of John O'Brien, aged about two years. James Robinson and Lois Bates were the first couple married in the township. They were married at the residence of the bride's parents south of Johnson's Corners, by William Prior, a Justice of the Peace, of Northampton. This was in the fall of 1814. Probably the second wedding was that of James Cahow and Miranda Holmes, daughter of Joseph Holmes, which took place at her father's residence about a mile east of Norton Center, April 9, 1818, by Henry Van Hyning, Sr.

No Indians remained in the township after 1812, consequently the settlers were at peace, with the exception of a personal squabble once in awhile. A few incidents and personal adventures will illustrate the times of which we write: Soon after Benjamin Hoadley settled in Norton, he and Henry Van Hyning, Jr., went into the woods on a hunting excursion, as was customary when provisions ran low. In the course of their hunt they found a bee-tree, and, as it was in the fall of the year, concluded to leave it until the weather was colder, and then cut it down and convey the hidden sweets to their homes. Some time during the winter following they went forth to cut the tree. But lo! the tree had fallen down, and the bears, who like honey as well as the human family, had got away with the whole of it. A few years after, the same parties again found a bee-tree over in the southeast part of what is now Sharon Township. This time they thought they would make sure of their prize, and accordingly the next day, armed with axes and a pail apiece, they made for the spot. The tree was soon felled, and the honey literally flowed. The pails were soon filled with fine white comb. There being so much left and the

distance so great, they began to contrive means to take more of it, and not be at the necessity of making another trip, nor at the risk of losing the honey by the cunning bears, who would no doubt find it before they could make another trip for it. Van Hyning wore a long, loose sort of a blouse, and of this they contrived to make a sack, which they thought would hold comb honey. So they tied the blouse together at one end, filled it with the choicest honey, and secured the other end in a like manner. Slinging this with their pails on a pole which they had cut, and Van Hyning taking the lead, off they trudged toward home. But they had "reckoned without their host;" the blouse was not very closely woven, and the jar caused by walking through the woods, over logs, and up hill and down, caused the honey to run out of the comb and drip out through the blouse. Hoadley was soon almost covered with honey, and never forgot this, the sweetest adventure he ever experienced.

Henry Van Hyning, Sr., had two noted dogs, Bose and Gunner by name—very large and powerful, and very skillful in hunting bear. One time soon after Nathan Bates had erected the first cabin on the site where now stands Bates' Corners, Henry Van Hyning, Jr., went to see how he was getting along. When he got to Bates' place, Bates told him that there had been a bear seen in the woods not far away the evening before, and suggested that they go and find him. Two of Bates' brothers were also with him at the same time. Van Hyning, although acknowledged a skillful hunter, had left his rifle at home that morning, and had only brought one dog with him. They therefore concluded to send one of the brothers down to Van Hyning's place for the rifle, and for "Bose," with instructions to meet them on what was called the "Hog Back," a hill on the farm now owned by Jacob Wertman. Van Hyning and the two Bates went to this spot with "Gunner" and two rifles. Near the "Hog Back" was a spring, and just below the spring was a bed of sweet sicily. This was a favorite resort for bear, and for this reason, the men went to this place, when Gunner began to show signs of "bar." His bristles stood erect. He sniffed the air and whined as though impatient for the fray. "Well," said his master, "go for them, Gunner," and Gunner went. He had no sooner entered the marsh than he raised the roar, which told the men that he had found a bear, and the sound told them which direction the bear and dog was taking. Snatching a rifle from Bates, Van Hyning started across the ravine to head off the bear. In this he succeeded by taking a route diagonal to that taken by the bear. As soon as the latter saw him he started toward him for a fight. Van Hyning reserved his fire until he could be sure of his aim. He was quite a distance from the rest of the party and had a rifle to which he was unused, which placed him in a serious position. The bear, when about ten or twelve feet from the hunter, threw his head down for a moment, and this moment was sufficient for Van Hyning, who fired. The bear turned a complete somersault and landed in a little hollow, but was not dead, although his neck had been broken by the ball. The Bates brothers now came up, and one of them placed the other rifle to the bear's ear with the intention of blowing his brains out, but the rifle missed fire. "Open the pan," said Van Hyning, and, priming the empty gun in his hand, he held the two pans together, and flashed the one, which ignited the other. This finished the bear. On dressing him and weighing his quarters, it was found that they weighed 500 pounds. It was the largest bear killed in all the country around, if not the largest in the State. Van Hyning, who still lives to tell the story, says he would not run the same risk again, and take the chances, for the whole of Summit County.

As we have stated, money was scarce and hard to get in those early days. Prior to the opening of the Ohio Canal, wheat was of no value except for food, and many had wheat stored up, some to the amount of several hundred bushels. But when tax-paying time came, some would take their rifles and shoot deer, take the hides on their backs to Cleveland, and thus get money to pay their taxes. The canal, however, worked a great change in all this. Wheat went up first to 50 cents, then on to $1 per bushel. Some settlers had scoffed at their neighbors "who were spending their time sowing and harvesting more wheat than they needed for family use," and storing it up in their garrets. In at least one instance, the joist had to be propped up to keep them from breaking down. When wheat went up, however, to $1 per bushel, Joseph D. Humphrey, one of the scoffers, said to one of his provident neighbors: "Squire, I am just $1,000 out of pocket."

"Why so?" said the "Squire." "Why," said Humphrey, "because I have not got 1,000 bushels of wheat to sell. I might as well have raised that much and stored it up as not."

New Portage was the scene of an epidemic from the years 1825 to 1828, which was called typhus or malarial fever. This nearly wiped the town out of existence. It seemed fatal, and those who had clung to it as the El Dorado of their hopes, were loath to leave, but were forced to do so, or die in their tracks, as scarcely any escaped the deadly disease.

During the early history of this township, a great deal of counterfeit money was in circulation, and a great deal of suspicion was attached to persons then living in Johnson's Corners. One De Coursey was generally considered the ringleader of the whole crookedness. He was a sharp, shrewd man—one who seemed to know all that was going on in the whole neighborhood—for no sooner did the Justice issue a warrant for his arrest than he took to the woods, where he would remain until the storm had blown over, when he would again make his appearance. At one time, when the Constable came with a posse to arrest him, De Coursey spied them coming, and quick as thought he pulled off his coat, tossed it to George Beach, who was with him at the time, saying, "Be quick, George. Put on that coat and streak for the woods." Beach did not wait to be told a second time, but "streaked." The Constable and posse took after him full speed. Beach ran until he thought he had carried the joke far enough, when he turned around and faced the music with the remark: "What in hell do you want? what's the matter?" "Sucked, by G—!" said the Constable. De Coursey in the meanwhile had time to escape. About 1825, a young man named Henry Flickinger came to Johnson's Corners with about $300 in money, which was good, but not the kind that would pass at the land office where he wished to use it for the purpose of buying land. De Coursey then had a man with him named Downs, who, they said, could exchange money with Flickinger. This Flickinger was glad to do, but alas! when Flickinger came to the land office with his money, it was found to be spurious Virginia money. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Downs, before Esquire Van Hyning. It was served by Henry Sparhawk, Constable, who found his man at Yellow Creek Basin, then a favorite resort for counterfeiters and horse-thieves. Downs had a fine horse which he rode. They proceeded on their way to Norton, but had not gone far when Downs took to the woods, leaving the horse in possession of the Constable, who brought it to Norton, gave it up to the Squire, who in turn delivered it to Mr. Flickinger, who thus had a horse in exchange for his $300. Suspicion also pointed to one James Hendershott, who once lived in a house on the high knoll just south of where Jacob Wertman now lives. When the house was torn down, soon after he left it, some counterfeit half-dollars were found in the cellar, supposed to have been left there by him, as he was the last and the only suspicious character who ever lived there.

At the organization of the township, only three Democratic voters were present. They were Abel Irish, Joseph D. Humphrey and Levi Way, who lived in the southeast part of the town. Now, the Democrats have a majority of about sixty in the township.

Norton Township is abundantly supplied with coal of a good quality, no less than four coal mines being in operation within the limits of the township at the present time. The first coal was found cropping out of the bank of a creek, near where the Bartges or Williams Brothers bank now is, as early perhaps as 1825. This coal was sold for $1 per load, and each one dug his own coal at first. About 1830–31, the bank on the northeast side of this creek was opened by Jason Jones and a man named Funk. About ten years afterward, Joseph Burgess opened the bank on the other side of the creek, and, years after, the one now in operation on his farm, south of Johnson's Corners. In 1876, a coal mine was opened on the farm of Charles Stuver. In 1863, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, now known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was opened through the township from east to west, and while grading this, coal was found in a cut at Dennison, which led to the opening of a coal mine at that place. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal have been taken from this mine, and within the last three years two new openings have been made, and the old bank abandoned and allowed to fill up with water. This mine supplies the railroad with coal for their engines, at the chutes, near the mine, thus saving transportation on a great amount of coal.



John Hill

Probably the first tavern or public house kept in the township was situated on Lot 20, a little east of the Wolf Creek. It was kept by John Cahow, who settled here as early as 1810, and kept travelers at his cabin during the war of 1812, and after, Joseph Holmes who has already been mentioned as settling on Lot 57, also kept a hotel for the accommodation of travelers after 1820. Thomas Van Hyning, who settled on the farm now occupied by Mervin Shaw, was also an early tavern-keeper. Others will be mentioned in the history of the villages of the township. The first saw-mill in the township was built by Thomas Johnson, near Johnson's Corners, several rods south of the present grist-mill. It was built about the year 1823. Thomas Van Hyning built one a little farther up the creek. Hezekiah Ward built a saw-mill on Hudson Run, up near the Wadsworth line, about 1825. These were what was called sash-frame saws and worked very slow. About 1837, Nathan Seiberling, who had settled on his present farm in 1831, built a saw-mill introducing what was called a geared muley saw, which cut much faster than the old style. Some years after, another mill was built still farther down the creek than Seiberlings, and which is still in use, although steam has been substituted for water-power. The five saw-mills just mentioned were all on Hudson Run; one was built on Van Hyning Creek, at an early date, by Henry Van Hyning, Jr. The first grist-mill built in Norton was at Johnson's Corners, and is still in operation. It was built by Thomas Johnson about 1830; he soon after built another farther down the creek, which, however, did not long continue. At the raising of this mill, Dennis Bates fell from it and was killed, having struck his head on a rock and crushed in his skull. Clark's Mill was built by Carlos Clark about 1836–37. A great deal of litigation has been had about this mill and its water-power. The mill was finally burned to the ground in 1879; how the fire originated was never ascertained. The mill had been repaired but a short time before, and was just getting under way and doing good work. There has been but one distillery in the township, and it was a short-lived affair. It was at New Portage, and was carried on by Uriah M. Chapel, probably as early as 1825. The proprietor was a powerful man, noted for his strength and agility as a wrestler, but he eventually found his match in the person of Henry Van Hyning, Jr., who threw him twice in succession, at one of the numerous "bees" so common in those early days. The first tannery in the township was at Western Star. It was built prior to 1830, and was at that date operated by Lebbens Hoskinson, late of Johnson's Corners. In 1835, another was started at Bates' Corners, but by whom we are not able to say; both of these are still in operation. A third was started at Johnson's Corners, considerably later, but has long since ceased to exist. Samuel Baker was the first blacksmith in the township, and, prior to his moving to Norton, he plied his trade in Stow, where some Norton people went to get their blacksmithing done. Baker's brother-in-law, Abe Van Hyning, of Johnson's Corners, was in need of some blacksmithing, and concluded to go to Stow to get his friend Sam to do his work. He had a natural dislike for bear's meat, which formed a very important part of Baker's provisions, and, indeed, was the only kind of meat they had at the time. Baker's wife knew of this aversion, but thought she would fix him up a steak that he would relish. Accordingly, as Van Hyning had to stay all night, she brought him a piece of meat nicely served, calling it beef for his supper, saying that she knew he did not like bear meat, so she had cooked him some beef they had got of a neighbor. Van Hyning ate heartily of the *beef*, and at last said, "Just cut me a small slice of the bear meat to taste." He was helped to a small piece from the other dish, but pronounced it "strong, couldn't eat it no how." The Bakers managed to keep from smiling until the meal was over, but after this, whenever Van Hyning said he didn't like bear meat, some one was ready to remind him of the time he ate it and liked it, but supposed it to be beef. When Baker came to Norton, he put up his shop at Clark's Mills, near where George Turner now lives.

The great Scioto Trail, from the Cuyahoga Portage to the Scioto River, lay through this township. This trail struck the township near the northeast corner of Lot 20, crossed Wolf Creek where Van Hyning's Bridge now is, passed down the west side of Wolf Creek Bottoms, where Stauffer and Irish now live, taking nearly the same course of the present road, till near where A. D. Betz lives. It then made a straight cut to Johnson's Corners. From there

it took a southwesterly course nearly identical with the Wooster road. This was the only important Indian trail in the township, and was the course the first settlers traveled to find their homes. It was marked by a well-beaten path, in some places almost a foot deep, but was only passable for foot passengers. Trees had to be cut and underbrush cleared away, before a team could get through. The first road was cut out upon this trail prior to 1816 as far as Johnson's Corners. Philemon Kirkham had settled on Lot 11, and Seth Lucas on Lot 12. They petitioned for a road from Bigelow Chapel to Wolf Creek. This was called the Black Snake Road, on account of its crookedness. Next a road was cut through from the east line of Lots 57 and 67, and passed through the center of the township, and on through to Harrisville, Medina County, where a settlement had been formed by Judge Harris, some time between 1818 and 1822. Peter Waltz, having bought Lot 81, came in to clear up his place. He got as far as Johnson's Corners without anything more serious happening than getting stuck in the mud at Hudson Run; but west from Johnson's Corners, however, the fun came in. The neighbors turned in and out, a day's time, cut a road through the woods to his place, which enabled him to proceed. Soon after this, a road was cut through from New Portage to Johnson's Corners; next from New Portage to the east end of the center road, on Lot 67. In the meantime, the settlers had cut cross roads, to facilitate travel in all directions, so that, in the course of twelve or fifteen years, the township was pretty well supplied with roads, such as they were. The one across Wolf Creek Bottom, east of the center, was a corduroy road, that is, made of logs thrown in crosswise, and notches cut in for the wheels to run in, causing a great deal of jolting to those who were obliged to use it. A stage route, from Cleveland to Massillon, passed through Norton. This was the only public conveyance known before the canal was opened. A mail route was established from Johnson's Corners to Cleveland. The first post office of the township was probably at New Portage, but whether it was in Norton Township or Coventry, is a matter of some dispute. The Ohio Canal was opened for traffic in 1827, and caused quite a revolution in the business of the township. Farm productions advanced in price, and prosperity began to smile on the inhabitants. But the unstable quality of the money of this early day was a matter of great annoyance, as a man might go to bed at night with a snug little fortune under his pillow, and wake up the next morning and find himself a beggar by the breaking up of a "wild-cat" bank. Henry Van Hyning, Jr., who was Justice of the Peace in those early days, and who did a great deal of collecting for other parties, would notify the parties in this manner: "Your money is collected, and is all good to-day, but I will not warrant it to-morrow." In 1856, the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Dayton Railroad was built along the canal, through Norton Township. The first train passed over the track late in the fall, and, as a free ride had been advertised, crowds gathered along the track, thinking the train would stop at any place where there were people to be seen. Hundreds were left standing and gaping at the iron horse on this, his first trip through this section. Some tried to catch the train, but it outran them. In 1863, the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was built. Considerable money was raised by subscription on this road, and but little was ever realized from the investment. Many citizens worked on the grading with teams and by hand, and, as wages were high at that time, money was plenty all over the township.

The first bridge built in Norton was the one across Wolf Creek, near Sylvester Van Hyning's place. The abutments of this bridge were made of logs laid up "cob-house" style, and four logs flattened on their upper sides were laid across for "stringers." These were covered with split puncheons laid as tight as possible. The approaches were filled up with logs and dirt until they were passable. More of the same sort were built at other points as they were needed. Stone was, however, soon put in instead of logs for abutments, and plank were substituted for split puncheons. Now we have several substantial iron structures; one across Wolf Creek, near Wolf Creek Lock, and two more on the road leading from Johnson's Corners to New Portage. An immense wooden viaduct was built over Hudson Run by the railroad company, about one-half a mile west of the north-and-south center road. This was probably seventy feet high at its highest point, and at least four hundred feet long. A splendid

arched culvert was afterward thrown over the run and the gully filled up with earth, leaving the timbers in their places. Just west of this fill the railroad enters a rock cut about three hundred feet long and from ten to twenty-five feet deep. Between this cut and the fill a new branch was built in 1880, running south about two miles to Williams Bros'. coal mine. New Portage was probably the first village laid out either wholly or in part in the township. It was laid out in 1818 by Ambrose Palmer, or at least the part was which belonged to Norton. Buildings both log and frame sprang up, and soon a thriving town stood where, a few years before, there were nothing but woods to be seen. A glass factory was started by Palmer, soon after, in a large barn-like structure, with the stack or furnace in the center. His pots and molds were brought from Zanesville, Ohio. Sand was procured by pounding sandstone in a huge trough, the pounding or crushing being done by means of a spring pole and pestle. Black salt was used as a flux. This was abundant, as black salt was made at many places through this new country where ashes were plenty from the log heaps that were burned by thousands in all directions. Wood was used for fuel for smelting the sand, and the consequence was that much of the glass was smoky and could not be used for window glass, when it was made into hollow ware, such as tumblers, goblets, drinking glasses, bottles, and many other articles useful and ornamental. At first six blowers were employed, but, afterward, the shop was enlarged and eight blowers were employed. Sand of good quality was found in the marshes of Coventry about the time of the enlargement, and it was used from this time on. But the business proved a failure, and Palmer joined the Mormons and "went West." The glass factory was situated on the hill north of where the church and burying-ground are at present located. The glass business failed in 1823, and soon after New Portage fell a prey to typhus fever, as already noted, which nearly annihilated the settlement. Thomas Johnson kept a tavern at New Portage in 1817 for some time, when he moved on to a farm just across the south line of Norton Township. A family named Nesmith came in 1821. One of the descendants of this family, Thomas Nesmith, is still living in Norton. A great part of the business of New Portage, for the period of perhaps twenty-five years, was carried on in Coventry Township. About 1850, however, the Norton part of the town again began to revive, but this time farther down the canal, as at present. During the decade following 1850, a pottery was built by Jacob Welsh just west of the present store. This was operated for about twelve years, at first with one kiln, afterward with two. This pottery was twice burned to the ground—rebuilt the first time and enlarged. Welsh also had a store and did a large business. Thirteen wheels were in use in the pottery. One kiln of ware was burned each week, turning out six to eight thousand gallons of ware per week, which at first was shipped by canal, but soon after the railroad was finished it was shipped by rail. Welsh had the post office in his store during the time that he was in business, and the mail, it was thought, was robbed several times while he kept the office. He, it seems, suspected that some one was in the habit of breaking open the store during the night, robbing the mail of valuable letters. Upon a certain occasion in November, 1869, his son Corwin and himself concluded to watch the office awhile to see if any one should make an attempt upon it. The first night they watched, both Corwin and his father stayed in the store until midnight, when Corwin went home, leaving the father alone on watch. Soon after the son left, Welsh heard a noise at the basement window, next to the canal; the window shutter was pried open, the window raised, and some one was heard coming up the steps from the basement, who entered the storeroom just before the west end of the counter. Welsh was standing back of this counter with a loaded shot-gun in his hand, and as the burglar arrived at the head of the stairs and stooped to strike a match on the floor, Welsh fired. The man was not over six feet from the muzzle of the gun. As the man fell he exclaimed, "My God, Welsh, you've killed me," and expired. The neighbors were aroused by the noise of the gun, and soon came to see what was the matter. The supposed burglar was found to be a citizen of the place. These are the facts as nearly as can be obtained from those present at the inquest. A chip was found broken out of the wall outside of the window where the bar had been rested while prying open the window. Welsh was acquitted from all blame by the inquest held over the body.

L. B. Schneider, now of Akron, had a store at New Portage in 1863, and was in business several years. After him came first Weary & Bro., then Weary & Witner, and still later Weary & Downer, each continuing about a year. Next, Joe Ellis & Co., then Corwin Welsh, during whose stay the shooting above related took place. Next, Harry Diesern took the store, and, last, Mr. John McNamara, who is still doing business in the old original room. His stock in trade is probably worth $1,200. New Portage is a station on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. The former road does a cash business of about $100 per month at this office in freight and passenger traffic—the latter about $75 or $80. Mr. David L. Cartmill has had charge of the office of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad for fifteen years or more. The coal shipped from Norton Township over this road is all billed from New Portage. This road has a frame depot building, pumping-house of brick and a water tank, and a side track for trains to pass, of nearly a mile in length.

New Portage has one of the finest springs of fresh water that can be found in the county. It runs a stream just so strong, and is never more or less so, whether in wet or dry weather. The post office at this place was established at an early day, but the exact date is not known, but is probably the earliest in the township. At present, Mr. W. C. Jaquith is the Postmaster. The office pays a salary of about $140 per year. Two canal boats are owned at this place—"Lily," Wellman Witner, Captain, owned by Witner Brothers, and "Wheeling," Willson Witner, Captain and owner.

Next in the order of villages, we find Bates' Corners (Loyal Oak P. O.) This place was settled by and named after two brothers—Nathan and Lyman Bates—who settled here about 1817 or 1818, one building on the northeast corner, the other on the southwest corner, as it now stands. The first tavern was kept by James Moore, but it could hardly be called a public house. Moore was also the first blacksmith in the place. Thomas Brown was the first merchant of the place, and had a small store on the southeast corner, as it now stands, but did not remain long, others taking his place in the same business. Bates' Corners has seen so many changes in its early days, that the half of them cannot be noticed here. A tannery was started in 1835, and is still in operation, although it has been rebuilt since that time. Mr. John J. Bauer is the present owner, having bought it in 1864, remodeled it, and introduced steam power. His son, Byron B. Bauer, is at present connected with him in the business. Bates' Corners owes a great deal of its prosperity to Mr. Peter Lerch, who alone has had nearly as many buildings erected as all the rest of its inhabitants together. He at present occupies the new hotel at that place. Mr. Edward Laubach built a steam saw-mill in 1867, at a cost of $3,200. Business was good, and he introduced a pair of chopping buhrs for grinding feed, with which he did a large amount of work. In 1874, the mill burned to the ground, but he immediately rebuilt it, at a cost of about $1,000. It is at present owned by J. J. Knecht & Brother, who are doing considerable work. Mr. Jacob Flickinger is the blacksmith at present. He builds some wagons, and occupies a substantial frame building just east of the Loyal Oaks House. Bates' Corners has one church edifice. It is built of stone, as a union church, by the Lutheran and German Reformed societies, in 1851. Mr. A. Schneider is the present merchant and Postmaster. The post office at this place was not established until recently. Western Star, or, as it was originally called, Griswold's Corners, was first settled by a family named Richards, consisting of the father and five or more sons, of whom the father and three sons, named Mills, Cullen and Ezekiel, lived in Norton, the others in Wadsworth. They came here as early as 1819, perhaps earlier; the father lived where the old Himmelwright homestead now is. Nathan Starr, of Connecticut, was the original owner of a large tract of land lying adjacent to and east of Western Star. About 1825, Hezekiah Ward built a saw-mill about a mile north of this place, and, four years later, in 1829, the Griswold brothers came and settled here. Prior to this, however, several other families had settled in and around the place, so that quite a settlement was formed. Dr. Austin, the first physician of the place, lived in a house on what is now known as the Reimer lot. The place was named Griswold's Corners from the brothers of that name, just mentioned, who came here in 1829. William Heustis came the same year, and worked for the Griswolds, who had a store

and two asheries, or black salt factories, in operation soon after their advent in the town—one at this place and one near where Dennison now is, on the farm lately owned by Alpheus Myers. The second year the Griswolds were here, they cleared up 300 acres of land and sowed it in wheat. A post office was established about this time, but who the first Postmaster was we were unable to ascertain. The Sutton House is the first tavern of which we have any trace, although there probably was one earlier. Julius Richards had a wagon-shop in operation at a very early day. In 1831, Nathan Seiberling bought out one of the Richards brothers and settled where he still lives. The first store building was erected on the northeast corner. The first schoolhouse was a little farther north, opposite Shaffer's harness-shop. The first church was organized about 1835–36. The present school building was erected as a seminary in 1844. The site, containing one acre of land, was deeded by Nathan and Grace T. Starr, of Middletown, Conn., to certain persons named therein as trustees, with the proviso that "they shall erect a suitable building for a seminary building, and shall keep in good repair at all times, otherwise the land to revert to the original owners." This deed is dated November 7, 1844. The seminary was started the following spring, with Revs. Lorenzo D. Williams and Merritt Matteson as teachers. At present, Western Star contains two school buildings, one church (United Brethren), two stores (Dague Brothers & Co. and Levi Shaffer), a carriage shop, by Warren Hanshue, who is at present refitting an old building as a repository and varnish room, one tannery, and, on the Wadsworth side, a hotel, by William Stevens, shoe-shop and harness-shop. It was incorporated in 1842, with Mayor, Marshal and Council. Has a graded school, and is generally prosperous. G. C. Dague is present Postmaster, Aaron Eicheberger Mayor, and Warren Hanshue, Marshal.

Dennison (Sherman Post Office), on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, has sprung into existence since the railroad was built. At one time, it contained a store, kept by the Koplin Brothers; but at present is without a merchant. The post office was established about 1864, with Joel C. Koplin as Postmaster, who has held the office ever since, with the exception of a few months. The principal business of the place is that caused by the Norton Coal Company's mines, which are located here, with coal chutes and a telegraph office. Hametown, one and a half miles south of Dennison, has also been brought into existence by the coal business. It contains a store, kept by J. W. James, and two saloons and a shoemaker's shop—F. Schneider, proprietor.

Johnson's Corners was the second settlement in the township. The first person to settle here was Abraham Van Hyning, in 1814. John O'Brien came soon after, Jacob Miller and others followed soon. Charles Miller came in 1816, with others; but all settled around where Johnson's Corners now stands. About 1822–23, Thomas Johnson moved from his place just across the line, south of Norton, to this place, and began to build up the town. His saw-mill was built soon after he came, and, about 1826–27, he erected the hotel which is still occupied as such. This was, however, not finished for several years. In 1830, Johnson commenced the first grist-mill ever erected in Norton Township, which is still in use for the same purpose. The saw-mill that he had built stood a few rods farther south. Two or three years after, Johnson erected another mill, nearly a mile farther down the stream, and nearly opposite where Jacob Hoch now lives. At the raising of this mill, Dennis Bates, who had volunteered to help to put on the rafters, fell from the plate, struck on a rock, and shattered his skull, causing almost instant death. Johnson had, in the meantime, started a store, and held the office of Postmaster. He was probably the first Postmaster in the place. In the year 1835–36, a Methodist Church society was organized, with Johnson as the first class leader. Rev. Mr. Bigelow was probably the first minister. He was soon afterward ordained as Presiding Elder, and Rev. Messrs. Jaynes and Hazzard took the circuit. A church building was erected about 1841, which served as a place of worship thirty years, when a new and imposing building was erected by the Methodist society. It is one of the best church buildings in the county, outside of the incorporated towns, surmounted by a tower and belfry, and is lighted by elegant stained glass windows. The walls and ceiling are frescoed in fine style.

The first school taught in the township was kept at Johnson's Corners, in a log schoolhouse, about 1818–19. It was taught by Sarah Wyatt.

This village has been blessed with perhaps more different schoolhouses than any other in the township. At present, it has a commodious school building, well filled with scholars when school is in session. One or more stores have been in existence ever since Johnson's time, Mr. Amos Miller being present merchant and Postmaster. Besides this, the village contains a hotel, by John T. Price; two blacksmiths, one wheelwright, one harness-shop, two shoe-shops and a steam saw-mill, built in 1867, by Peter Hunsicker, at a cost of $3,600. It was burned to the ground in 1875; but was again rebuilt, and is doing considerable business. The cost of rebuilding was about $800.

Wolf Creek Lock, a small hamlet on the Ohio Canal, near the mouth of Wolf Creek, contains a small grocery, kept many years ago by William Pierce, and, in later times, by James Owry, who has lately sold to William Hublinger; one boat is owned at this place, the "Fisher;" John Reichard, Captain. Norton claims another boat, the "Crawford;" Henry Manderbach, Captain and owner.

The first settlement made at Norton Center was by Joseph D. Humphrey. He was a graduate of Yale College, and had studied law. He settled at Norton Center about 1816–17, and began clearing up Lot 66. He was afterward elected as first Township Clerk of Norton Township, in the spring of 1818. In 1823–24, Mr. Thomas Brown came from Bates' Corners and built, or started to build, the house still standing on the southwest corner of the public square. It was intended for a store and dwelling. Brown, however, died before it was completed, when Henry Van Hyning, Jr., bought it and finished it up. Soon afterward, he rented it to a man named Gillet, who occupied it as a store and dwelling-house for many years. A log-house was built soon after the above on the northwest corner, and, after a number of years, one on the northeast corner. Three acres of land were deeded to the township by Birdsey Norton's heirs and Deacon David Hudson for a public square, as early as 1818. A schoolhouse was also an early acquisition. The first was a log structure, which was superseded by a frame building, this again by brick, and last a substantial frame schoolhouse, the largest and best in the township, with a belfry and spire. During the last twenty years of its history, Norton Center has been a dull place. In 1869, Mr. Lewis Seigfried built a hotel on the northeast corner of the square, into which he moved on the last day of March, 1870. For years previous to this, he had kept a hotel about a mile east of the Center. In 1871, Mr. Aaron Hartzell and M. M. Dickson opened a store in partnership. A storehouse was built, a stock of goods bought and placed in it, and on May 1, 1871, the store was opened to the public for business. In the fall of 1872, the stock was moved to Johnson's Corners, as the room had grown too small for the business carried on. In the spring of 1877, Mr. A. G. Seas moved his stock of goods from Johnson's Corners to Norton Center, into this same building. M. L. Shook was taken in as a partner, and together they did a small business until the spring of 1879, when the stock was closed out and the partnership dissolved. The post office was established at a very early day, but the date and the first Postmaster's name have not been ascertained. Thomas Young was Postmaster for many years, until the year 1872—probably the winter of 1872–73—when it was transferred to George Lahr, who had it until the fall of 1873, when J. J. Stauffer was appointed Postmaster. He moved away from the Center the following spring, and the post office was discontinued. During the fall of 1877, an effort was made by the citizens of the Center and vicinity to have the office again established, which was finally successful, and, in the spring of 1878, Mr. A. G. Seas received his appointment as Postmaster. He retained the office until the 1st day of October, 1880, when M. L. Shook was appointed in his place, who still retains the office.

During the spring of 1876, an effort was made by several prominent farmers of Norton Township to organize a grange. Their efforts were finally successful, and, on the 1st of June, 1876, a grange was organized at Norton Center, with E. H. Viers, Master; A. D. Betz, Overseer, and Reuben Stauffer, Secretary. It was called Summit Grange, P. of H., and numbered 1,283. Meetings were first held in the store building owned by A. Hartzell. The organization, strong in numbers from the start, slowly increased, and, the following year, a large hall was built on the southeast corner of the square. The hall is 28x50 feet, and two stories high, with a cellar under the south half

of the building. The lower story is finished for a kitchen and dining-room. The upper floor has two comfortable ante-rooms and lodge-room proper, with arched ceiling and rostrum. The acoustic qualities are exceptionally fine, and, all in all, it is one of the best halls for the purpose outside of the cities. The grange is still in a flourishing condition, with about sixty members square on the books. Present Master, Henry Tippery; Overseer, A. D. Betz; Secretary, Wellington Miller; Treasurer, Joseph Burgess.

Prior to the year 1830, the population of Norton Township consisted principally of New England people or their descendants, with a few Irish and a few English interspersed. But about that time a thrifty, industrious class of Pennsylvania farmers began to show themselves, and, attracted by the fertility of the soil, soon we find them buying out the Yankees and superseding them in all manner of business. Among the first Pennsylvania Dutch families we find Nathan Seiberling, 1831; Abraham Koplin, 1831; Lautzenhiser, 1831; the next year brought still others, until among the farming community we find at present more than 75 per cent of Pennsylvania people and their descendants. According to the census of 1880, the population of Norton is 2,067. Among them we find 81 persons over sixty-five years of age; 54 over seventy years of age, and 9 over eighty years of age. Twelve pairs of twins were enumerated, of whom two pairs were both females, seven pairs both males and three pairs of one male and one female. Two hundred and eight farms were enumerated, averaging seventy-two acres per farm, and in the crop report for 1880, we find seventy-two farmers reporting 57,276 bushels of corn in the ear, averaging ninety bushels per acre. Seventy farmers reported 23,126 bushels of oats, or thirty-eight bushels per acre. Seventy-eight farmers report 28,551 bushels of wheat on 1,035 acres, or 27.5 bushels per acre. Sixty-nine farmers reported 18,285 bushels of apples (estimated).

The first organized church in Norton was a Methodist society formed as early as 1816, in the northeast part of the township. The earlier Class-leaders were natives of Coventry Township. They held their meetings in private houses for a number of years. James McMahan and John P. Kent were the circuit preachers at that time. John C. Brooks came on in 1817, and was instrumental in bringing about a great revival of religion in that year. We next find Dennis Goddard and a Mr. Booth on the circuit, with James B. Findlay as Presiding Elder. About this time the log-church building in the woods north of New Portage was erected, where powerful work was done for the cause of religion. Under the direction of Brooks, a Methodist society was formed at Bates' Corners, soon after the great revival of 1817. This was at one time a very strong society. A church was built and the society was prosperous for a considerable number of years. Next after the Methodists, the Baptists got a footing at Bates' Corners, and organized a society, but by whom is not known. They, in their turn, were succeeded by the Disciples and Congregationalists, and in 1847 a Union, or more strictly speaking, a Lutheran society was formed with about forty members. Daniel Bauer and David Moser were the first Elders, with Charles Miller and William Sweitzer, Deacons. John Ruhl, a Reformed minister, was the first one employed regularly. Meetings were held in the Disciples' Church until 1851, when the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed united and together erected the church building now in use. The corner-stone was laid about the 10th day of May, by Revs. D. Rothacker and J. W. Hamm; the latter had been serving the society some time before. The church is built of stone and finished with a gallery on three sides, at an expense of about $2,300; was dedicated in November, some time toward the close of the month. Rev. Rothacker was employed by the Evangelical Lutheran society at that time, and continued to serve them until October 1, 1875, when the Rev. J. H. Smith was called to the pulpit, and has served them since. Father Hamm served the German Reformed society from 1849 till 1862. Rev. C. H. Reiter, 1862 till 1868, since which Rev. S. C. Leiter has had charge of the flock. Present number of communicants: Lutheran, 190; Reformed, 140.

At Western Star, a Methodist Church was organized about 1835, or perhaps later. Among the early circuit preachers were Rev. Lorenzo Bevin, in charge of the society at this place. No regular church building was erected, although a lot was deeded to a religious association by Nathan Starr and wife, of Middletown,

Conn., which was to revert back to the grantors if not used for the purposes and in the manner specified. In 1878, the United Brethren formed a society at this place, with a membership of fifty-two, and, the following year, a church building was erected, at a cost of $2,200. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. Revs. Sprang and Whitney served the congregation the first year, and at present Revs. Sprang and Moody have the charge. Present membership, about fifty. In 1838, a union society of German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran communicants was formed in the southwest part of Norton Township, with some members in Chippewa Township. A site was secured, and a building erected by Peter Burkert (now living in Akron). The building was quite large, with gallery on three sides. It was used as a church for thirty-five years, and originally cost about $1,700. In 1873, a new church was built on the opposite side of the road in Wayne County, at a cost of $3,200. Father J. W. Hamm served this charge for thirty-three years in succession, having been the first Reformed minister installed as Pastor of this church. The present Pastors are Rev. S. C. Leiter and Rev. Mr. Sponseller. At Johnson's Corners a Methodist society was organized, as already mentioned, in 1835–36. A church building was erected in or about 1841, and used as such until 1871, when a new church was built for the same society at a cost of $5,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Osborn, of Akron. Present Pastor, William S. Fitch; number of communicants, forty. The old church was at first seated with rough boards laid across poles, with legs put in by boring holes in the poles and inserting a short stick. These served as seats for some time, when Thomas Reese finally put in better seats.

The Reformed Church at Johnson's Corners was organized in 1852 by Rev. P. J. Spangler, with David Waltz and Henry Yaukey, Elders, and John Hoffman and Michael Wise, Esq., as Deacons, and about twenty-five lay members. Their meetings were held in the old Methodist Church until 1868. Prior to the organization of this society, Rev. George Schlosser, a German Reformed minister, had preached at and around this place in schoolhouses. He was a powerful speaker, talented and able in debate. Spangler was also a good speaker and served the society seven or eight years; he was followed by Rev. Jesse Schlosser, who remained about two years; next came Rev. David H. Reiter, who also served the charge about two years, then Rev. Jesse Hines about four years, Rev. J. J. Excell not quite two years, when S. C. Goss took the charge, and has retained it ever since. He was educated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In 1868, the society erected a house of worship of their own, which was dedicated about the 1st of November. The church cost about $2,200, is a medium-sized, comfortable building; present membership about seventy-five. In 1868, a church was built at New Portage for the Methodist society of that place, which cost $2,500. It is well finished throughout, and stands on a hill overlooking the surrounding country. The present number of members is about seventy-five, under the charge of William S. Fitch. The history of the churches of Norton would be incomplete without the mention of the great Mormon excitement between 1832 and 1838, and even considerably later than that. When Joseph Smith settled at Kirtland, Ohio, to establish his earthly Zion, one of his followers (who afterward became an Elder), Sidney Rigdon, began to work as a missionary. Around New Portage meetings were held, frequently at private houses, and people joined the Mormons by the score. A great *love feast* was held by them at one time, at which Joseph Smith himself was present. Rigdon suffered considerable persecution for his faith, having at one time been treated to a coat of tar and feathers at Kirtland, along with Smith. Rigdon was the originator of the "spiritual wife" theory, which afterward led to polygamy. Upward of twenty-five souls left Norton and followed the Mormons on their Westward journey in search of Zion, and many more remained behind whose faith in Mormonism remained apparently unshaken.

Norton Township supports eleven schools, most of which are in session nine months in the year. During the year 1880, $2,707.60 was expended as tuition for an average daily attendance of 400 scholars. Average price per month paid to teachers was to males, $28; females, $20. Total enumeration between the ages of six and twenty-one, 664; total value of schoolhouses and grounds, $8,350.

CHAPTER XXVI.*

GREEN TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—SQUATTER-HUNTERS—AN INCIDENT—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER HARDSHIPS—MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—GRAVEYARDS—VILLAGES, ETC.

GREEN TOWNSHIP is situated in the southern part of Summit County, below the forty-first parallel of latitude, which is the southern limit of the Western Reserve. This township is bounded on the north by Coventry and Springfield; on the east by Lake Township, of Stark County; on the south by Jackson Township, of Stark County, and on the west by Franklin Township. Green is Township 12 of Range 9, in what is known as "Congress land." It is six miles in extent from east to west, and about five and one-half miles from north to south, containing nearly if not quite thirty-three square miles of land. The general character of the land might be considered rolling, but toward the southwestern portion the undulations are much higher and these elevations are called "hills" by the inhabitants. The township is naturally well drained by several small streams and creeks, which wind around the hills and through the vales, but this natural drainage has been improved by numerous ditches. The water-shed between the Mississippi Valley and the St. Lawrence basin extends into this township and divides the waters which descend from the heavens. This can plainly be seen on several different farms. A short distance west of the Gongwer Schoolhouse, near the center of the township, are two small swamps; the overflow from one finds its way to the Gulf of Mexico, while the waters of the other reach Lake Erie, on their route to the sea. The soil of the township is very fertile and well adapted to farming, and Green ranks with Springfield and Franklin Townships among the richest agricultural townships in Ohio. Several of the farms are underlaid with beds of rich coal, and the owners of other tracts suspect that the vein is also hidden beneath their lanp, but their fears of disappointment prevent them from prospecting for the desired treasure. A mine has been worked on Wise's farm, in Section 24, for some twelve years, and another on Whitacre's land, about one half-mile south of Greentown Station, for nearly, if not quite, three decades. Some thirty rods east of the township line they discovered a vein of iron ore, many years ago, which they mined for a short time, but failed to find a sufficient amount to make the mine a profitable investment. Several veins of coal have been struck while miners were prospecting on various farms in Green Township, but the results obtained did not please the operators, and the mining was discontinued. Among these abandoned shafts is one on John Kepler's farm, southeast of the village of East Liberty.

On Sections 7 and 18 of this township, is a portion of Turkey Foot Lake, the greater part being situated in Franklin Township, on Sections 12 and 13. This body of water is about one mile in length from east to west, and varying in its width. At the narrowest point, directly on the township line, it is but little over a quarter of a mile in width, but, at both ends, it is from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width. It is called Turkey Foot Lake because the shape of the sheet of water resembles the foot of a turkey. Just north of this lake is the "Reservoir," a portion of which extends into Green Township, on Section 6. Another small lake or pond is situated in this township, upon Section 33. This sheet of water, which would possibly be more correctly termed a marsh, lies between the hills, and is about one mile in extent from north to south and very irregular in width. The southern portion seems to terminate in a sink-hole, which is said by some to be bottomless, but, by more reliable authority, from sixty to eighty feet in depth; the sink-hole covers an area of about three acres. There are also three very deep little lakes or sink-holes on and near the southwest corner of Section 20, which have destroyed many head of cattle in times past that approached too near them and

*Contributed by Thomas P. Hopley.

were swallowed in the miry muck which surrounds the ponds. Tritt's pond, on Section 31, and Heckman's mill-race on Section 13, are artificial reservoirs, which serve as water-power for mills. Gen. Bierce says: "One of the greatest curiosities of the township in the early settlement was 'Rattlesnake' Spring, on Section 25, first owned by John Yarrick. It is on the road from Greentown to Greensburg. When Yarrick first purchased this land, the spring was a great resort for rattlesnakes. The water issues from a crevice in a limestone rock, overlaid with a bold bank of about twenty feet high. In the fall of the year, the snakes would resort to this spring and enter the crevice of the rock, where they remained through the winter. When the warmth of spring revived them from their torpor, they would emerge from their winter quarters to bask in the sun. At this season they fell an easy prey to the destroyer. Yarrick and his family would kill hundreds of them, then pile the snakes on a log-heap and burn them. By this wholesale butchery the spring was soon rid of rattlesnakes, but it ever afterward bore the name of its first venomous inhabitants."

For many years previous to the settlement of Ohio by the whites, Green Township must have been a favorite resort of the aboriginal race which then inhabited the State, for in the early day, many remains of their handiwork were found. Gen. Bierce says: "The northwest quarter of Section 25, on land purchased by Cornelius Johnston of the United States in 1813, appears to have been a favorite hunting-ground of the Indians, as arrow-heads, hatchets, skinning knives and other implements have been found there in great abundance. From the numerous flint chips found on that quarter of the section, it would seem to have been a place for manufacturing their stone hatchets and arrow-heads. Where they found the stone is unknown. This spot seems to have been selected on account of its being light-timbered, clear from underbrush, and elevated a little above the surrounding lands. Scattered over this elevated plateau were found piles of stones, varying in size from a man's fist to his head, and arranged in heaps of from four to six feet to a little larger or smaller. Tradition assigns to them the honor of holding the ashes of some warrior or chief, but as no bones or human remains have ever been found in them, I am inclined to think them altars, on which they sacrificed to their gods, and the spirits of their departed braves. Among all the tribes sacrifices were common. Tradition says that one of the early settlers in Green attempted to desecrate one of the altars, but after throwing down three or four feet of it, and when he was, as he supposed, about to accomplish his object, he was seized with a supernatural fear, and abandoned the enterprise." Previous to the war of 1812, Indians were quite plenty in the township, but as they sided with the British they were compelled by the white settlers to leave, and since then an Indian has rarely been seen within the limits of Green. Many families who located after the war declare the red men had all left when they came from Pennsylvania. The remains of their old forts and wigwams were seen as late as 1855, according to Gen. Bierce, at the head-waters of the Nimishilla, on Sections 36 and 25. They also occupied several camps near Turkey Foot Lake, and what is now the reservoir, in 1809, when the Kepler family first located in the township. "Among the celebrated Indians who used this township for a hunting-ground was a chief called by the whites 'Beaver Hat.' He had a settlement at what is how the south part of the village of Wooster, where the Baptist burying-ground now is. His Indian name was Paupellnan, and his settlement he called 'Apple Chanquecake,' or apple orchard. He was a bitter enemy of the whites, and, when drunk, he would take out a string with thirteen white men's tongues on it, dried, and exhibit them with much pride. One day he got out his string of tongues, and began to shake them, when George Harter took his rifle and started after him, saying he would go and kill a buck. The report of a rifle was soon after heard, but he brought back no game, nor was Beaver Hat ever heard of more."—*Bierce.* Harter lived immediately south of Section 16 land for a few years at an early day. Most of the original permanent white settlers of Green Township were Pennsylvania Dutch and their descendants, and the cast and tone of morals and society still retain a decidedly German character. The citizens are honest, frugal, industrious and wealthy. Although the dialect of the Pennsylvania Dutch is to a great extent the medium of communication between the residents of the township, it is seldom an inhabitant is found who cannot understand when asked a question in English, and these excep-

tional cases are generally the aged and infirm. Many of the early settlers and their children refused to adopt the advanced ideas and new improvements advocated by the genius of the most progressive nation known to history, and many of these old fellows died still clinging to their old notions of the past, but occasionally one still living and blessed with wealth will declare how little he cares for those glories of the nation as shown by mighty works of architectural grandeur ; and this poor mortal will expect you to accord to him a meed of praise and make a virtue of his ignorance. But the descendants of these men have, by mingling with a different race, caught the spirit of progress which will in future years bring forth a rich harvest, for by uniting to the bone and muscle the industry and frugality of the German, the refinement and progressive spirit of the Yankee, a generation will be born in Green that will rank with the best bone, muscle and mind of the country.

Green Township was for many years the hunting ground of several families, mere "squatters" on the land, who were as nomadic in habit as they were transient in location. They lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, and many of them paid very little attention to farming. Among these were Johnny Holmes, an old fellow who was raised with the Indians and was possibly a half-breed. He married an Indian squaw, and they lived with Williams, an Indian, who camped on Williams Run. When the war of 1812 broke out, Williams was anxious to leave for Upper Sandusky, but Holmes did not wish to go, and this created bad feeling between the two. Williams left with his wife and after two days sent back for Holmes, reporting that he had reached a place where much game abounded ; this had the desired effect upon Holmes, and he left with his wife for the favored locality, but upon reaching the place found that Williams was still feeling savage toward him, for at supper time he refused to let Holmes have anything to eat, but supplied Mrs. Holmes and his own wife. This to Holmes was a very bad sign, and he left that night for his old home by a different route from the one he had previously traveled. By special agreement his wife returned another way ; they met at a secret place in the vast wilderness which was known to both ; they were then tired and hungry, so famished that they were willing to feast on a hedge-hog which Holmes shot. This old fellow afterward settled near New Portage, and after living there some years moved away.

There is considerable ignorance among many old pioneers of Green in regard to the first family that settled in the township. Gen. Bierce in his history stated that "it was John Kepler, who came in the fall of 1809." This is a slight error ; Kepler was the first person to purchase Government land and make a permanent settlement, but when he arrived in 1809, there were several families temporarily located on Section 16 land. These were John Cruzen, David Hartman, Bazil Viers, the Dixons, the Triplets, and their families. This statement is made on the authority of Jacob Kepler, son of John, Mrs. Mary Paulner and Mrs. Sarah Warner, daughters of Andrew Kepler, and John Buchtel. The former three are over seventy-five years of age, and came with their parents in 1809 and 1810. Mr. Buchtel was twelve years old when he settled in Green, shortly after the Keplers did. Both John and Andrew, sons of Andrew, deny this statement and declare that no other families were living in Green Township when the Keplers came, but Andrew was not born till 1815, and consequently obtains his knowledge through other parties, and John says he was only three years old when his father moved to Ohio. Very little is known of some who located temporarily on these school lands at an early day. They were generally very poor, and the Trustees of the township permitted them to live on Section 16 lands if they would each year put a certain amount of improvements upon the farms they occupied. There is some doubt in regard to which family first located on these lands. Mrs. John Hunsberger, of Greensburg, a daughter of William Triplet, relates that her father always claimed that either he or John Cruzen was the first settler of the township. The wives of these two men were cousins. Cruzen had a large family of children. He once killed an elk near a small stream which was afterward named Elk Run. This spot was one mile and a half southwest of Greensburg Village on the farm now owned by Widow Beltz. It is claimed that this was the only elk ever killed in this section of the State, but a pair of elk-horns were afterward found on old Philip Hartong's farm. Cruzen remained in Green Township

but a few years, and then removed to near Sandusky City.

William Triplet, who was the second settler of the township if Cruzen was the first, appeared about 1807. By the statements of John Buchtel and Mrs. Sarah Warner, he came several years previous to 1809 (the year John Kepler located in the township). William was the son of Joseph Triplet, who also settled in Green with his family a short time after his son did. Joseph was born in England, and for many years followed the sea as a captain's cook. By his first wife he had three children—Hetty, John and Charles; they did not remove to Green with the father. The two sons left for the West before their father did, and were never heard of afterward. Joseph's second wife was a Miss Drake, of Maryland. He followed butchering in Baltimore, then moved to South Branch, Va., where his daughter Hetty married a man named Wolf. Joseph removed to Pennsylvania, then located for a short time in Ohio, near Steubenville, and afterward in Green Township. This old gentleman must have spent much of his time moving; he finally died about the year 1825, aged seventy-one, at the residence of his son William, in Coventry Township. He dressed in buckskin, with coat, pantaloons and vest of that material; wore moccasins on his feet and a fur cap, made from wild-cat, otter or raccoon skin, on his head. By his second wife, Joseph had eight children, all of these were early settlers of Green Township. They were William, the first or second settler of Green; James died in Coventry; Polly, married Simeon Payne and removed to Licking County; Abraham, settled in De Kalb County, Ind.; Betsy, married Jonathan Potts, and they moved West; Sallie, married Samuel Hanes, they settled in Brimfield Township; Solomon, who traveled with a circus at an early day, and afterward located in Licking County; Jacob moved to Indiana. These eight children of Joseph Triplet are all dead. Many incidents are related in regard to this family. When they first located in Green Township, they had to secure all supplies at Steubenville, and secured their grist at a mill on the Sandy River, until the old "tub-mill" was built at Middlebury. It is said that William Triplet would plow all day with his horse, and turn it out to pasture at night, but the wolves being very troublesome, it was necessary to guard the animal, and Triplet would lay down near the animal with his rifle, remaining all night near the faithful beast, in order to protect it. One day the Triplets heard their pigs squealing, and when William visited the pen to investigate matters, he discovered a bear walking off with a fine article of bacon; Bruin always relished pork meat, and never failed to make the settlers uneasy in regard to the safety of their winter supply. An Indian squaw paid a visit to the Triplet family on one occasion, and greatly admired the dress worn by little John Triplet; the effect of her covetousness was that she stripped the white child, and adorned her own papoose with the stolen clothing. William once shot at a deer and missed it; he followed the animal for a short distance, and was suddenly confronted by an Indian, who exclaimed, "Whoa! see me buck?" This unexpected appearance of the native who desired information in regard to "his buck" cooled the ardor of the white deer-hunter, and he relinquished all claim to the animal he desired to capture. The Indians claimed all the game in the forests, and when the whites commenced to settle the county, the red men appeared more frequently on this portion of their hunting-ground, in order to secure as much of their "own property" as they could. William Triplet was drafted during the war of 1812; that is, every able-bodied man was expected to turn out and protect the settlement from the British and Indians. Triplet visited Canton, but was so sick that the doctor exclaimed, "We don't want any such looking men as you are!" and William was sent home. The Triplets lived on Section 16 land for six or seven years, then moved to Coventry Township, where Joseph and his son William died. The latter married Mary Dixon, daughter of Thomas Dixon, an early settler of Green Township. William Triplet was the father of nine children—John, Hetty, Cynthia, Joshua, Eliza, William, Amanda, Marian and Sophia. The eldest, John, is now a resident of Coventry Township; Cynthia is now living in Greensburg, the wife of John Hunsberger. These are the only two of Triplet's children now living in Summit County.

Another early settler on Section 16 land was Thomas Dixon. John Buchtel thinks that the Dixons were the first settlers of Green Township. They appeared about the same time the Triplets did, and the two families were connected by marriage. Thomas was a weaver by

trade, and his daughter Ann assisted him at this occupation. The Dixons had previously lived near Steubenville, Ohio. Thomas had five daughters and four sons—Mary Dixon married William Triplet; Ann married Bazil Viers; Betsy married Jacob Smith; Margaret married David Hartman; the fifth daughter, Jane, died, being unmarried. Triplet, Viers, Hartman and Smith were early settlers in Green; the first three lived on Section 16 land, near their father-in-law. Very little is known in regard to Hartman and Viers, but it is related of old "Granny" Viers, possibly the mother of Bazil, that she was a good hand to call on in case of sickness, and once, when a cow in the neighborhood was bitten by a snake, old granny collected some herbs and cured the valuable beast. It is to be hoped that many other good deeds were recorded for this old lady in the "good book above," for she passed over the river fifty years ago. Thomas Dixon afterward removed to Coventry Township, with his two sons-in-law, Triplet and Viers, and died about the year 1822. Dixon's four sons were Liberton, Michael, James and John; the latter died at New Portage; James and Michael removed to Richland County.

About the name of Liberton Dixon is clustered much that is romantic, for he of all the early settlers of Green Township has been handed down to posterity as the daring adventurer of the early day. There is considerable added to the credit of this mighty hunter of the past which would not bear the closest scrutiny of an unbiased historian; but, if we should fail to give Green Township due credit for being the home of this illustrious Nimrod, and record on these pages some of the stories told about him, then every true son of Green would brand the Summit County history as a "fraud." It is said that Liberton lived with the Indians for seven years, until one evening an old Indian got mad at Liberton while they were around the camp-fire, and took after him with a huge knife. The famous hunter being convinced that "discretion is the better part of valor," fled from the camp and was followed by the warrior. Liberton accidentally tumbled over a brush heap, and the brave shared the same misfortune. It was a lucky accident for Liberton, but an unlucky one for the Indian, who dropped the knife when he fell; Liberton seized the weapon, killed the savage, and decided to return again unto the haunts of civilization. When on the way to the white settlements he was chased by the Indians who had discovered the body of their comrade. Liberton sought shelter from their bullets behind a tree, but the trunk was so small that it did not satisfactorily answer the desired purpose, and some seven shots were put through his clothing, but nevertheless, he escaped, and afterward settled in Green Township; but, in his after years, he became a bitter enemy of the red man in consequence of their treachery toward him. According to his own accounts many Indians suffered death by his hands. It is said that, in relating his exploits, he would always leave his hearers to infer that the savage antagonists with whom he had frequent encounters had all been sent to the "happy hunting grounds" in consequence of his skill as an "Indian hunter." But the event of his life, which relates more particularly to Green Township, was the tragic death of Wam-pe-tek. This savage was the chief of a band containing about forty, and they had their headquarters near Turkey Foot Lake. These inoffensive red men never harmed the whites, but spent most of their time hunting, fishing and *resting*, at which latter occupation they were very successful. But one day Liberton and the chief quarreled about a bee-tree which both claimed. The result was, shortly afterward, the Indian was missing. Some one hearing the report of a rifle, asked Liberton what he had shot. "I shot at a deer," was the reply. "Where is your prize?" was the next question, and his answer was, "I missed the animal." Dixon was a crack shot with the rifle, and never missed the object he fired at; consequently, his statements on this occasion were not believed, and it has always been said that Wam-pe-tek, and not the deer, was his mark; the chief never appeared to clear the mystery, and the supposition is that, while the savage was standing on a log near Indian Pond the fatal bullet struck him. Dixon then threw the body in the pond, which is situated about one mile west of East Liberty, and just northwest of the schoolhouse at that point. Other persons add other statements in regard to the matter. It is stated that a few days after the chief disappeared the ashes of a fire were discovered in the woods, and in them only half consumed were several articles formerly owned by the savage. Also that the band of

Indians suspected Liberton, and would have killed him, but Dixon's brother John interfered. This brother John was also a hunter of some note; but, fortunately, did not consider it was necessary to slaughter every inoffensive Indian who crossed his path. It is related of John that he killed a very large wild-cat at the swamp which is just west of Greensburg, and this locality was afterward called "Wild-Cat Swamp." He also shot a large bear which was on a chestnut tree, standing upon land now owned by Widow Spitler, of Greensburg. Liberton married Mrs. Hannah Culver, formerly Miss Pelton, and removed to Coventry Township, where he died abont 1830. There are some old settlers who declare that toward the end of his life he was afraid to go out after night through fear that the spirits of some of the savages he had killed would capture him. Liberton was the father of four children; they all moved West. It is related of Liberton and his brothers that they were brought up in the backwoods and were inured to all kinds of hardships; they could sleep on the ground, and were not particular about a shelter to protect them from snow and rain if they desired repose; they could eat anything and live, march, and work without eating for a much longer time than the men who were the permanent settlers of the township. The Dixons were not afraid of danger, and, therefore, more valuable in turbulent times during the war of 1812 than a score of the farmers who inhabited the town at that time.

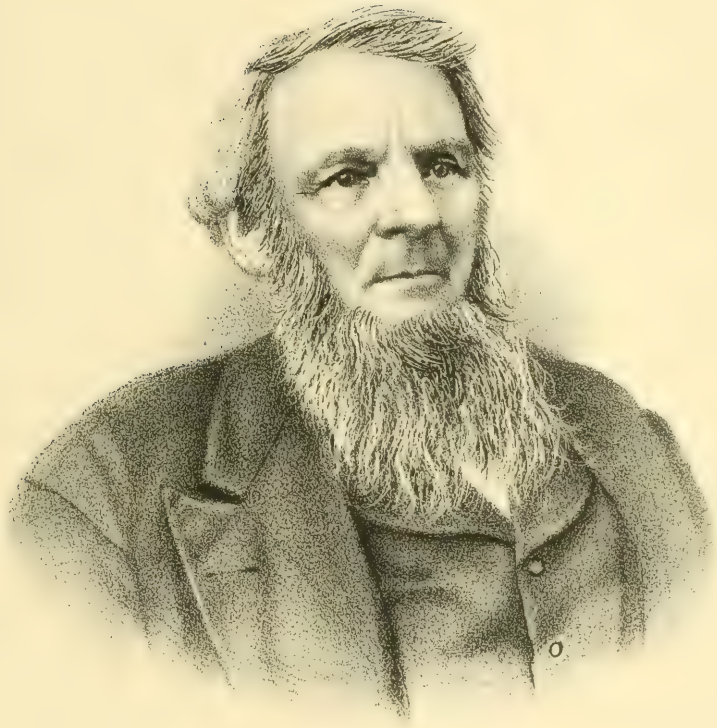
John Kepler, who made the first permanent settlement in Green Township, came out to the new country with his family in the fall of 1809. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at this occupation some in his new home. His brother Andrew brought him out to Ohio with his four-horse team; he then returned to Pennsylvania for his own family, and they reached Green Township in the spring of 1810. The Keplers were born in Bucks County, Penn., and married twin sisters. John's wife was Magdalena Cramer, and Andrew married Mary. The Keplers purchased from the Government 320 acres, comprising the east half of Section 17. John occupied the western part of this tract and Andrew the eastern half. In after years they purchased other extensive tracts, which are now the property of their descendants. When John first arrived with his family, they lived for some time in a hut built beside a log; then erected a more permanent residence on the land afterward occupied by his brother Andrew, which they owned during the first winter, and for a short time after Andrew's family came, in 1810; for a brief period both families occupied the same cabin. John Kepler was not able to go to the war of 1812, and so he assisted in sending young John Dixon as his substitute, furnishing him with blankets and other articles of clothing. John was a resident of Green Township for about twenty-five years and was then killed while working a cider-press. His wife survived him many years. John was buried in the graveyard on his brother Andrew's farm. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Catharine, married Henry Warner, of Coventry; John, formerly of Green; Jacob, now a resident of Coventry; Andrew, shot on August 16, 1871, by his son-in-law; Daniel, moved to De Kalb County, Ind.; George, formerly of Coventry, now deceased; Henry, died at eighteen; Samuel, died in Illinois, and Lena, died after marrying Henry Cook. Daniel was the youngest child when the family removed to Ohio. After Andrew Kepler moved his family to Ohio, he sold two of his horses to his brother John, and, shortly afterward, the other two animals died. He then purchased oxen to aid in farming. The family suffered many hardships for several years. The Indians would frequently appear with their ponies, dogs and papooses; they brought baskets which they desired to trade for flour, meal, potatoes and other articles. When Andrew was with the American army, during the war of 1812, the Indians kept his wife supplied with venison, which they exchanged for meal and potatoes. Mrs. Kepler never feared the savages, for they were always friendly and kept their promises. It was only necessary to supply one with a loaf of bread and tell him that venison was desired at a certain time, and he never failed to respond. But the wolves were very troublesome, and would occasionally approach within five or six rods of the fire where Mrs Kepler was cooking the meals. Mrs. Rebecca Herring, formerly Miss Kepler, says: "We children did not hate the Indians so much as we did the wolves; these animals howled around the house at night until we thought the clap-boards on the roof were shaking." Finally, the State offered a bounty for each

wolf scalp, and the howling tribe of the forests commenced to decrease in numbers, and in a score of years farmers were able to raise sheep with profit. At one time, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Andrew Kepler caught a wild turkey with her hands ; she made a feast, to which she invited her relatives and friends. About the same time, old Joseph Triplet's wife having obtained a rumor, from some source, that the British and Indians were coming, alarmed the neighborhood. The two Kepler families, the Smiths and the Buchtels hastily prepared to leave, and got half-way to Canton before they found the alarm was false. (This was possibly at the time Capt. Drake, in order to try his men, gave a false alarm, and his men became panic-stricken.) Andrew Kepler, after living in the township nearly fifty years, died January 16, 1855, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and eleven months. He was buried in the graveyard at East Liberty. He was the father of eleven children. Nine grew to maturity, were married and raised large familes, and the Kepler descendants are very numerous in Green Township and elsewhere. These nine children are located as follows : Elizabeth married Samuel Stover and removed to Illinois ; Mary married three times, and is now the widow of Jacob Paulner, at Greensburg ; Catharine married Peter Wilhelm, of Green, and died ; Sarah, now Mrs. David Warner, of Green ; John, of Green ; Rebecca, now the widow of Lewis Herring, of Green ; Jacob A. died in Green ; Andrew, of East Liberty, and Samuel, struck by lightning on August 10, 1854.

Gen. Bierce says in 1854 : "Jacob Smith, Jacob Coleman and Col. Dillman next came into the township. They were all from Center County, Penn. Coleman and Smith died about fifteen years ago (1839) and Dillman twenty (1834)." Of these three men, Coleman settled on land now owned by Alex Stine, and was buried at Uniontown ; Jacob Smith was the son of Conrad Smith, who entered the northwest quarter of Section 17 in the spring, and died six months after settling upon it ; previous to his death, he endeavored to make a bedstead to sleep upon but failed. His son Jacob put a large bowlder upon his grave, and in rough letters carved the name of his father on the stone. It is reported that, after the farm was sold to the Baughmans, this rude monument was taken for the corner-stone of a new barn. "Col. Dillman," it should be Conrad Dillman, settled upon 160 acres now owned by John Gougler ; he was a very moral and religious man, and would go from house to house with his Bible teaching the people. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church at an early day, and afterward united with the Evangelical Association. His youngest daughter married Rev. Adam Klinefelter, for many years a prominent citizen of Green Township. Dillman was buried on the southwest corner of his farm. The Buchtel family also settled in Green Township at an early day. Peter Buchtel came in May, 1811, with a large family of children, and entered at the Government office at Steubenville the land now owned by John Kepler. Peter was in the American army during the war of 1812, and died of disease at Sandusky City. John, his oldest son, who resides north of Akron, is the father of Hon. J. R. Buchtel, of that city. John relates the following : "The first house we lived in was built of stakes taken from a large chestnut tree which we cut down, and formed a rude hut by leaning the stakes against the log ; there were eleven children in our family, but we never had a doctor in our house. We lived mostly on deer's meat and wild honey ; father killed twenty-five deer one fall, and found one bee-tree which contained eighteen gallons of honey ; after father died, I had to assist in supporting the family ; I had to work four days for a bushel of wheat, and two days for a bushel of rye." Peter Buchtel's wife was Margaret Cramer ; she was a sister of Mrs. Mary and Magdalena Kepler ; their brother Daniel, Jacob and Abraham Cramer were also early settlers of Green Township, locating upon Government land about 1812. Among those who settled in the township previous to 1820, were John Yarrick, who entered the east side of Section 25 about 1809 ; his daughter was the mother of Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron ; William Ball, southwest quarter of 25, about 1809 ; Thomas Macbee, northwest of 36, about 1809 ; Abraham DeHaven, southwest of 24, about 1810 ; Ludwig Spotts, southeast of 34, in 1812 ; Daniel Raber, southeast of 24, about 1813 ; William Beltz, southwest of 26, about 1813 ; Henry Everhart, northeast of 36, about 1813 ; Jacob Sichley, northeast of 26, in 1813 (this gentleman always claimed he heard

the roar of the cannon during Perry's victory on Lake Erie, from his farm in Green Township); — Swales, southeast of 26, about 1813; Cornelius Johnston, northwest of 25, in May, 1814; Simon Yarrick, father of Adam, in 1814; Daniel Wise, about 1813; John Kreighbaum, in 1814; Michael Myers and sons with their families, in 1814; Philip Hartong, about 1813; Henry Raber, Sr., about 1814; Adam Working, about 1815; Robert Hall, in 1817; Jost Snyder, in 1819; John Hunsberger came with his family in 1822, and purchased 400 acres on Sections 15 and 22; he brought $800 with him from Pennsylvania, and the money was hid in the churn while traveling to Ohio; Hunsberger built upon his land the finest house and barn which, up to that time, had been erected in the township; the children of the family received in Pennsylvania a good common-school education, and have always taken a prominent position in Green Township. Abram, the eldest son, taught school for twenty-one successive winter terms; served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-four years, and was also Township Clerk twenty-one years. Among the prominent families who have settled in the township since 1820, are the following: John Foust, in 1822; Henry Warner, 1823; Jacob Hartong, 1824; Jacob Dickerhoff, 1826; Henry Beard, 1827; Michael Heckman, 1828; Peter Thornton, 1829; George Chisnell, previous to 1830; Jacob Vandersoll, John Mottinger and George Bidleman, in 1830; David Grotz, 1832; Jacob Humbert and Michael Schreiner, about 1833; Joseph Grable and Charles Stroman, Sr., 1834; Peter Wise, 1835; David Smith, 1836; John Gougler, about 1837; Jacob Grable, 1838; Joseph Stauffer, 1840; Isaac Franks, about 1841; George Foster and George Kline, in 1842.

Most of the early settlers of Green Township suffered many hardships. At first, there were no mills nearer than Steubenville, Ohio, and other supplies had to be obtained about the same distance from their new homes; frequently, some families would run entirely out of provisions, or, by living on short rations for weeks, secured an appetite which would devour anything that could be "chawed." Alex Johnston relates an incident in regard to one family in their neighborhood, who, for a time, had only "parsley for breakfast, parsley for dinner and parsley for supper." Fortunately, after several days, they secured other diet. Another household demolished the last food in the larder. After planting their early potatoes and growing hungry, they dug up the "seedlings," devoured the outside, and then planted the eyes. But the soil was very fertile, and, in a few years, all had an abundance. Then each man desired to sell his surplus grain; but, for years, there was no market for anything raised on the farm. Consequently, money was very scarce. When a new settler arrived from Pennsylvania, he generally had a small balance in cash, but desired something to eat. The result was, that there was a strife among those having produce to see these new settlers before their neighbors did, and secure a portion of this money to pay necessary bills, such as taxes. John Spotts relates that when his father settled in the township in 1812, wheat was so scarce that Ludwig had to pay $3 for a bushel. In a few years, the old gentleman had wheat to sell, and then he could not get 25 cents for the same amount of grain. In those days, farmers received so little for their produce that frequently men hauled a load of wheat to Cleveland, and exchanged it for a barrel of salt. Money being scarce, people considered themselves poor, although they had plenty to eat and clothes to wear. Their apparel, however, was generally home-made. Before the canal was completed, all store goods were high, and, consequently, settlers without funds could not always secure these high-priced luxuries; but they clothed themselves, for there were many spinning-wheels brought from Pennsylvania, and the women knew how to use them. The men frequently wore buckskin, and garments made from this material were not an uncommon sight many years after 1820. The forests, for a few years, were full of game; but the white population of the township increased so rapidly that by 1825 scarcely any wolves or deer could be found. The last deer shot in the township was possibly killed by Simon Yarrick, about the year 1830. Bears and panthers were hunted down and exterminated many years previous. Gen. Bierce says: "Superstitious notions about 'spooks' were formerly somewhat common among many of the early Dutch settlers, who dreaded the spirit of a dead Indian far more than they did the living spirit encased in flesh and bones, however well armed. In the early settlement of the township, the low grounds were noted



Daniel Hine

for the appearance of the *ignis fatuus*, or 'Will-o-the-wisp." By the superstitious pioneers, these dancing and deceiving lights were supposed to be the spirits of the Indians or 'spooks,' who had come back to visit their hunting-grounds, and upbraid the pale faces for their fraud and double tongues. These harmless lights caused many a strong man to tremble, as he paced his solitary way through the dense and dark forest.

But the early settlers of Green Township were not all farmers, and this was fortunate, considering the large amount of produce raised each year, which could not be sold, for want of a market. When these tillers of the soil exchanged, at Canton, forty-four bushels of rye for a barrel of salt, they could not so readily complain because some men thought it was not expedient for all mankind to be farmers, and so followed other occupations. Some of the early settlers who purchased farms, occasionally worked at trades they had learned in Pennsylvania. John Kepler and Michael Myers were blacksmiths as early as 1814, and erected forges near their dwellings. Myers transferred his forge to his son Henry, and he to his son Michael, who to-day uses the vise brought from Pennsylvania by his grandfather. Ludwig Spotts, who came in 1812, also followed blacksmithing. A man named Kauffman started a rude tan-yard at an early day, on the farm now occupied by C. Long, west of Greensburg. In those days, tanners were "lucky" men, for their goods were in greater demand than the fruit of the soil. Nearly everybody had wheat, but few had leather, which they all needed; consequently, leather was valuable, and it was the article with which everything else could be obtained. Tanners would not exchange their work for wheat at all times, for in those days leather was as good as cash, and it was frequently the medium of exchange between the settlers, notwithstanding it did not have the stamp of the Government upon it. Kauffman's tannery was afterward removed to Greensburg. There was also a tan-yard near East Liberty at an early day. The first shoemaker that started a regular shop was old Adam Musser's son John, who manufactured and repaired, about one mile east of what is now Greensburg. Previous to this, Adam Working followed this trade some at his farm, which he entered about 1815. John Foust, who came in 1822, was a shoemaker, and worked at this occupation during the winter, when his services were more in demand. In those early days, the Knights of St. Crispin would wander through the country, and deliver the settlers from the evils of going barefooted. These cobblers would remain with a family until all the members were "shod" to order, and then seek employment elsewhere. The first weaver who appeared was Thomas Dixon, and he was assisted by his daughter Ann. George Dull, who came in 1814, was a weaver for two years, then returned to Pennsylvania. Jost Snyder appeared in 1819, bringing his loom from Pennsylvania, and followed weaving for many years. In 1824, Jacob Hartong, father of Cyrus, settled on land now owned by the Widow Thursby, and, while his sons farmed, Jacob provided the clothing for his own families and many other settlers of the neighborhood. Philip Hartong, brother of Jacob, came in 1813. For several years, he kept an inn on the old Portage road, near where Jacob King's brick residence is at the present time. The hotel business being unprofitable, he built a saw-mill on land now owned by Henry Krumroy. This mill was erected about 1819, and reported to be the first in the township, but this is very doubtful, as there were many families by that time, and, in all new settlements, a saw-mill is generally provided by some enterprising man at a much earlier period in the history of the community. However, mills of this description were soon numerous. The Hartong Mill was run by Philip and his son Samuel for some twenty-five years. About the same time Hartong erected his saw-mill, John Richards built one on the site now occupied by the Peter Heckman mill. Richards ran this about five years, until he died, in October, 1823. Another was also erected previous to 1827, in the extreme southeastern part of Green Township, on land now owned by Simon Young. Henry Beard started another mill by 1828, and he thinks there was also one on Turkey Foot Lake, in Green, run by a Mr. Rex. Beard continued the business nearly forty years. He also had a fulling-mill and carding machine in connection with his saw-mill, which establishments were conducted for some fifteen years. David Eby also ran a carding and fulling-mill for several years. There were also one or two flouring-mills operated at an early day. Gen. Bierce says: "George A.

Rex erected the first mill in the township (1816–17), at the outlet of Turkey Foot Lake (this was possibly in Franklin Township), but when the State took possession of the water for their reservoir, and raised the level, the mill-site was ruined." However, the State paid damages. Christian Swartz milled at what is now the Stauffer flouring-mill, for three years after he came, in 1835, and, in 1827, Tritt operated a mill, which stood near the present site of the Tritt Mill. When Peter Wilhelm settled in Green Township, May, 1814, he put up a distillery, at which was manufactured much that did not improve the citizens. The establishment was located just south of the present site of Greensburg. John Yarrick also started a still-house about 1820, just southwest of what is now Greentown Station. After some twelve years, this "gin-mill" was discontinued, as was also Wilhelm's.

The eary settlers of Green Township found it a very difficult task to travel from one section to another for the lack of roads. The first thoroughfare laid out through what is now Summit County, was the old Portage "Path," which extended from Canton to Cleveland, by the way of Portage. This was in the early days a route extensively traveled by many desiring to journey from Stark County and that section of Ohio, to the lake. The road was located at a very early period, but not completed as a highway for several years. This Portage road entered the township at the southeast corner of Section 35, and crossed it in a northwesterly direction, passing nearly one mile west of what is now Greensburg. A considerable portion of this old "Portage Path" is still used as a highway, but in some places has been vacated. Many years since, Rev. E. Staver had the section across his farm, in Green Township, abandoned and a new road opened. When the early settlers wished to go any place with their wagons, it was necessary to go out with an ax and cut the underbrush away. The second road through the township was laid out by John Richards, from his farm, on the northwest quarter of Section 13, to Canton. It is doubtful if Richards ever had the route of his highway recorded, but deemed that by general consent the settlers would always permit the road to remain, and so they did, for the "Richards" road remains to this day, cutting across Sections 24, 25 and 36 of Green Township in a southerly direction, and bearing to the east. Other roads were planned and finished to suit various neighborhoods, but for years some of these were very unsatisfactory highways, at first only paths cut out through the trackless forests, but they were improved year after year, until at the present time the roads of Green Township will compare favorably with the highways of any other farming township in the State not traversed by stone pikes.

Until 1840, Green Township formed a portion of Stark County, which was organized in 1809. In 1811, what is now four townships in the northern part of the county, was organized, with one set of officers. Gen. Bierce says in regard to this: "The township then embraced Green, Lake, all of Franklin lying east of the Tuscarawas, and Jackson. The first election was held at the house of Nathan DeHaven, one and a half miles northwest of Greentown, on the 6th of July, 1811. Abraham DeHaven, Jacob Harsh and Joseph Triplet were Judges of the election; Jonathan Potts and William Triplet were Clerks. Peter Dickerhof, of what is now Lake Township; Christian Bolmer, of what is now Jackson; and John Yarrick, of what is now Green, were elected first Trustees. Samuel Spitler, a resident of what is now Lake, was elected Clerk; George Knoddle, Treasurer; William Ball, Assessor; Simeon Harsh and John Kepler, Constables. At the fall election, October 3, 1811, there were only sixteen votes polled in the territory comprised by these townships, and, at the Presidential election, October 20, 1812, during the war, only nine votes. Peter Dickerhoff was the first Justice of the Peace; his commission bore date August 21, 1811. The commission of John Wise, who was the next Justice, bore date June 16, 1814. He resided in what is now Lake Township, and died in Greentown, in January, 1853." Green Township as it now is was organized April 7, 1815, and the following officers were chosen: Trustees, George McCormic, William Ball and Joshua Richards; Clerk, Robert Lawson; Treasurer, Daniel Wise; Constables, David Hartman and Thomas Parker. At the election held only seventeen votes were polled. Green Township continued a portion of Stark County until 1840, when Summit was formed from fourteen townships of the Western Reserve, and Franklin and Green,

from Stark County. Bierce says in regard to this: "That it was the first instance in which the southern line of the Reserve had been broken in the erection of a county, and when the bill was being considered in the Legislature, Senator Hostetter, of Stark, declared: 'You might as well attempt to make a Dutch horse and a Yankee broad-horn work together, as the inhabitants on the opposite sides of that line to amalgamate.' Experience, however, has shown that such fears were groundless, and such divisions wholly imaginary." However, the citizens of Green Township were not generally satisfied with the new arrangement, and, consequently, when the question of a county seat was submitted to the voters, certain men from Cuyahoga Falls appeared among them and promised to use their influence and have Green re-attached to Stark if the dissatisfied citizens of Green would cast their votes in favor of Cuyahoga Falls as the county seat in preference to Akron. If any votes were secured by these fickle promises, they failed to change the result of the election, for it was decided in favor of Akron.

Most of the early settlers of Green Township were Pennsylvania Dutch, and many of these were very ignorant and superstitious, consequently at an early day the cause of education did not flourish. Possibly the first school held in the township was taught by William Triplet, who endeavored to instill into a few youthful minds the first rudiments of knowledge. The children assembled at an old shanty on Section 16 land, and Triplet undoubtedly did his duty, but was not appreciated by the parents of his pupils. John Buchtel, who resides north of Akron, states: "I never learned to write, as there were no schools in Green Township at an early day." Mrs. Herring, of East Liberty, says: "In those days, they had to pay 50 cents a month for each scholar, and if a teacher failed to secure enough scholars, no school could be held for two or three years." Mrs. Herring was the daughter of Andrew Kepler; her sister, Mrs. Paulner, declares: "I had to plow many a day for my father, and had no time to go to school." This was the secret of the absence of educational facilities; it cost something, and they wanted the children to work, and the ignorant minds possessed by some of Green Township's early inhabitants failed to comprehend the benefits of a cultivated intellect; consequently they refused to permit their offspring to have advantages which were possessed by themselves in Pennsylvania, and a race was multiplied, a generation raised in ignorance the effect of which will be felt to the third and fourth generation. Several years after Triplet attempted to establish a school in that neighborhood, Nicholas Sichley, who married Andrew Kepler's sister, Susan, made a second trial in a log building on Section 16 land; this building had possibly been occupied as a residence by some of the early settlers on the school lands. Sichley's support was not extensive, and he was followed months afterward by William Early in the same building. This gentleman also taught in other districts of Green Township. About 1820, he was employed in a building on the southeast corner of the land belonging to the Foust heirs; William Sweeney also taught at the same place. A schoolhouse was put up at an early day in what is now the King District, which was also used as a church. Alex Johnston says: "The first school I attended was at what is now Greensburg about 1816. It was taught by an Irishman named Robert Lawson, in a building which had been erected by George Dull for a weaver's shop." The first schoolhouse in District 6 was built about one mile west of my residence after 1820, but at that time, there were special buildings for school purposes in other districts. Simon Yarrick relates: "We didn't go to school much in those days, in good weather had to stay at home and tramp our wheat; boys attended school longer than they do now, sometimes until twenty-four and twenty-five years of age." In about 1823, a German school was taught by a Mr. Crum in the district east of East Liberty; it was held in a log building put up for school purposes some two years previous. Henry Beard taught a few scholars at his home about the year 1827, and thinks this was the first attempt made in southwestern Green, but the lands in that section were not settled until after many inhabitants were in other portions of Green. It is a satisfaction to learn of one Dutch mother who appreciated education, as Adam Yarrick relates: "My mother used to spin on the spinning wheel in order to secure money to pay the tuition of her children. She got a dollar for spinning six dozen cuts and could finish eighteen each day, netting her twenty-five cents. Con-

sequently we got a better education than most children of the township." Among those who taught in the township at an early day, not previously mentioned, were Henry Gates, John Betz, Electa Tupper, —— McCauley, Jacob Everhart, George Tousley, ——Showalter. McCauley went to sleep one day in his chair, and was tipped over by the large boys of the school. Alex Johnston also taught many terms, and Abram Hunsberger was employed for twenty-one successive winters at teaching in various districts. Simon Yarrick relates of him: "Once we barred old Abram Hunsberger out, and kept him out for three days because he would not treat us to apples on Christmas." Apples were very scarce in those days and prized more by the children than at the present time, when every farm contains a fine orchard of the choicest varieties.

The first ministers to preach the Gospel in Green Township were pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church; among these were Revs. Holloway and Green. Several families, formerly members of the Evangelical Association in Pennsylvania, united with the Methodist Episcopal congregation, continuing their support to this denomination until some time after Evangelical ministers appeared in the township; one of these early members was Conrad Dillman, who would go from cabin to cabin with his Bible teaching the settlers. The public services were held at private cabins and log schoolhouses for over two decades; in later years, the congregation used the First Evangelical Church until some time after 1840, when a brick meeting-house was erected in Greensburg on land donated by a Mr. Switzer; William McBride built this church, which was finally torn down in the spring of 1881. At one time, the Methodist Episcopal congregation was a strong and influential church, containing about seventy members, but many died or moved West; other troubles weakened the church, and services were held very irregularly; at the present time, the few members left are without a church or regular preaching. Closely following the Methodist ministers in the pioneer days, were missionaries of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, holding services in the German language. At that time, the differences between these two denominations were so slight that many families encouraged and supported ministers of both sects. It is said that Rev. John Hamm, a Reformed or German Presbyterian, first conducted services in a round log-house which stood on Phillip Hartong's farm, now owned by Jacob King. This building had formerly been used by Hartong as a residence, but when he built another cabin, his first rude home was donated for school and church purposes. Rev. Hamm lived at Manchester for many years, until he died some five years since. In the early days it was his custom to walk over from Manchester to this log building, accompanied by his wife; he organized the Reformed Congregations in Green Township, both at Greensburg and East Liberty, and it is said those at Uniontown and Mud Brook. It is possible, however, that Rev. Wier, of the Lutheran, and Rev. Faust, of the Reformed Church, conducted services in Green Township, at private houses, before Rev. Hamm did, as they preached at Manchester before he appeared in this section of the State. Among the early ministers of these sects were Revs. Wyant, Happock, Hartbrook and others. The Reformed Congregation erected the church at Greensburg, now used by the Church of God, or Winebrennarians, and another building was erected at East Liberty and used by both the Lutherans and Reformed congregations. The principal religious sect in the township at the present time is the Evangelical Association, which has two flourishing and influential congregations, one at Greensburg and the other at East Liberty. It is not certain who the minister of this denomination was that first held services in Green, but among those who preached at the cabins of early settlers and log schoolhouses were Revs. Hosler, Samuel Van Gundy, —Fry, Abraham or Henry Neeble, George Mottinger, Joseph Long, Aaron Yombert, Adam Klinefelter, Elias Staver, John Kopf, Abraham Ream, Adam Hennich, John Triesbach and others. Each one of the last four has been claimed by different persons to have been the first minister who conducted services in the township in the interest of the Evangelical Association, but it is conceded by most authorities that the first regular circuit was organized in 1829, that Revs. Adam Klinefelter and Elias Staver were the ministers in charge; they organized the association at Greensburg, which was the first congregation of this sect established permanently in Summit County. These men rode a circuit of about four hundred miles; it was

said of Rev. Klinefelter at his death: "His travels were extensive, as he frequently had to make long and tedious journeys back and forth from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the saddle; the circuits then embraced as much territory as the entire conference district does at the present time. He preached almost every day; was exposed to all kinds of weather; lodged in poor huts and rude log cabins, with a great change of diet; almost impassable roads. The greatest hardships he endured were in Ohio, when the country was yet a wilderness, thinly inhabited and the people mostly poor." Services were conducted at the cabins of various pioneer settlers; among these were Jacob Kauffman's, Conrad Dillman's, Elias Benner's, Fanney's, John Mottinger's, John Buchtel's, Peter Thornton's and others. Schoolhouses were also occupied for many years; finally, about the year 1838, the congregation erected a house of worship about three-fourths of a mile west of Greensburg, at the present site of the graveyard. This church was dedicated by Bishop Long and the General Conference of the Evangelical Association held in it from October 23 to November 2, 1843. Some years afterward, another edifice was erected in Greensburg, which building is now occupied by the congregation. The church at East Liberty was erected in 1869, at a cost of $3,200; the congregation was organized many years previous, and a Sunday school started since 1869. The first camp-meeting held in Green Township was conducted about the year 1828 on land belonging, at that time, to Phillip Dundore, now to John Leonard; it was continued about one week under the direction of Revs. Joseph Long, Aaron Yombert, George Mottinger and others. Several camp-meetings were afterward held at the same place in after years. Disciple ministers appeared occasionally after 1840 and held meetings; among these were Elders Row, Green and his son, Lockhart and others. Services were conducted in the schoolhouse at Greensburg, and afterward in the Winebrennarian Church. About four years since the Disciple congregation built their present meeting-house, which is one of the neatest chapels in the county. The Church of God or "Winebrennarians" organized their congregation after the year 1850, and about twenty years since purchased their present house of worship from the Reformed Church for $400. Rev. Cassell is Pastor at the present time. This sect has another congregation in the southwestern part of the township, who occupied "Tritt's Bethel." This building was erected about the year 1871, while Rev. Lily was Pastor; Samuel Thursby, Joseph Tritt and Emanuel Working were the first Trustees of the association. A Total Abstinence Society was started by Abram Hunsberger and Jacob Dillman previous to 1830, which, for a short time, exerted quite an influence on some of the young men.

"All that tread the earth are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom." This can be appreciated by one who endeavors to write a record of all the burying-grounds of Green Township. It is not known who was the first white person laid beneath the sod by those early pioneer settlers. Andrew Kepler's little son, Andrew, died about 1812, and was buried on his father's farm, and possibly the first regular graveyard of the township was then established. The exact spot is near the center of the east eighty acres of the southeast quarter of Section 17. When others died in this neighborhood, they were laid beside young Kepler. About fifty interments were made, but scarcely a dozen stones were erected to the memory of these departed ones, and most of the graves have been desecrated. Possibly, old Conrad Smith died before young Kepler. He was buried on his own land, and a huge stone placed over the grave by his son, who carved upon it his father's name. In after years, the bowlder was used for the corner stone of a barn. When John Rhodes died, about the year 1825, he was buried on the southwest corner of Conrad Dillman's land. Other settlers were buried here, and the spot of ground became consecrated earth, and sacred to the memory of these dead, was fenced in, and Mr. Dillman deeded the ground for cemetery purposes. Years afterward, he was interred upon this land, as was also his wife, Rev. Adam Klinefelter, his son-in-law, Mrs. Klinefelter and many of their children. When a man named Herring committed suicide, about 1828, he was buried just southwest of this ground. John Richards died October 26, 1823, and his wife Katharine, two days later. They were buried on their own land. Their graves were inclosed by a neat fence, and plain stones put up to mark the spot. Some of Mr. Palmer's children, who lived where Levi J. Hartong does now, were interred on that farm

as early as 1830. Old Jonathan Grable was also buried here, and about one dozen others. When Henry Beard's infant daughter Christina died, May 4, 1832, she was laid beneath the sod on Beard's farm. Others of that neighborhood were placed beside her. The ground was fenced in, but no stones ever erected. The Evangelical Church graveyard, about one half mile west of Greensburg, was started about the year 1836. Peter Thornton states he donated the first piece of this land to the church for cemetery purposes, and that his son, George Thornton, aged about twelve, was the first person buried there. In 1875, an additional acre of land was purchased from George Gougler, and added to this cemetery. Rev. Elias Stoeber was possibly the first person buried in the new addition. The cemetery at East Liberty was started about 1845, and is already well filled with those who formerly lived in that neighborhood. But those who died in Green Township were not all laid within these cemeteries; for in those early days, many mothers oft wept beside little graves placed in leafy dell, or near the babbling brook. These little mounds, unmarked by marble slab, were only consecrated by their tears. Many of these lonely burial-places have been desecrated, and the ground plowed over by those who were either ignorant or careless in regard to the sacredness of that soil.

There is considerable speculation in regard to the first marriage ceremony performed in Green Township. Gen. Bierce says in regard to this: "The first *recorded* marriage in the township was Abraham Bair to Elizabeth Harter, who were married by Abraham DeHaven on March 31, 1812, though tradition shows that previous to that time Jacob Smith, Jr., was married to Miss Betsy Dixon, but of which no record was ever made. Tradition says the marriage ceremony of this first couple was 'You bromis to take te voman you holt by te hant to pe your vife, and tat you will shtick to her through hell-fire and dunder? Den I bronounce you man and voman, by cot!' Blair died soon after the marriage, and his widow subsequently married Jehu Grubb, and now resides in Plain Township, Stark County." (This was written in 1855; it is said that she is still living there, although it is now nearly seventy years since her first marriage). The general opinion of many old settlers is that the quaint ceremony above mentioned was actually performed, and that the man who married the couple was old Andrew Kepler. Several of his children admit that he performed the ceremony, but his oldest living daughter, Mrs. Mary Paulner, says the story is not true. John Buchtel states that Kepler performed this marriage before he received his commission of Justice of the Peace, and that afterward he refused to serve in this capacity. Others state that the last words uttered by Kepler to the bride and bridegroom were "Now, vers mine tollar?" These additional words furnish more convincing proof to the truth of this incident than the second-hand statements of several men. It is doubtful who the first child born in Green Township was. The earliest of which we can obtain any knowledge is John Triplet, son of William, who is now a resident of Coventry. He was born March 4, 1809, and must have been among the first two or three white natives of the township. However, there were several other families at that time living near Triplet's, and the first birth might have occurred among one of these.

Since the settlement of Green Township, three villages have been laid out within its borders; these are Greensburg, East Liberty and Myersville. Greensburg, the oldest of these, was surveyed August 27, 1828, by David Baer, on land belonging to Abraham Wilhelm. This village is located on the southwest part of the northeast quarter of Section 27; it lies considerably south and a little east of the township's center. A short time after the village plat was first made and recorded, Wilhelm decided not to establish a town on his land, but, after several years, the village was permanently located. The place contained only six or eight houses for many years. The tax duplicate of 1846 shows that it then had only ten frame houses, although the plat contained at that time fifty-three lots. When Greensburg Seminary was established, it received a "boom," and a movement was made to have the place incorporated, but it is said objection was raised to this by some who were afraid their cows would not then be permitted to graze on the streets, and the movement was squelched. Among the early business of the burg and vicinity were the following establishments: Wilhelm kept an inn a short distance south previous to 1820; he also had a stopping-place for the old stage line which ran from Massillon to Middlebury, but

this four-horse stage was only run a short time over this route and then changed to a road running through Manchester and Canal Fulton. One of the Wilhelms had a distillery just south of the village, previous to 1820, and, after it was discontinued, a Mr. Moulton ran a chair-factory in the same building. John Shick started the first store, about 1836, and also kept the first hotel; he ran this latter establishment five or six years, and it was finally destroyed by fire; another was built on the same site, which was run by Benjamin Seiss for about ten years; it passed through several hands and is now owned by Peter Thornton and run by Jerry Garmon. The present landlord enlisted in 1861 in the Union army, and served faithfully during the war; he then joined the regular army for several years. Jacob Garmon, his father, put up a hotel on the northwest corner, previous to 1840, and this building was also destroyed by fire. John Hunsberger started his mercantile establishment in the village about 1838; he was appointed first Postmaster of the place under Van Buren's administration; when he settled in the village, there were only six houses; these were two hotels, one pump-factory, Hunsberger's residence, and a wagon-shop, which was run by George E. Smith for many years. The pump-maker, Peter Weidman, remained about ten years. About 1840, the first schoolhouse was built in the village; previous to this the scholars went to school about one mile south. Harry Raefsnider started a tanyard south of the village previous to 1838, but quit after a few years; then another was established nearer Greensburg by Jacob Kauffman; this was afterward sold to John Hunsberger, who transferred it to I. W. France. The first blacksmith-shop was owned by Lewis Denious, and John Wetzel built the first saw-mill. Some thirty years since, a brickyard was established by Adam Leopard. Daniel Bender commenced manufacturing and repairing harness as early as 1843.

Many other industries have been carried on for a time in the village and then discontinued. The first physician to locate there was Dr. John Thomas, who remained about two years. Among those who practiced there in later years were A. H. Mann, H. Peters, Jacob Musser, Wesley Boden, —— Garber, C. A. Perdue, David Joseph, B. F. Sampsell, Levi Markam, A. M. Weidler, O. E. Brownell, —— Parmlee, —— Howland, —— Reynolds and others. An addition was added to the village by Elias Herring, which was surveyed by Henry Beard; John Switzer afterward added another.

The most important enterprise ever established at Greensburg was the seminary. This educational institution was for a few years in a very flourishing condition. It was, to a great extent, under the control of the Evangelical Association, and, at one time, two conferences of this sect desired to control the seminary, and much bad feeling was occasioned. It was finally re-organized with twenty-six stockholders, at $50 per share, and at another period of its history was conducted in the interest of the Disciples' Church. It was originally started in 1855, with Prof. J. W. Raubalt as Principal, and Miss Jennie Wells as Assistant. The directors at that time were Revs. Abraham Leonard, P. W. Hahn and E. Staver, Alex Johnston and D. Cramer. Prof. Raubalt remained two years, and was succeeded for three years by Prof. Barnes, who had assisted Raubault one year; then Prof. Idgins was Principal for one year, and he followed by Profs. A. A. Smith and J. W. Hahn. Under the Disciples' Church management, Prof. Williams had charge and G. F. Burgetts was assistant. Prof. Davis ran the institute for a short time in his own interest. During the time the seminary was conducted, many of the young folks of Green Township attended; these acquired a higher and more complete education than the children of those settlers who did not appreciate the value of the institution. During the Know-Nothing movement, quite an influential order of this political secret society was established at Greensburg, and for a time flourished like a "green bay tree," and then gave way before the "irrepressible conflict" which resulted in the rebellion of 1861. The farmer opposed the "middlemen" for a short time by organizing a grange which continued for several years, but the only secret society of Green Township at the present time is Hadassah Lodge, No. 450, of the I. O. O. F.; this was instituted July 9, 1870, by Horace Y. Beebe, with seven charter members, as follows: D. F. Hunsberger, O. E. Brownell, J. P. Snyder, W. P. Hoffert, J. H. Anderson, Stephen Zembrot and C. Intermela. The lodge met for some eight years in a small room back of Hunsberber's store. At the present time they have one

of the finest lodge-rooms in Ohio for a village the size of Greensburg.

East Liberty was laid out on land belonging to John Castetter February 15, 1839. It was surveyed by Henry Beard, and Adam Yerrick assisted in carrying the chain. George Andrews put up the second house immediately south of Castetter's, who then occupied the southeast corner of the town; Castetter kept a cabinet-shop there for about fifteen years. George Andrews opened the first shoe-shop. Daniel Lutz started a tannery at an early day, which he sold to Henry Raefsnider and David Thornton; the latter sold out to the former, and after ten years the business was continued. About 1841, Andrew Kepler built the tavern now owned by Kroft. Several stores have been established in the village during the past forty years; prominently among these is the establishment conducted by Charles Stroman for some fifteen years. This gentleman taught school for twenty-one terms, was Clerk and Treasurer of the township for many years, took the census for one decade, and was Postmaster ten or twelve years; he died May 8, 1879. The first physician who settled in the village was Dr. L. S. Witwer, who remained about six years, and was succeeded for about five years by Jonathan Buchtel. There is some jealousy and strife between the two villages of East Liberty and Greensburg, which is manifested mostly at spring elections. By general consent, the polls are held at Greensburg in the fall and at East Liberty in the spring. The result of this is that the township officers are generally "East Libertyites," and this occasionally causes some of those aspiring to these same positions who reside at and near Greensburg to feel dissatisfied with the successful political spring campaigns waged by the sons of Liberty, but in the fall the Greensburgites generally do the "smiling."

Myersville, which is destined in the near future to be the most important village of Green Township, was surveyed by Jacob Mishler on the land of J. B. Myers. The plat has not yet been recorded by Mr. Myers. The first house was built by Moses Kroft in the summer of 1876. The next year William Miller erected one, and Curt. Brause and James Riley started the saw-mill. A storeroom was built and Edward Steese opened out a stock of goods, and afterward sold out to William Sweeten, who continued the business from April, 1880, to February, 1881, when he removed to East Liberty. The warehouse was erected by Edward Steese in the summer and fall of 1879; it is now leased by Hunsberger & Shick; the first grain was purchased March 17, 1880. The construction train of the Valley road first passed over the Uniontown public Road at Myersville Station August 4, 1879, at 10:15 A. M.

CHAPTER XXVII.*

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES—VILLAGES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—INCIDENTS—THE GREAT SLEIGH-RIDE, ETC., ETC.

IN writing the history of even so small a part of the earth's surface as is contained in one of the Western Reserve townships, it becomes evident that nothing like absolute justice and impartiality can be attained in any history whatever. The truth is, no history absolutely correct in every particular was ever written. To give just the right amount of importance and space to each individual and interest would manifestly be impossible. It might be a curiosity to see a book wherein each individual was allowed to dictate or write up his own consequence and that of his family; but such a production would give a very incorrect idea of individuals and their affairs. Some would be swelled out of all proportion to their real importance in the community, while others, through innate modesty, would only occupy a few lines, if they allowed themselves to appear at all.

Gen. Bierce, of Akron, published in 1854 a small volume of "reminiscences." His labor must have been great, and his reward small.

* Contributed by Dr. A. E. Ewing and S. R. Oviatt.

From his book many items in this sketch are taken and duly acknowledged. Where his words have been copied, quotation marks are used; but, in some cases, his facts are given without such credit. Of Indian history, treaties, etc., Gen. Bierce says: "By the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785, the Cuyahoga River, Portage Path and Tuscarawas River were the western boundary of the United States. This was confirmed by what was called 'Wayne's Treaty,' made at Greenville, August 3, 1795; the chiefs of twelve tribes were present and ratified it. The land on the west side of the Cuyahoga was not purchased until 1805, when the United States acquired it by the treaty of Fort Industry, on the Maumee. This fort was on the land of a Wyandot chief by the name of Ogonst, who, with his tribe, hunted on the grounds between the Maumee and Cuyahoga, in connection with the Miamis, Pottawatomies, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas and Senecas. There was also a small band of Mingos on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, being a part of the Cayugas, but formed a distinct band." Here follows in Gen. Bierce's book some further particulars, which will be found in fewer words, and with a trifling error or two corrected further along in this chapter.

The township of Richfield is known as Town 4, in Range 12, and may well be considered one of the choice townships in the Connecticut Western Reserve. Its estimated value in an early day as a township was adjudged above the average. A strip of land, designated as "Tract 7," about seventy-two rods in width east and west, and extending the whole length of the township from north to south, containing about seven hundred acres, was cut off the east side of the township and annexed to the township of Boston, thereby placing the geographical center about thirty-six rods west of the centers of other townships in the same range.

The surface of the land in Richfield, from a point about a mile northeast of the center, in what is called "Furnace Run Valley," to the southeast corner of the township, is very broken and hilly, but the township generally exhibits a rolling and undulating surface, possessing a rich and fertile soil, and consisting of a gravelly loam, with a clay subsoil, producing good crops of both grain and grass, and distinguished likewise for its fine fruits. The extreme altitude of the township is about eight hundred feet above Lake Erie, and 1,365 feet above tide water at New York, giving to it a circulation of pure air, free from miasma or any malarial influence. One of the old pioneer physicians, Dr. Rawson, after forty years' practice, said that he never knew a case of fever and ague that originated in this township. Richfield is bounded on the north by Brecksville Township, in Cuyahoga County; on the east by Boston Township; on the south by Bath Township, and on the west by Hinckley Township, in Medina County. It abounds in springs of pure water well distributed, and two considerable creeks, viz.: a branch of Rocky River, which flows for a mile or two through the west part of the township in a southerly direction, then enters Medina County and Furnace Run, which rises in the northwest part of Richfield, flows southeast and empties into the Cuyahoga River at Everett, in the southwest part of Boston Township. The name of Furnace Run was obtained through the discovery of iron ore in the valley bordering it, and the probability of the erection of a furnace in the immediate neighborhood. When first seen by white men there were in the west and south parts of the township a heavy growth of beech, maple, hickory, ash, black and white walnut, interspersed with large oaks of the different varieties, while nearly all the eastern part was covered almost exclusively with white oak.

When the Western Reserve was conveyed to the State of Connecticut, and, in turn, by the State to the "Connecticut Land Company," Richfield, in "the draft," became the property of five or six proprietors or land speculators. Col. Benjamin Tallmadge owned the northwest quarter, which was designated as "tract one;" Capt. John Smith, tract two, and a fraction north, in southwest quarter; Edwards & Green, tract three, in south and southeast part of the township; Uriel Holmes, a tract in the northeast quarter, and J. Wilcox tract six, in the east part. The northwest quarter, or tract one, containing 4,000 acres, was sold in 1811, by Col. Tallmadge to Capt. Heman Oviatt, for the sum of $5,000, who, soon after, had it re-surveyed into quarter-sections by Alfred Wolcott, the father of Hon. A. Wolcott, of Boston Township. For this service he received fifty acres of land, and was allowed to take his choice of any fifty acres in tract one. He chose a lot near where John Comstock now

lives. The name Richfield seems to have originated from a weed which grew here in great abundance, in an early day, and which was very nutritious and greatly relished by stock. It was called by some "ox-balm," but more generally known as "rich-feed," and, by a very slight corruption, it became "Richfield." This name was given to the township at the time of its organization in 1816, by the Commissioners of Portage County. For two years after the organization of Richland, it included what is now the township of Bath. The first officers elected for Richfield, in April, 1816, were as follows: Daniel Keys, Nathaniel Oviatt and William Jourdan, Trustees; John Bigelow, Clerk; Isaac Welton, Treasurer; Jared Barnes and John Farnam, Overseers of the Poor; John Bigelow and Isaac Hopkins, Constables; John Farnam, Jason Philips, Isaac Welton, Elijah Hale and John Holmes, Supervisors. In the year 1818, the township of Bath was set off from Richfield, leaving the boundaries of the latter as they are at the present day.

The first white man to settle in what is now Richfield Township was Launcelot Mays, who came here in 1809, and was followed, in 1810, by Jared Barnes, Daniel and John Mallet (father and son), with their families. During the same year, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Mallet, which was the first white child born in the township. In 1811, Nathaniel Oviatt, of Goshen, Conn., came to this town with his family, performing the journey with oxen and cart the whole distance. The same year, also, Enoch D. Buck, Mr. Nelson, Jason Philips and Ben Payne arrived, with their families. In 1812, the first death of a white person occurred, that of Polly Payne, who died at the age of eighteen years and three months. She was a sister of the venerable John Payne, who, at the age of eighty-four years, is still living in the town. The first couple married was William Carter and Miss Betsey Mays. They were married by Alfred Wolcott, a Justice of the Peace, in 1812. Alfred Wolcott and Lernan Farnam were the two Justices of the Peace for the territory now comprising the townships of Richfield, Bath, Boston and Northampton from 1812 to 1816, when, upon the organization of the township of Richfield, Isaac Welton was elected Justice of the Peace, his commission (now in the hands of I. T. Welton) bearing date July, 1816.

In 1812, Amos and Johnsey Barnes also settled in the township. Judge Isaac Welton came in 1812, cleared off the ground and sowed six acres of wheat. He then returned to Connecticut on foot, and moved back here with his family in 1813. John Farnam and family came also in 1812, and located north of the center, on what, with its numerous additions, is called the "Farnam Domain," and is owned by Everett Farnam, who is still living, at the age of fourscore years. At about this time, and for two or three years following, we find Amos and Jonathan Searles, Timothy Hurlburt, Moses Worden, Jacob Spafford, John Bigelow, Stephen Welton, Elijah Welton, Bildad and Israel Hubbard, Stephen Pixley, John Wilcox, Nathan Carpenter, Daniel Moulton (father of Col. Moulton, now of the Treasury Department), Earl Moulton, William West, Reuben Cooley, Alvin Cooley, Newcomb Carter, Bradford Sturtevant, Salmon Oviatt, Elijah Ellsworth, Augustus Adams, Birdsey H. Oviatt, Samuel Robinson and John Newton, as settlers in Richfield Township, nearly all of whom came from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Vigorous in mind and body, and with willing hands, they came prepared to battle with the wild beasts of the forest, and have succeeded in leaving to their descendants the beautiful homes they to-day enjoy.

[The following narrative, which scarcely belongs in the history of Richfield Township, is given herewith, as illustrative of pioneer life, and, at the request of the writers of the chapter on Richfield, many of whose citizens are descendants of the "captives" mentioned. The narrative was originally published in the Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* in 1833, and in the *Ohio Observer* in 1846.—Historian.]

Soon after the "French and Indian war," Mr. Nathaniel Carter removed from Killingworth to Cornwall (Conn.), where he purchased a farm and resided for some years. But, as the tide of emigration was at that time setting from New England toward the pleasant and fertile valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, early in 1763, Mr. Carter, with some of his hardy neighbors, began to make preparations for removing thither. The accounts which they had received of that country had filled them with glowing anticipations, though they were by no means unmindful of the fact that the life of a pioneer was one of hardship and peril. Mr. Carter's family at this time consisted of a wife and six children—Jemima, the eldest daughter, having a short time before been married to Mr. John Bates, of Warren. The other

children were Nathan, Sarah aged eleven years, Elizabeth eight, Nathaniel six, and an infant.

On a beautiful morning in the spring of the year above mentioned, this family (except the married daughter), together with two other families from the same neighborhood, took up the line of their journey to the "land of promise." After a tedious tour, marked with the usual vicissitudes and adventures of such a journey, they arrived in safety at the forks of the Delaware, where they remained a short time, and ultimately settled on the Lackawaxen Creek, in Wayne County, about twelve miles below the site of the present town of Bethany. They advanced about fifteen miles beyond any other white settlement, cleared a small spot near the bank of the stream and erected a building of logs, in which the three families resided. Here they passed a few months in apparent security, engaged in various employments to improve the safety and comfort of their new residence. The tall trees immediately before their dwelling they had in part cleared away, some grain and garden vegetables were growing near by, while around the doorway a few flowers, transplanted from their dear native New England, were budding and blossoming—adding variety and beauty to the scenes of their wilderness home. While some were laboring, others carried the muskets and ammunition, acting as sentinels, that they might seasonably be apprised of approaching danger, Every day seemed more promising of future happiness and security, and added something to their little stock of comforts. The wild scenery had become familiar to their view, and an agreeable interest had associated itself with most of the objects which were embraced by the little horizon, formed by the tall and unbroken forests which stretched away to an almost interminable breadth around them.

One day in the latter part of September, when the inmates of this little settlement were occupied in their usual pursuits, Mr. Carter, with his eldest son and one or two others, being engaged in building a house a short distance in the woods, and the man whose business it was to act as sentinel having gone a few rods out of sight of the house to examine some traps, the Indians, who had been secretly watching for their prey, uttered their savage war-whoop, and rushed upon these defenseless women and children. At this moment, Mrs. Carter and her daughter Elizabeth were a few yards from the door engaged in picking corn for dinner, Elizabeth, seeing them before the war-whoop was given, and knowing from their peculiar appearance that they were banded for war, turned to her mother and gave the alarm, but her words were scarcely uttered before she saw that beloved parent turn deadly pale, and the next moment she beheld the tomahawk buried deep in her skull. The Indians, twelve in number, then rushed into the house, where were the elder females, one of whom was confined to the bed by illness, a daughter of the same woman aged sixteen, who was also ill; the infant daughter of Mr. Carter and five other children. One of the Indians seized the infant and dashed its brains out against the logs of the house; and the two sick women were instantly put to death with tomahawks. The man who had gone to examine the traps, hearing the shrieks of the sufferers, hastened to their defense, but had only time to discharge his gun once, before he received a death-blow from the hands of the assailants.

The Indians, having selected such of their captives as they supposed could best endure the hardships of savage life and taken the scalps from those they had killed, and also having taken the clothing and utensils which they thought would best serve their convenience, they set fire to the house, and then hurried off to their encampment a short distance from thence, on the opposite side of the creek. The captives were three children of Mr. Carter (Elizabeth, Sarah and Nathaniel), Mrs. Duncan, and three children belonging to the other family. At the encampment they found about 200 Indians, principally warriors. Several large fires were burning, around which the Indians began to regale themselves with roasted corn and other refreshments, which they had brought from the white settlement. After having freely indulged themselves in exultations at their recent success, and, night approaching, they secured their captives with cords and stretched themselves on the ground around the fires. Sarah, the eldest of the three children of Mr. Carter, appeared perfectly distracted by the circumstances of her situation. She continued crying and calling for her father to come and rescue her. The Indians several times appeared determined to silence her screams with the tomahawk. At length, when they had become buried in sleep, Sarah obtained a small brand from the fire, with which she barely succeeded in burning the cord which bound her to the savages, but leaving her hands still tied together. In this situation, and surrounded by the midnight darkness, she succeeded in finding a canoe, and loosing it from its fastenings, in which she reached the opposite bank, and, finally, found her way back to the smoking ruins of her recent home, where she gave way to the most violent lamentations. Though her cries were distinctly heard at the encampment, she was not pursued until morning, when she was re-taken.

The Indians then commenced their journey through the woods, carrying their captives on horseback. After pursuing their route three days in a westerly direction, they halted and sent back a war party of about one hundred. After five or six days, the party returned with several scalps, and the horror of the unfortunate captives can scarcely be imagined, when they discovered among the number, those of Mr. Carter and Mr. Duncan. These men on returning from their labors and seeing the desolation wrought by the Indians, repaired to the nearest white settlement, and procured the aid of forty men, with whom they returned for the cattle, and with the faint hope of recovering the captives. Just as they gained the vicinity of their recent home, they were suddenly surprised by the yell of these savages and by the flight of their arrows. About half of Carter's men instantly deserted, and left their companions to fight the battle as best they could. Yet, though struggling against such fearful odds, these brave men stood their ground, till Carter found himself alone—all besides having been

either killed or disabled. He had stationed himself behind a rock, and still kept up the fire until struck down by the tomahawks of the enemy. Some four or five of those wounded in the early part of the engagement, succeeded in crawling so far into the forest as to elude the subsequent search of their wily foes, and at length reached their homes.

On the return of the Indian warriors to the encampment, there was great lamentation and mourning among the savages, over those of their number who had fallen in the battle, more than half of the 100 being among the slain. The Indians then recommenced their march through the woods to the residence of their nation. As nearly as the captives could recollect, they traveled several days diligently in a northwesterly direction, and at length arrived at their place of destination. Here in dark filthy huts, ornamented with the scalps of their parents and friends, separated from each other, did these lonely captives spend the long and tedious winter, in a state of almost perfect starvation. The Indians would never go abroad to obtain new supplies of food so long as one morsel remained, and then sometimes returned with little success.

Nathaniel, the youngest of the captives, having from the first been a general favorite with the Indians, was treated by them with great comparative kindness and attention, and with so much success, that the little white stranger soon ceased to mourn his bereavements, and join heartily in the amusements and pastimes which they devised for the purpose of diverting him, and making sport for themselves. Early in the spring they deserted their winter quarters and journeyed toward the lakes. After a tour of several weeks they arrived in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, where Elizabeth and Sarah were ransomed through the negotiations of Sir William Johnson. But all efforts to obtain Nathaniel were unavailing. No consideration would tempt the Indians to part with him, and, strange as it may appear, he had become so much attached to them that he would not consent to leave them. His sisters, after bidding him an affectionate and final farewell, were conveyed to Albany, where their Connecticut friends, being apprised of their ransom, met them, and they soon had the unspeakable gratification of once more visiting the home of their nativity, and of finding themselves surrounded by sympathizing friends and relatives. Yet it was long, very long, before they ceased to mourn over the dreadful scenes through which they had passed, and their sad bereavements.

The reader who has followed thus far our narrative, may feel an interest to know something of the subsequent history of the captives. Sarah Carter, from her ill treatment and mental sufferings never fully recovered. Though she lived to old age, her intellect was permanently impaired; she died in Goshen, Conn. Elizabeth was married to Mr. Benjamin Oviatt, of Goshen, and died in that town in 1835. Among her children were Mr. Luman Oviatt, of Goshen; Heman Oviatt, Esq., an enterprising citizen of Hudson, and a liberal patron of the college at that place, more recently a resident of Richfield; Mr. Nathaniel Oviatt and Mr. Salmon Oviatt, of Richfield.

Nathaniel grew up among the Indians, imbibed their habits, and married one of their daughters. It is a remarkable circumstance that among the articles which the Indians carried away with their captives was a Bible, which they afterward gave to their young favorite. He had previously learned to read, and by means of this book, which he kept till manhood, he ever retained that knowledge. He died in the Cherokee nation, at the age of about seventy.

Some years later, while the foreign mission school was in operation at Cornwall, Conn., Mr. Isaac Bates, a warm friend of the school, received a letter from a missionary among the Indians, stating that he had sent on to be educated a young half-breed Indian, of fine talents and exemplary piety, named Carter, expressing a wish that he would become acquainted with him. An early acquaintance with the young man was sought by Mr. Bates, and greatly to his surprise he discovered in him a son of the long lost captive. The youth remained at the school some time, frequently visiting his relatives in that vicinity. After completing his studies, he returned to his native country with a view of there preaching the Gospel.

The first saw-mill was built in 1818 by John Farnam, about one and one-fourth miles north of the Center, on Furnace Run, near what is now called "Lake John." A few years later, it was moved lower down the creek. In subsequent years, there were no less than seven saw-mills on Furnace Run at different times, and two saw-mills and one grist-mill in the west part of the township. But the first and most primitive grist-mill was built by Enoch D. Buck. It was made by hollowing out the top of a white-oak stump, and using a pestle worked by a spring-pole to crack or grind the grain.

There are two villages in the township, one at the Center and one (now the largest and most flourishing) about three-fourths of a mile west of the Center, and is called West Richfield. Between the two villages, and near West Richfield, is a steam grist and saw mill, that has been in successful operation for twenty-three years, owned by A. C. Shepard. The oldest frame building now standing is at the center of Richfield (occupied by S. R. Oviatt), and was built by Gen. O. M. Oviatt in 1820. He also built the store at the center of Richfield in the same year. Two of the old pioneers who assisted in building the store are still living, viz., John Payne and Lester Hall. The following year, the frame houses of John Farnam, John Newton, Salmon Oviatt and Nathaniel Oviatt were erected. The two latter

were built by two young men who were carpenters, and who came on foot from Guilford, Conn., in 1820, with their knapsacks, and settled for a short time in Brecksville; their names were Martin Chittenden and James W. Weld. A few years later, they settled in Richfield, and, together with Deacon T. E. Ellsworth, were for some years the building mechanics of Richfield, and were among our most worthy citizens. Deacon T. E. Ellsworth still is living in West Richfield. Mr. Chittenden served a few years as Justice of the Peace, and died in 1841. James W. Weld, about 1830, built and occupied the first frame hotel (now called the Ellas House) at the center of Richfield. It was the stopping-place for the four-horse stage-coach on its route through from Cleveland to Massillon. He was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and a well-read lawyer, although he never practiced at the bar. He was Treasurer of Medina County two years, from 1840 to 1842. He returned to Richfield, and was an active leader in every moral and religious enterprise. He died in March, 1863.

Among those who devoted considerable attention to fine fruit, for which Richfield was distinguished in an early day, may be mentioned the Weltons, Lernan Farnam, J. Humphrey and Wadhams; and, at a more recent date, J. W. Weld.

William Wheatly and Robert Garget have paid special attention to Durham cattle, and are among the largest owners in the township. In an early day, I. T. Welton did much to improve the stock of this section. Richfield, although a grazing and farming township, is not without its mechanical industries. Three or four blacksmith-shops, two harness-shops, two carriage and wagon shops, two furniture-shops, two drug stores, two dry goods stores, two hotels, one grocery and meat-market, and one barber-shop are among its business industries.

Richfield contains four churches, viz., Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and United Brethren. The first church organization was effected May 15, 1818, under the name of the "Church of Christ," and is now known as the "First Congregational Church of Richfield." It was organized by two missionaries, viz., Rev. William Hanford and Rev. John Seward, from Portage County, with the following members: Elijah Welton and Hannah, his wife; Isaac Welton and Anna, his wife; Stephen Pixley, Newcomb Carter, Birdsey N. Oviatt, Augustus Adams (now living), Mary Oviatt, wife of Salmon Oviatt, Sarah Sturtevant, wife of Bradford Sturtevant, and Lydia Carter. Newcomb Carter was the first Clerk, and he and Isaac Welton the first Church Committee. Meetings were occasionally held under the auspices of Missionaries Seward and Hanford until November 2, 1820, when Revs. J. Treat and Israel Shaler, as missionaries, officiated. Rev. Israel Shaler was duly installed the first Pastor of the "Church of Christ" April 24, 1821, and Stephen Pixley elected the first Deacon August 30, 1822. The church formerly united with the Grand River and Portage Presbytery February 18, 1824. In April, 1837, it united with the Western Reserve Congregational Association at Oberlin. April 1, 1833, the First Congregational society, of which this church formed a part, was "incorporated" and organized. It hired the Rev. Horace Smith as its Pastor until 1849, and again from April, 1854, to April, 1860. Rev. S. C. Leonard occupied the pulpit from 1849 to April, 1854, and Rev. Reuben Hatch from 1860 to 1863. From August, 1864, to the present time, Rev. J. A. McKinstry has supplied the pulpit. The church building was erected in 1832, and is still in good condition.

The first Methodist church building erected was raised and inclosed in 1822, but not finished for many years, and was burned in 1852. It was succeeded by the present beautiful building, nearly west of Richfield, with a flourishing society worshiping therein. The Baptist Church, built at West Richfield in 1838, is still in good condition, and has sustained religious services most of the time since its erection. The Church of the United Brethren, in southeast Richfield, is a large and flourishing church, with a new building, recently erected, called the "Centennial Church."

The old Richfield Academy is worthy of mention. It was built in 1836, and was in successful operation for about thirty-five years; then, yielding to the modern free-school system, it passed away with other relics of the pioneer days. Under the administration of Rev. Harvey Lyon, who was its Principal for many years, it stood in the foremost rank of the academical institutions of the West. From

its spacious halls, where "studious lore was conned," went forth many of our practical business men. Teachers in vast numbers, students for college, merchants, mechanics, surveyors, etc., etc., here received their education and the foundation for their higher honors.

Richfield was one of the foremost townships in Summit County in establishing a township library. Such an organization was made in 1825, under the supervision of Dr. Rawson. It contained at one time several hundred volumes of the best standard works to be obtained, and was well sustained and patronized until recently, when our common and high school libraries have superseded it.

Among the historical incidents of Summit County, and one which attaches to Richfield Township, possessing more than a passing interest to its citizens, is the great sleigh-ride of 1856. The following is the substance of this memorable event, as taken from a recent newspaper article: The winter, like the one just past (1880–81), was one of unusal severity, with much snow, which lay on the ground until far into the spring. Upon a certain occasion during the winter, a border township turned out quite a number of four-horse sleighs, while one of the number bore a rude banner made of cotton, a yard square, upon which was painted a negro boy with his thumb upon the end of his nose, his hand spread out, and a scroll from his mouth bearing the legendary words, "You can't come it." This friendly challenge brought other townships into competition, and the rude banner passed as a prize, from one to another, as it was captured by a larger number of four or six-horse (none other counted) sleighs than had been turned out by the predecessor, until it finally became the prize of Richfield Township. To such an extent had the affair gone that it now became a county matter, and Cuyahoga and Medina Counties entered the contest. A day was set—March 14, 1856—when they (one or the other) would wrest the prize from Summit. The day came, and with it a large concourse of people to witness the friendly battle. As Richfield held the prize, it was decreed that the meeting should take place in this township, and the particular township turning out the largest number of sleighs on the great trial day should receive the flag, and in turn present it to its respective county. When all had assembled, the marshals proceeded to count the sleighs from each county, when they were found to be as follows: Medina County, 140; Cuyahoga County, 151; and Summit County, 171—a total number of 462 four and six-horse sleighs in one grand and friendly rivalry for a rude banner that cost originally just—six cents. The procession was formed, and passed on to Akron with the most perfect order and decorum. Upon arrival, the flag was presented to Hudson Township, as having the largest number of teams, by James W. Weld, of Richfield, and received on behalf of Hudson by Dr. C. R. Pierce, who presented it, in accordance with a pre-arrangement, to the County of Summit. It was variously estimated by eye-witnesses that not less than five or ten thousand persons witnessed this grand sleigh-ride. Many of the sleighs were handsomely decorated with evergreens and profusely ornamented with flags. All passed off in the utmost harmony, and not an accident of any kind occurred during the day. Akron received the banner with great dignity, which was to be preserved among the valuable relics of the county until some rival should come with a larger number of teams than she had turned out on this occasion. The glory of being the possessor of the prize was short-lived. On the following Tuesday, Medina County came over with 185 four and six-horse sleighs, being fourteen more than Summit County had turned out. The banner was turned over to her and carried to Medina, where it was deposited among the archives of the county, to be kept until captured by some other rival. It still remains the prize of Medina County. And thus ended the most remarkable sleigh-ride on record.

For a period of nearly twenty years, Richfield was the central point for the union fair of this and adjoining townships. The institution is now abandoned, and the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical interests of the township are more or less represented in the county fair at Akron.

A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in Richfield September 5, A. L. 5823, known as Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 69. The charter members were Isaac Welton, Isaac M. Morgan, Abraham Freese, John Smith, Adoniram Swift, Jonathan Sheldon, Salmon Oviatt, David Green, David Jones and others. The first Master of the lodge was Isaac Welton, who

held the office until November, 1826, when Solomon Curtis was elected Master, and served as such until 1828. The lodge held its meetings at the house of Orson M. Oviatt from 1823 to the close of the year 1828, when they removed to the house of Ebenezer Palmer. Willis Welton was elected Master in 1828, and served as such until 1832, at which time the lodge disbanded. In October, 1855, it was reorganized as Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, in Richfield, with the following charter members: Hiram Bronson, L. F. Ward, James W. Ward, Elihu Parmelee, Joshua Finch, Ebenezer Palmer, John Churchill, Sr., Thomas E. Ellsworth and Oliver Hart. The first Master was Hiram Bronson. The lodge room is located over the furniture store of Thomas E. Ellsworth, in West Richfield.

The township of Richfield early took an active and prominent part in the war of the rebellion. When the news came that the rebels had fired on Fort Sumter, the excitement was intense, and in a few days the men, old and young, were drilling. The first company that grew out of the excitement was composed of all classes of citizens, and was commanded by Norris Humphrey as Captain, and Martin Bigelow, First Lieutenant. The company were usually known as the "String Beans." We met every Saturday afternoon for drill, and, though no one knew very well what was required in the way of military tactics, we made up for all deficiencies by the ardor with which we went to work. This organization finally died a natural death, and from its remains were formed the Richfield Grays, A. N. Goldwood, Captain; R. C. Ellsworth, First Lieutenant; C. W. Wood, Second Lieutenant. The members of this company were of the very best material (all young men), and was one of the most thoroughly drilled and efficient volunteer military companies ever in Summit County, nearly all of the members of which sooner or later drifted into the army. Our township furnished 137 soldiers for the Union army in the great war of the rebellion. There are at the present forty soldiers living in Richfield. Of this number, twenty-five are of the original 137; the balance are those that have come into the township since the war.

About the 1st of October, 1862, the first and only draft of men occurred. Of Richfield men, thirty were taken, none of whom went into the army at that time, but all furnished substitutes. We lost in the war twenty-seven soldiers. Of this number five were killed; the rest died of disease contracted while in the South. Six of our soldier friends carry honorable scars, received from our misguided brethren in the late unpleasantness. Thirteen remember the genial hospitalities extended to them by the Southern Brigadiers in the pleasant picnic grounds of Libby, Andersonville, Salisbury and other pleasant resorts of comfort, happiness and plenty, which were so freely extended to them by their rebel friends. The larger part of our old comrades have emigrated to the Western States, where they are now engaged in the different pursuits of life.

Another of Richfield's claims to notoriety is contained in the fact that the now famous "Old John Brown" was once a resident within its borders. If he was not an "Ohio man" originally, he was certainly a citizen of Ohio for a time. For a few years—how many is not remembered now—between 1840 and 1850, he lived in Richfield Township. Says a correspondent writing from Richfield: "A man though somewhat visionary and unfortuate in business affairs, yet honest, firm and unyielding in his convictions of right, he challenged the admiration of the world in his devotion to human liberty and freedom."

To Dr. T. E. Ellsworth are we indebted for a record of mortality for a portion of the time in our past history. From 1839 to 1880, a period of 41 years, there were 860 deaths: the greatest number in one year was 31, the least being in 1838, which was 4. In 1822, 17 children died who were under seven years of age. The population of our town the last 50 years has been from 1,000 to 1,300, being in 1870, 1,019, and in 1880, 1,253; it is thought that in 1840 it was about 1,300. There have been 9 residents of our town who were pensioned for services rendered in the war of 1812, of whom Stephen Welton is the only survivor.

Many of our Western Reserve townships have been, in the way of holding re-unions from from year to year, for the purpose of getting together present and past residents, renewing old memories, etc., but Richfield was behind in this respect till August 11, 1880. On that day, such a gathering was witnessed in a grove owned by Mr. John Kirby, as was never held here before. It is safe to say that at some time

during the day, every man, woman and child in town, able to be around, visited the grounds. The neighboring towns all sent huge delegations, and many old residents were here from hundreds of miles away. Gov. Axtell, President of the Re-union Association delivered a fine address of welcome, after which he read the following "greeting," written by Dr. A. E. Ewing, who was not able to be present, and was therefore compelled to perform his part by proxy. The greeting is as follows:

"Back to the mother that bore you; back to the land of your birth;
From field, from workshop and office, back from the ends of the earth;
Back to the haunts of your childhood we welcome you every one;
Yet not as the patriarch hoary welcomed his prodigal son.

"We hail you with unalloyed pleasure, untinged by sorrow and tears;
But the patriarch's joys were darkened at thought of the wasted years;
At thought of the wasted treasure the profligate youth had strown
Among the wanton and vicious, while traveling that broadway down.

"We greet you with song and with laughter, from hearts all aglow with delight;
But sigh as we must for the missing, who've perished and gone from our sight;
May we meet them again in the future, when life and its turmoils are o'er;
Or is their abode so distant that their presence will glad us no more?

"Let us trust that they still are near us and join in our joys to-day;
That none of us here are more blissful than those who have fallen by the way;
And hope, when our time comes to travel the shadowy road they have trod,
We may meet in a grander re-union by the bright-shining rivers of God."

After this, speeches were called for and responses came from S. R. Oviatt, Sheriff Lane, of Akron, Andrew Hale, of Bath, the first white child born west of the Cuyahoga River; George Howlet, of Cleveland, and F. Wilcox—sons of Richfield. Then followed Gen. Voris, of Akron, Rev. M. McKinstry and the Hon. M. C. Hills, of Medina, Dr. Pixley, of Peninsula, and possibly others not now remembered. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was highly appreciated, and the dinner, which was abundant in quantity and superb in quality, was enjoyed by the many thousands in attendance. Toward the close of the afternoon, a vote was taken, and without a dissenting voice, all agreed to meet on the same grounds one year from date.

The second man who settled in the township, as already stated, was Henry Mallet. He located in the southeast part, on land owned afterward by Richard Sweet. Mallet had two brothers, John and Daniel, who, as well as himself, were in favor of hard currency. They accordingly erected a mint on a point of land ever since known as "the money shop," just over the line in Northampton, where they manufactured "*the hard*" currency to order. This drew to the settlement a set of individuals that did not add to its respectability, and the inhabitants, therefore, destroyed the shop with fire. Notwithstanding the destruction of his mint, Mallet continued to tinker with the currency until he was finally "taken into the employ of the State," and died in Columbus.

In 1820, the people, being without a stated preacher, met in town council to elect a person "to lead in meeting" (presumably a sermon reader). The candidates were Bradford Sturtevant and Elijah Ellsworth. On a full canvass, Ellsworth was declared duly elected "to hold his office during good behavior." As he was somewhat addicted to swearing, he agreed to abandon the practice so long as he held the office. He fulfilled his engagement, and more than answered the expectations of his friends. In fact, he did his work so well that he was afterward elected the first "train-band captain" in town, and finally rose to the post of Colonel. He lived in town till quite an old man, and then moved to the south part of Bath, where he died about twenty years ago.



Delos Bosworth

CHAPTER XXVIII.*

BATH TOWNSHIP — DESCRIPTIVE — THE PINERY — SQUATTERS AND EARLY SETTLERS — PIONEER HARDSHIPS — ERECTION OF MILLS — AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS — VILLAGES — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES.

THE greater share of Bath Township is extremely rough and precipitous. Its central and northern portions, though far from being level, are not as rough and irregular as the balance of the township. The eastern third, and all the land along the valley of Yellow Creek are cut, divided and subdivided into innumerable bluffs and hills of all shapes, sizes and altitudes. Deep gorges wind around the bases of the bluffs, and in some cases are fully 300 feet below the summits of the conical knobs, which appear almost mountainous, when viewed from below. On account of the extreme roughness of Bath, the land was not considered desirable; so that, in early years, settlers passed on, and it was only after the lapse of time, that large additions were made to the original pioneers. The principal and only stream of note is Yellow Creek. In many respects, it probably has no equal in the county. It is reported that, either from actual measurement or careful estimation, this stream, in flowing across the township (five miles), has a fall of 400 feet. While the stream does not afford any noticeable natural falls, almost its entire course is characterized by a succession of rapids, rendering the creation of first-class water-power an undertaking at once easy and permanent. Since the earliest settlement, these facts have been well known, and this will account for the large number of saw and grist mills that have been located along the stream. During the warmer months of dry seasons, the water becomes almost or quite insufficient for milling purposes; but, in ordinary years, and especially during the rainy months, the creek is a rushing torrent, which sweeps noisily down the valley over its bed of rocks. One of the finest natural views in the county is in this valley, in the eastern part of the township. At a place where the creek takes a sudden turn toward the north, a basin of two or three acres is formed on the western side of the creek bottom. Looking southward from the northern part of this basin, the beholder sees an attractive picture. The bluffs, which extend upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, form a graceful curve, and are covered with a fine forest of pine trees. These trees are found nowhere else along the creek, and form a beautiful contrast with the neighboring oaks and maples, which greets the eye of the spectator with pleasure. They are the white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and extend along the creek, mostly on the south side, for a distance of about eighty rods. The larger ones have been cut down and sawed into lumber, several of which measured almost four feet in diameter, though at present they are largely of a smaller growth. Numerous springs of pure water are found in various parts of the township. A small stream, in the northeast part, drains that portion of the township, and flows directly into the Cuyahoga. Another interesting creek rises near the northwest corner, and takes a southeasterly course, flowing into Yellow Creek at Ghent. On the northwest corner of Lot 37 is quite a large pond, drained by the last-named creek, which, so far as the writer knows, is nameless.

Yellow Creek flows across Lots 80, 79, 78, 83, 77, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70. Its bed is stony, and the stream, through an unknown period of years, has cut its way deeply into the soil. This is rendered apparent by the steep, high bluffs, bordering the creek and the rapid flow of the water. The surface soil is largely clay, mingled in many places with pebbles, rendering tillage unpleasant and difficult. In basin-like portions of the township, the soil contains considerable decaying vegetation, and these portions are valued highly by the agriculturist. An abundance of excellent sandstone is easily obtained. The eastern half of the township is rich in mineral and fossiliferous remains. There is, unquestionably, a large percentage of iron oxides, or perhaps bog iron ore,

* Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

in the soil, as is proved by the character of the water and the peculiar coloring of earth when newly turned up. The most of the water is strongly ferriferous, and even the streams deposit along the banks a reddish precipitate, or, perhaps, this peculiar coloring is produced by the action of the iron held in solution in the water, upon the clay along the banks. At any rate, the soil along the banks is discolored, and iron is the agent. Col. Riall McArthur, who originally surveyed the township, made the following entry in his note-book: "The attraction of the needle on these lines (in the eastern part of Bath), is on account of the vast quantity of iron ore that lies in the earth, under where the lines pass or near them. There is all the appearance of ore in the rivulets. Small pieces lifted and held toward the needle had particular influence on it, and by passing through the deep hollows has had particular influence on the lines." Upon examination the stones, even on the surface, are found to contain a large percentage of iron, and the swampy portions of the township are usually underlain with a thick bed of bog-iron ore. Swampy tracts of land that have been drained are found to contain this ore. It is utterly improbable, however, that smelting works and iron manufactories will ever be erected in Bath. The iron ore is much too scanty and impure to ever be profitably mined, although it is possible that future years may reach some vein of the requisite richness. In portions of the eastern part, there are also found large quantities of fossiliferous limestone. So far as the writer knows, this has not been classed, by those who have examined it, with any known group of rocks. On the contrary, the formation seems to have been placed there by local causes, the nature of which is difficult to determine. The rock seems to be made up almost wholly of the casts of animals that must have existed under the surface of water. A more detailed description of this rock will be found in the chapter on geology. The rock is covered with many feet of earth. It has been used for making lime, and is excellent for that purpose. It would pay the owners of the land where it is found to burn it and ship the lime by rail to distant points. Large quantities of coral of the honeycomb and sponge varieties are also found, not only on the surface but far under the soil.

Bath Township was not owned by the Government until after the treaty of Fort Industry in 1805. If any persons other than the Indians, and, perhaps, French, lived upon the soil, they were squatters, and only held a "squatter sovereignty" in the land. The township is No. 3 in Range 12, and was originally called Wheatfield, and is so named in the field-book of Rial McArthur and R. Warden, who surveyed the township into lots in 1808. The name is said to have been given by these men from the fact that the soil looked as though it would raise excellent wheat. How long the name was used is not definitely known, but it went out of use in two or three years, and then the township became popularly known as Hammondsburg, named thus for one of the earliest and most prominent settlers. Letters from Connecticut with this address were received. They also came directed to Township 3, Range 12, Western Reserve, Ohio. In fact, this was the ordinary way of addressing letters that were sent to this section of country.

Bath was not settled as early as some of the neighboring townships, at least by those who owned the soil. When the squatters first entered cannot be known with any degree of certainty. It may be that wandering hunters built their rude cabins immediately after the treaty at Fort Industry. At least, it is well known that when the first permanent settlers, who were owners of the land, appeared in 1810, there were then living in the township some six or eight squatters, several of whom had made no little improvement. It was not customary, however, for squatters to bother themselves much about the clearing of the land or other improvements. All they wanted was a small garden, wherein their half-clothed, half-starved wives and children could raise a few potatoes and other vegetables. Many of these squatters lived in the rudest and most primitive fashion. They apparently copied the customs of the Indians, and many of them existed in about the same miserable plight. The Indians got so they built small bark shanties, but little better than deer-skin wigwams, and many of the squatters erected and inhabited the same kind of dwellings. The meat was largely venison, but this was extremely dry, so that the earliest settlers, when they could procure a piece of fat pork, thought they

had secured a luxury indeed. Wild turkeys were abundant, and were so fat, it is said, that sometimes when they fell to the earth after being shot from the top of high trees, the skin upon their backs burst open like a ripe pod. Wolves were very troublesome, and gave the settlers any amount of annoyance if sheep and other domestic animals were to be protected. Sheep brought into the backwoods had a sorry time of it, and usually died either under the sharp fangs of wolves or bears, or on account of the peculiarities of the food upon which they were necessarily compelled to subsist. Even cattle and horses suffered greatly on the latter account. The poor oxen were annoyed by swarms of flies and gnats that thirsted for their blood. It is even asserted that oxen were killed by these flies, so great was the annoyance. Bears seemed to relish pork better than any other kind of meat, and woe unto the porker that fell into their hands (or rather claws). A bear would attack a hog in the woods, would mount upon its back, burying the sharp teeth in the neck, and tearing the sides of the fated swine with its powerful claws. Piercing squeals would re-echo through the forest, sometimes reaching the ears of the owner, who would seize his rifle and rush to the rescue, and then it often fared hard with Mr. Bruin. Sometimes the owner would be glad to give up the swine and call the account square; but, in a case of this kind, they always changed their minds soon afterward, and vowed future vengeance upon all members of the genus *Ursus*. The bears were usually so well satisfied with the terms of settlement that they afterward undertook to obtain a renewal of the account, that a similar settlement might be enjoyed. Sometimes they succeeded; sometimes they died.

Prior to 1810, there lived in the township the following squatters: Aaron Miller, Gibson Gates, Hezekiah Burdit, Aaron and Moses Decker and Moses Latta. When these men first entered the township has not been ascertained, and probably never will be. Two or more of them, at least, came in during the spring of 1810, but the date of the arrival of the others is missing. These men had erected rude shanties in different parts of the township, and were busily engaged in hunting and, possibly, trapping, and some of them had begun to make improvements. The township was owned by several proprietors in Connecticut, among whom were Ezekiel Williams and Thomas Bull, of Hartford. In the Bull tract, Jason Hammond had first choice, and Jonathan Hale second. Moses Latta had squatted near Ellis' Corners, and Aaron Miller had performed the same act on Lot 11. Mr. Hammond's lots were 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. Jonathan Hale's were 11, 12, 13 and part of 14. The other squatters named above located mostly in the southeastern part. Abel Vallen also located in that portion, though whether as a squatter or an owner is not stated. A few years later, this man was living on the Cuyahoga, in Northampton, where he opened a distillery. These and a few others were the first settlers, and for a number of years they were alone in the township. West of them was an unsettled wilderness of indefinite extent, while east of them various settlements had been made, some of them ten years previous. William Cogswell, one of the most expert hunters ever in this part of the county, lived in the township for a number of years, and there is scarcely a hill or vale that has not echoed with the sharp report of his rifle. He became celebrated as a bear hunter, and subsequent generations have listened with interest to his recital of daring acts, that, beyond doubt, actually transpired. On one occasion, he started, late in the evening, from Granger to go to the cabin of Aaron Miller, in northeastern Bath. Night came on, and Cogswell, not wishing to proceed any farther at that time, prepared a couch of branches, and, stripping the bark from a large tree, covered himself with it and lay down to sleep. At daylight he awoke, and, throwing off his coverlet, arose to his feet, when he found that, during the night, about three inches of snow had fallen, covering him completely, and rendering his situation warm and comfortable. He started on toward the cabin of Miller, where he soon arrived with an excellent appetite for breakfast. Mrs. Miller furnished him with a quantity of cold boiled hominy, which he devoured with relish and satisfaction, apparently thinking his breakfast fit for a king. Indeed, it was no uncommon occurrence for settlers to live for weeks upon a single article of food. Sometimes venison was all the cabin could furnish; at other times, especially in the dwellings of those settlers who were inferior hunters, meat would be lacking for many days. Hunters fared better as re-

gards meat, while those who devoted more attention to gardening enjoyed eating the greater number of vegetables.

The settlement and improvement of Bath were at first slow. The war of 1812 no doubt had something to do with this state of things. A few came in during the war, but no extensive improvements were made until a short time prior to 1820. As near as can be remembered, the following arrivals, at about the dates mentioned, took place: Old man Jourdan and his sons James, Moses, Joseph and John, 1813; old man Dunbar and his sons Lewis, Thomas and two or three others, 1814; Isaac Hopkins, 1813; Salmon Skinner and Eleazur Rice, 1816; Hopkin Nash, 1817; Theodore and Calvin Hammond, 1814; Phineas Nash, 1819; and besides these, there came in during the same years, or perhaps later, the following well-known men: George W. Story, the first blacksmith in the township, William Jones, Junius Darrow, Lemuel Hoadley, James Root, Nathan Green, David Willey, Elijah Jacox, Joseph and Samuel Hawkins, Benjamin Bishop, James P. Baldwin, Mr. Heater, Mr. Boughton, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Seakons, Mr. Frost, John McFarland, William Williamson, Orville and William McFarland, Deacon Crosby, Simeon Crosby, John Kent, Manville Thorp, E. W. Simmons, Noble Simmons, Asa Jackson, Mr. Collins, Mr. Hatch, George Phillips, a large family of Shaws, the father's name being Constant, and some of his sons, Sylvester, Samuel and Phillip, Mr. Doolittle, Levi Bissell, Asa Hurd, Adam Vance, Seymour Ganyard, Benjamin Damon, Dr. Henry Hutson, two or three Whitcrafts, some of whom became prominent in the township, Henry Vansickle, Mr. Fowler, Lyman Nash, John Duryea, William Davis; after 1830, Deacon Smith, Abin Sage, Mr. Lloyd, and many others whose names have passed out of recollection. It may be said that the greater number of these men were Connecticut Yankees, and almost all came directly from that State to the Western Reserve. Several came from the settlements a few miles east, and undoubtedly a great many came in who afterward became dissatisfied and removed farther west, or went back to the East. The The settlers were usually industrious, and it was not long before cabins could be seen in great numbers over the township, and the busy hum of human life took the place of the wolf's dismal howl and the Indian's wild whoop. In every direction forests could be seen going down, that were afterward burned in great conflagrations, that rivaled the sweeping prairie fires of the West. Small fields of corn and wheat waved their green plumage in the summer air; deer bounded past within easy rifle shot; the peculiar howl of wolves could be heard; the ring and echo of ax and rifle awoke the sleeping voices of the hills; snakes, innumerable and venomous, wound their slow length along, and a multitude of circumstances, unknown to the present generation, presented themselves. And yet the early settlers were happy, or thought themselves so, which is much the same. They made enjoyment from their surroundings. But the cultivation of the higher qualities of mind and heart were omitted from the forest curriculum, and it may be wisely doubted whether the early settlers enjoyed themselves so well after all.

The township was organized in 1818, and, when that is said, about all the tale is unfolded. Where the first election was held, who were the first officers, what action was taken on that interesting occasion, and many other important things, have been locked forever in the jeweled casket of the Muse of history. Some other historian will be allowed the privilege of prowling through the township to quicken into life the dying embers of the fires of recollection. Until then, many events will remain in the gloom of forgetfulness. Success to the patient worker! As was before remarked, the township was first called Wheatfield, and then Hammondsburg. At the time of the organization of the township, the settlers were called upon to select a name by which said township should be known in the future. Various names were suggested, but none seemed to give satisfaction. A few insisted on its being called Hammondsburg, whereupon Jonathan Hall called out, "Oh, call it Jerusalem, or Jericho, or Bath—anything but Hammondsburg." Bath was immediately selected and bestowed upon the township. Dr. Henry Hutson (or Hudson) was the first Justice of the Peace, if the writer is correctly informed, while Eleazer Rice was the first Constable. Rice was a small man, and was not very well liked. One Sunday, Lewis Hammond and Isaiah Fowler, in sport, tipped over Rice's sled, and lo! it was broken. Rice entered complaint before Squire Hutson, for a violation of the Sabbath, and as he was the

only Constable, the warrant was placed in his hands for service. The two men went willingly before the Squire to answer to the charge ; but, just as they got there, instigated by a little of the spirit that Jesus once cast out of a Syro-Phenician woman's daughter, they both started and ran in opposite directions. The Constable was in a dilemma. He finally started in pursuit, unfortunately, of the larger man. How the "trial" terminated, the writer has not been informed. This was the first "case" in the township. Abner Robinson, the poet, mentioned elsewhere in this work, lived in Bath for a time. He had a peculiar manner of speaking, which Gen. Bierce characterizes as "crawfish." Robinson one day said of Jacob Morter: "Jake says, 'Abner, come and look at my pigs.' I went, and they were fine ones. Jake says, 'The youngest is the oldest—no—I mean the biggest is the littlest—no-o—I talk like a d—d fool! Any how, they look so much apart you can't tell 'em alike.'" A petition for a road leading from Boston to Old Portage, was presented in 1811, to the Commissioners at Ravenna. This was the first authorized road that touched Bath. Perhaps the next was the one on the southern line of the township, called the Smith road. This was well traveled in early years, and numerous taverns for the accommodation of travelers were erected, one or two of them in Bath. Moses Latta opened his house for a public tavern as early as 1818. He took in a great many shillings from travelers, and made considerable money.

By 1820, the township was quite well populated. Improvements were pushed rapidly, and industries began to arise as the demand for various articles nearer home was created. In 1818, Maj. Hoadley built a saw-mill at Ghent. Excellent water-power was obtained, and the enterprise promised success. The following year the mill was purchased by James Root, but was sold again in two or three years to James Myers. The mill was located so far from the dam, that, on account of the great fall of the stream, the lower part of the race was a wooden trough, resting on posts. The wheel was overshot. A few years later, Mr. Root built a new saw-mill about a quarter of of a mile west of Ghent. This, in after years, proved a valuable mill. David Parker built one about the same time, locating it down Yellow Creek, not far from the eastern boundary of the township. An enormous dam, built on the "beaver principle," was constructed; but some time afterward this was washed away by a sudden freshet. James Root built a distillery at an early day. It was at the height of its prosperity when the great temperance revival swept over the county. Some of the citizens asked him to stop his distillery, whereupon he turned suddenly upon them with the pointed question, "Stop! what am I to live on? cowslips? I can't stop the distillery." And he did not stop, but whisky flowed from it at the rate of about two barrels per day. Much of this was shipped off, and sold at the rate of from 12 to 18 cents per gallon. James P. Baldwin did more in early years to improve the township than any other man. He built many mills, both for sawing lumber and grinding grain, and filled every enterprise that he touched with life. James Root built several mills, and was quite a wealthy man, but he did not put the energy into his undertakings that was necessary to make them highly successful and useful. He is said to have remarked in later years, "I have ruined the township;" meaning thereby that most of his enterprises had been of no use to the township. Yet this is not doing Mr. Root credit. It is certain that his improvements drew intelligent and enterprising citizens to the township. Many mills were built in early years, and very likely errors will occur in attempting their description. In about 1826, J. P. Baldwin built the Miller grist-mill. It was a frame building, three stories in height, about thirty-five by seventy feet, and in it were placed four sets of stone. It was one of the best mills ever in the township. In addition to custom grinding, it did a large amount of merchant work, sending, during its best years, about three hundred and fifty barrels of flour each day to Cleveland, by canal. After a number of years, the mill was purchased by Henry Harris; but a few years later it was destroyed by fire. The present one was built on the same site in about 1846. It is a large frame building, and has done good work. It is at present owned by W. C. R. Miller. Baldwin also built a saw-mill the same time his grist-mill was built. It was connected by shafting, or otherwise, with the machinery of the grist-mill. This was also destroyed by fire. In 1859, Henry Harris, Jr., built a saw-mill on the same site. This is yet in operation. Baldwin built

another saw-mill a short distance down the creek from this mill. It did good work for a few years. Jason Hammond and his sons built a saw-mill, as early as 1820, on a branch of Yellow Creek, west of the center. The dam was so situated that thirty or forty acres of woodland was flooded with water. The trees many of them, fell down and began to decay, and soon this dam was regarded as a breeder of malaria and pestilence. At last proceedings were begun in law to abate the whole thing as a nuisance. The proceedings were successful, and the water was let off, much to the relief of families living in the neighborhood. A Mr. Beach built a saw-mill near where William Barker lives, in about the year 1838. It was operated some eight or ten years, and then was abandoned. William Barker built one near the same place, in 1859. This mill has furnished considerable material, which has been shipped away, among which are railroad ties, three-inch plank and flitch. A year or two ago, the dam was washed away, and the mill is not running at present. Just after the last war, Hemmingway, Hopkins & Burris and William Barker erected a hub, spoke and felloe factory within a few rods of Mr. Barker's dwelling. The company and Mr. Barker each owned a half interest in the business. A planing-mill was connected with the factory, and for a number of years a good business was done, but the destruction of the dam caused it to stop. William Jones conducted a distillery for a number of years. It was located back on his farm some distance from the road. It is said that the bears, on several successive nights, had carried off his hogs, and he determined to watch. He summoned a few convivial spirits, and with those already at the distillery, had a loud time of it during the night. No bears were seen. The Ghent Champion Mill was built by James Root at an early day. It was operated by him until 1853, when Alanson Barker assumed control, but a year later William Barker became owner, and remained so until 1871, when the mill went to Edward Heller, who now owns it. The mill has done a great deal of good work; not only custom, but merchant. Mr. Root also built and operated a saw-mill, near the grist-mill, at an early day. Peter and John Marshall erected a woolen factory about a quarter of a mile east of the Harris grist-mill. It was probably built in about 1840. A limited quantity of light cloth was manufactured, but in about ten or twelve years the Marshalls retired from the pursuit, and the building was transformed into a lath factory. The grist-mill west of Ghent was erected early, and has been one of the best in the township. It has changed owners various times, and has done considerable merchant work. Several other mills have been built and operated along Yellow Creek and its branches; and it may be said that on no other stream in the county, of the same size, has there been so many mills and so good ones. Dams are easily built from the stone and timber along the creek, and owing to the narrow bed of the stream and the narrow valley, short dams, strongly built, furnish splendid water-power. We will now leave the imperfectly treated subject of mills and notice the growth of villages.

Unlike other townships, Bath's Center never grew to the dignity of a village. A small shoe-shop, opened there at quite at an early day, was about the only attempt toward village-making. Shoes were taken to this shop for repairs, but probably before this was opened, the following circumstance occurred: One day, Alonzo Coffin, his little sister and another girl of about her age, none of whom were older than ten years, were sent to Brandywine to have their shoes mended. The families lived near there at that time. The shoes were mended, but by this time darkness had thrown her sable curtain over the earth. Just as the children were about to start for home, the wolves were heard howling dismally in the woods, through which they must pass, and Mr. McClellan, the cobbler, declared he would not go through the woods at that time for anything, and told the children they had better stay all night. But Alonzo said he was not afraid, and told Mr. McClellan to "get me a torch, and I'll go." A large torch of hickory bark was procured and lighted, and the three little children started out through the darkness for home. They had no sooner reached the woods than the wolves surrounded them with angry howls, but kept at a respectful distance on account of the fire. The children hurried on, keeping close together, and the wolves continued to follow them until they were within a few rods of home, when the savage animals, disappointed at not getting the expected feast, ran off through the dark forest. It was custo-

mary, in early years, for cobblers to travel around from house to house to ply their craft, often furnishing everything and making shoes for the whole family. Three villages proper have arisen in Bath—Hammond's Corners, Ghent and Ellis' Corners. The Hammonds were probably the first residents at the former. It is thought that Royal and Horatio Hammond brought the first stock of goods to the village, but the date is indefinite. If there at all, they probably opened up before 1830. John Rhodes was there with a small stock soon after 1833. Reison Randolph sold goods there for many years. Joseph Whitcraft is there at present, and has been doing a good country store trade for quite a number of years. Himself and store are highly spoken of. A few others have sold goods in the village. Among other industries may be mentioned the wagon-works of Clem Jagger. This man has followed the occupation for many years. A post office was secured at the Corners in about 1838. Prior to that date, the office had been at the Center, where Phineas Nash, Theodore King, and probably Lewis F. Lane and others, had served as Postmaster. Various parties have held the office at the Corners, the present one being Mr. Whitcraft. Dr. Hutson, who came to the township in about 1819, was the first practicing physician in the township. His residence and office were a short distance north of the Center. He was a kind old man, and would preach to the settlers in their dwellings, or in the schoolhouses. Some time after 1833, Dr. H. A. Robinson came to the township, and for many years he prescribed for the temporal disorders of the citizens. He was quite skillful with ague and the typhus fevers, and secured a lucrative practice. Ghent has had a different experience and a different growth. In 1818, there were three or four families living at what is now Ghent. Mr. Boughton opened a small store about the same time, placing his goods in a small, rough, frame building that is yet standing, though altered and remodeled, on the east side of the Center road, near the bridge. This man had considerable money, which was invested in young cattle. The animals were herded in the woods and along the open spaces near the streams. The forests furnished abundant food for the cattle. The rich browse was abundant, and was eaten in large quantities with excellent results, as the animals gained rapidly in weight, until at last they were driven to the Eastern markets. Others engaged successfully in the same pursuit, Mr. Boughton did not continue his store but for about four years. As near as can be ascertained, the village, after he left, was without a store for a number of years. Moses McFarland was in with a stock of goods in 1844, and had probably begun as early as 1840. Mr. Leggitt was connected with him in business, and, in about 1848, bought McFarland's interest in the stock and store. A few years later, he sold to Francis Husong, who probably had about $1,500 worth of goods. Finney & Fairchild succeeded Husong, but closed their store after a few years. Thomas Pierson sold groceries about thirty-five years ago. Henry Pardee opened a store during the last war. This he conducted until 1881, when he sold out to James Greenleese, the present storekeeper. Mr. Pardee kept a good store, and has been an energetic and respected citizen. The oldest woolen factory in the State is located in the village. It was first started in 1832, by Allen & Bloom, but, three years later, was sold to Alpheus Babcock, and soon after this to Spafford Brothers. These men failed in business, and the property fell into the ownership of Johnson & Fuller. In 1861, the factory was purchased by its present owner, Alonzo Coffin, who has conducted it, with the exception of five years, ever since. As high as 10,000 pounds of wool have been bought in one year. Yarns, flannels, satinets, fulled-cloth, cassimeres and other kinds of cloth, have been manufactured. Five or six years ago, Mr. Coffin removed to Akron, and the factory was idle. It is now in operation again. Soon after 1850, Thomas Pierson began making barrels, buckets, kegs, etc., and doing a general cooper-wook, which he continued some twelve or fifteen years. James Myers conducted a small grist-mill (or "pepper-mill," as it was significantly called) in the village, in about 1828. Whether he built the mill is not stated. It was finally destroyed by fire. McFarland & Leggitt were conducting an ashery at Ghent in 1858. Archibald Hubbard owned and conducted it before them. How early he began is not remembered. James Root is said to have built the first house in Ghent. This was the Boughton store-building. In 1846, there were about twelve families living in the village. It may be stated that Mr. Pardee was

connected with the woolen factory for a few years, perhaps about 1858. He is now engaged in manufacturing water-proof goods, according to some new and valuable recipe. Thomas Pierson was very likely the first Postmaster at this point. Mr. Pardee assumed control of the office about the time Mr. Lincoln went into the White House. The mantle of Government position looked well on Mr. Pardee. However, he did not become afflicted with aristocracy on that account, nor did he believe himself a prospective candidate for said White House, because he had been honored(?) with an humble position under Uncle Sam. James Root is thought to have laid out the original survey of lots at Ghent. The date is indefinite. Some say that James Myers named the village, but why the particular name Ghent was selected is not known. Dr. Cooley lived and practiced in the township before 1820. Dr. Darling and Dr. Chaffee were in the township at an early day.

Mr. Latta's tavern was the center around which the citizens of Latta's Corners congregated in early years. This man probably erected the first building in the village. Other tavern-keepers were Mr. Ellis, Parvin Delong, Milo Fuller, Moses McFarland, James Moore, Carter Smith, and others. Orrin Walker was selling goods in about 1835. After him were Frank Smith, Mr. Doolittle, Archibald Hubbard, Fred Nash, N. D. Hanson, A. R. Damon and Albert Beach. All these, except Walker, were east of the hotel, and some of them kept excellent stores. Morris Lyon is the present merchant. The village was at first Latta's Corners, but when Mr. Ellis became the central figure it gradually assumed the name, Ellis' Corners. Dr. Humphrey Robinson located at the village not far from 1830. He continued to practice until his death, about thirty years ago. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert McNeil, who also died a short time before the last war. Dr. Sales was the resident physician just before the war, as was also Dr. Merriman. Dr. E. King Nash located permanently in the village, and began to practice his profession in 1865. He served the country during the war in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, but at the close of the war came out as Surgeon. Dr. Merriman practiced in the village after the war, and until four years ago. Among the industries that have been conducted was an ashery at an early day by Mr. Ellis. Also a wagon-shop by Burris & Son. This, in outline, has been the growth and decay of business industries. A post office was secured at an early day, and letters came directed to Montrose.

Schools are the offspring of civilization. They are unknown among barbarous people, and are found numerous and perfect in the degree of the removal from the savage state. The ignorant, those who willfully and persistently remain unlettered, triumphantly quote, or rather misquote, "Ignorance is bliss; 'tis folly to be wise." They assert that extended education only opens the eyes and heart to disappointments and defeats, and that nothing but absolute ignorance of the great majority of surrounding circumstances can give satisfaction and the resulting happiness. That mode of conduct, carried into effect by actual experiment, would reduce man to the savage state, and lead to the utter extinction of the race. Knowledge does not end with a revelation of cares and defeats. It reveals countless paths of happiness to be traversed, and points to the cultured a ready means to avoid those spots on the journey of life, over which the dark clouds of sorrow and sin pass. Knowledge is the shield that wards off the strokes of unpropitious surroundings. At the same time it protects the shrinking form of humanity from the bitter blasts of adversity. It amplifies the vision of the intellect, widens the moral and social capabilities, and elevates the enchanted observer to mountainous heights, from which countless glittering domes of beauty and excellence are seen. It multiplies the sources of enjoyment, divides those of sorrow, and adds to the happiness of human life. It is highly necessary for the preservation of the American Government that the people should foster and protect schools as they would their jewels. The nature of the government and the peculiarities of its institutions should be taught in every school. Too many young men, and even those in maturer years, know comparatively nothing of the aim of the government as outlined in the constitution. There is seen the strange paradox of citizens voting for officials to administer laws, the nature of which, though vitally important to them, is almost wholly unknown. The wonderfully rapid growth of educational advantages insures to the masses

of the people a speedy and practically perfect knowledge of the fundamental principles of the government. Millions in money are annually expended in rearing that unpretending temple of learning—the schoolhouse. The standard of scholarship is steadily rising in the United States among the great body of the people. This is the only salvation for our government, but the people must learn to control their excesses, or the nation we all love so well will go down in darkness like Rome. The morals must be educated, the appetites must be controlled, the passions must be checked, the desires must be directed to proper objects, pursuits and practices must be elevating in their tendencies, and together with all these people must acquire wisdom.

The first school in Bath was taught in the northeastern corner, in a log house that had been built in 1810, by Aaron Miller, one of the few first settlers in the township. The building was about sixteen feet square, and the first teacher's name was Maria Lusk. The first term was in 1811, and after that date schools were held quite regularly in the neighborhood, sometimes in one house and sometimes in another, depending for location on their proximity to the homes of the greater number of children. In truth, the schools for many years continued to follow the scholars, going as near as possible to where the greater number lived. Alfred Wolcott was one of the early teachers. It is related that on one occasion, that genius of mischief, the school-boy, in the absence of the teacher at intermission, fortified the chair of the latter with pins bent in a fiendish manner. The result was a sudden bound, and the following reverent exclamation: "Who, in heaven's name, has been meddling with this chair?" Such questions were often asked in early years, but seldom answered. So far as known, Mr. Wolcott shared the same fate as other early teachers. There were several years when no school was taught in northeastern Bath, but the scholars were sent to a well-attended school in northwestern Northampton. A very early school was taught in Mr. Hammond's house. Mr. Lucas was one of the first teachers in that neighborhood. Schools were usually taught by subscription, and at stated times teachers were accustomed to send in their bills for collection or settlement. Although it seems unaccountable, yet it is asserted that the first schoolhouse in the northeastern part was not erected until after 1830, but that schools continued to be held in dwellings and abandoned houses. This house was a frame, about 16x16 feet, and the first teacher, as near as can be ascertained, was Edward Brown, a nephew of John Brown, whose soul is yet supposed to be marching on. This house was used for some twenty-five years, when the present one was built. A school was taught very early at Mr. Vallen's residence in the southeastern part, but unfortunately nothing definite could be learned of it. It may be said, in general, that all schools, prior to 1820, were held in buildings that were temporarily devoted to that use. It is probable that the first building erected for a schoolhouse was either near Hammond's Corners or at Ghent, although both the dates and the facts are uncertain. School was taught as early as 1816, at Latta's Corners, and at Ghent a few years later. In 1820, the citizens living at Ghent sent their children to school in a log house that had been built about thirty rods from the present residence of Mr. Spitzer, by William Wood. Mr. Wood had abandoned the house, which was then devoted to educational purposes. Henry Root was one of the first teachers in this house, and the following circumstance is related of him by Benjamin Bishop: The teacher started one cold morning for his schoolhouse, and while on his way through the woods was confronted by a large, gaunt, hungry-looking wolf. The animal, evidently rendered desperate by hunger, advanced with open mouth and glaring eyes upon the apprehensive teacher, who, having no weapons save a jack-knife, caught up a heavy club, and backed against a rail fence as the wolf continued to approach. When the animal was within reach, Mr. Root struck at its head, but only succeeded in giving it a partial stroke. The wolf caught the end of the club in its teeth, and for some moments Mr. Root was unable to withdraw it for the purpose of delivering another blow. Several blows were struck, all of which the wolf avoided, but finally a fortunate stroke disabled the animal, which was then quickly dispatched by repeated blows on the head. How many teachers would now enjoy such an encounter? Do not all speak at once. Mr. Root then dragged the dead wolf to the schoolhouse, where it remained during the day. The historian is also compelled to record that the

teacher complained of the confusion and whispering in the schoolroom, and of the almost universally imperfect lessons on that day. A young lady named Eveline Hall taught in this same building as early as 1818. School was early taught in Mr. Rice's house. There have been three different schoolhouses at Ghent, the last one being built a few years ago. In the Hurd neighborhood, in a building that had been vacated by Mr. Banks, school was taught as early as 1828. The next year a schoolhouse was erected near by, and one of the first teachers was Robert McNeil. The building was used as a meeting-house, but after a number of years it took fire and burned to the ground. Two other houses in the neighborhood have succeeded it. The township was first divided off into two school districts, and some alterations were made in these annually, until, at last, another one or two were added. Many disputes arose in consequence of the shifting of the districts. All desired schools within a few rods of their own dwellings, and when this was found to be impossible, the vials of their wrath were freely poured upon the naked heads of all opposers. The districts continued to be divided and subdivided, until they at present number ten.

Religious societies took root in the township in early days. It is always the case in a newly settled country, that the citizens, many of them, are members of churches in the land whence they came, and having experienced the blessings and reality of religion, are desirous of renewing their devotions. This state of affairs would result in numerous meetings at the settlers' homes, where either a local preacher or an itinerant one would be called upon to preside. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists built a log meeting-house on the "accommodation plan," at the Center, in about the year 1818. This building afterward became famous for its revivals. It saw continual use until about 1834, when a frame building was erected in its stead. The frame was used until 1870, and was then remodeled and converted into a town hall. The following is quoted from the church records: "At a meeting previously appointed to be held at Bath, November 24, 1823, present Caleb Pitkin, John Seward and Israel Shaler, missionaries, the meeting was opened with prayer by Brother Seward, after which Robert Bell and Mary, his wife, from the church in Stow; William Jones, from the church in Randolph; William and Hannah Smith, from the church in Sandsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Heater, from the church in Canfield; Mrs. Mercy Hall, from the church in Glastonbury, Conn.; Laura, wife of William Jones, and Samuel Peters and Esther, his wife, from the world, presented themselves with the request to be organized into a Church of Christ. As a preparatory step, the council proceeded to an examination of these persons respecting their doctrinal and experimental knowledge of the Christian religion, and their views of the duties and privileges of a Christian Church. Being satisfied on these subjects, the council proceeded to organize the church. Brother Pitken preached from the text, "Jesus answered, 'My kingdom is not of this world,'" etc., after which Brother Seward read the confession of faith and covenant to the persons above named, and proceeded to constitute them a church, regularly organized and entitled to all the privileges and ordinances of the Gospel, and solemnly charged them in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to work worthy of the high calling. Being thus organized, the church was put under the care of the Presbytery of Huron, as the First Congregational Church of Bath. Their confession of faith, covenant and articles of practice are the same that have been prepared and presented by the Presbytery in this section of the county (signed) Caleb Pitkin, Clerk of Organizing Committee." Although not so stated in the report of the meeting, the session was held in the old log house at the center of the township. The following persons joined the church June 30, 1832: Ward K. Hammond and wife, Royal Hammond, Robert McNeil, Nancy Smith, Aurora Piper, Elisha and Ann McNeil, Mary and Jane Fulton, Sarah Nash, wife of Phineas Nash, and Lavina Banks. Phineas Nash joined in December, 1823. It is stated that James Root gave nearly $3,000 as a permanent fund for the use of this church. The truth of this is left to the reader. The church since its organization has not always been in good working order. Although there is no church building at Ellis' Corners at present, the United Brethren have a society there. Among the members are William Reed, Abraham Spitzer, Lot Watson, Morris Lyon, Samuel Briggs and N. D. Hauser. This society purchased a Methodist Church,

located at Stony Hill, and moved it to the Corners a short time after the last war. This was used by the society for a number of years; but the building was subsequently sold for $50, and is now devoted to other uses, and the members assemble in the schoolhouse. Rev. William Whitney is prominent among the membership. A Methodist society was instituted at Ghent as early as 1818, some of the members being Messrs. Hoadley, Bradford, Seakins, Rice and Frost. They assembled in dwellings for a few years, and finally the organization was dissolved, or, perhaps, as some say, it finally started up again, and became the foundation of the present Methodist Church in the northern part. Their building was erected many years ago, and is known as "Moore's Chapel." It cost some $3,000, and is the best building of the kind in the township. This church is well attended and prosperous. There are many Germans living in the eastern part, and this section of the township is familiarly known as "Germany." Many years ago, an Evangelical society was organized, and soon afterward a small church was built in "Germany." Here this industrious class of citizens meet to conduct their religious ceremonies in their characteristic way. The United Brethren started up at an early day, and first began holding meetings in the schoolhouse near Hurd's Corners. Here they assembled for some time, shifting their location, finally, to neighboring schoolhouses, to be as near as possible to the greater number of members. After a few years, this state of things became somewhat obnoxious, and the propriety of erecting a small comfortable church was discussed. Several objected, saying that the tax was greater than they desired to sustain. At last the voice of majority was in favor of building such a church, which was accordingly done, at what is known as Hurd's Corners. Although there are but four churches in the township, the religious element is not confined to these alone; for at Ellis' Corners is a society, and a large portion of the citizens in the western part belong to a Disciples' Church, which is located in Granger Township, Medina County. The churches and schools throughout Bath are up to the standard of those in the country townships in the county.

CHAPTER XXIX.*

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL AND OTHER MINERALS—SETTLEMENTS OF THE WHITES—CRANBERRY GATHERING—INDUSTRIAL GROWTH—VILLAGES—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THE charms that cluster like gems around the mysteries of the silent past do not end with the beginning of authentic history, but linger with multiplied beauty around the strange myths and fairy tales that come to us through the lapse of unknown centuries. Through the medium of ethnology, archæology and philology, a wonderful vision of past years is revealed to the present age—one that haunts the inquiring mind of the historical investigator like the face of an angel, instead of like the dismal shadow that shook its gory locks at Macbeth. The vision reveals that, thousands of years before the Christian era—unknown centuries before a means of recording human events had been invented—the human race lived a quiet pastoral life in Central Asia. Seen through the mists of years, their homes and haunts became the source of many a legend or poetic tale, that had its creation on the bold summits of the Scythian hills, or in the fertile valley of the Oxus or the Jaxartes. Every known field has been carefully searched to clear up the darkness that antedates recorded history; but the sacrifice of time and labor by the assiduous inquirer has been almost wholly fruitless, and has met with continued disappointment and rebuff, and the early mythical traditions are believed to be an imperfect account of what actually transpired in pre-historic times. Since the origin of writing, the most valuable invention ever given to the human race, remarkable strides have been made in intellectual and moral advancement, and in all that makes a people great. During the

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

passage of time, though unnumbered events of vital importance to the human race have been left unrecorded; yet "line upon line and precept upon precept" of measureless value to man have been written for his perusal and improvement. History is but an imperfect record of human experience, though, notwithstanding its defects, it is of almost infinite importance to the race, for the probable events of the future can be foreknown only by a knowledge of the past. Men and nations are wise only as they can look into the future and anticipate coming events which cast their shadows before, and this can be done only from analogy with what has taken place in the past. "The proper study of mankind is man," and history in its widest and grandest sense is such a study. This places the historian in the light of a public benefactor to succeeding generations; but a prophet—one that can anticipate the future—labors on without the respect or honor of his own country and age. His name will become embalmed in song as the cycles of time sweeps by, will become colossal in the hearts of generations yet unborn, a sublime monument to the departed genius of past ages.

It is not expected that the simple narrative of these pages will be prophecy, for the art of divination is yet in its swaddling clothes. It is difficult enough for ordinary capabilities to acquire a correct and comprehensive knowledge of what has taken place in past years, without borrowing trouble by attempting to peer with curiosity into some Pandora's box of the future. Fictions and hopes and idealisms are thrown down, and facts of all hues are taken up to be woven into the gaudy fabric of local history. The historian, like the insurance agent or the undertaker, has a thankless task, but he takes comfort in knowing that coming generations will fully appreciate the result of his labors. It may appear to some that the historian has an easy time in rummaging through dusty memorials, or following some Jack-with-the-lantern tradition that constantly eludes him, but knowing as he does that the weight of the responsibility of recording the truth, giving to each item of history its appropriate and comparative degree of importance, leaving no path partially neglected or wholly unsearched, resisting the demands of the bigots who insist in having their names enrolled high on the page of honor, rests upon his shoulder like the sphere of Atlas, he puts forth his greatest powers to encompass the situation and to hand to posterity an accurate and comprehensive record. Nothing but patient, protracted labor brings the desired information. It thus occurs that, in looking over Franklin Township, much difficulty is experienced in accumulating its past history. Traditions are vague and unsatisfactory, and an accurate knowledge of all the facts is out of the question. It often occurs that no two men who are questioned give a similar account of the same event, thus adding much to the perplexity of the historian, or placing the subject beyond the possibility of a correct solution. A cheerful readiness to tell everything known, and to volunteer much information of events of doubtful occurrence, is met with everywhere. Men yet living, who were in the township at the time of its creation, cannot recall any of the incidents connected therewith. The names of many of the earliest settlers have passed beyond the powers of recollection, and the gloom surrounding many important circumstances refuses to yield to the historian's repeated and emphatic injunction, "Let there be light!" It is again necessary to call the attention of the reader to the fact that history at best is but a partial narration of events.

In 1854, Lucius V. Bierce wrote: "The portion of Franklin Township lying east of the Tuscarawas was surveyed in February, 1800, by Ebenezer Buckingham. The Tuscarawas was then the boundary between the United States and the Indians, which was the reason why the balance of the township was not surveyed at the same time. It will be recollected that the Indian title east of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and the portage path was extinguished by the treaty of Fort McIntosh (Beaver) in 1785. Their title to the territory west of those rivers was not extinguished until the treaty of Fort Industry, in 1805. It is a singular feature of these treaties that the Indians, in the first treaty, ceded the territory east of those rivers, and, in the last treaty, all west of those rivers, but have never ceded the rivers, the fee of which is still in the Indians. This township is No. 2 of Range 10 of the Ohio Land Company's purchase. In forming ranges, the United States began at the east line of the State, on the base of the Western Reserve, and every six miles west was a range,

numbering from the east toward the west' The townships on the east side counted from the Ohio River north to the base line of the Reserve. Thus the north township in the first range in Stark County on the base line of the Reserve is No. 19, Range 16, lying nineteen townships, or 114 miles north of the Ohio River, and 6 townships or 36 miles west of the east line of the State. The townships continued to be thus numbered until they reached the Ohio Land Company's purchase, when they count from the north line of that purchase. This regularity continues until Range 10 is reached, when the north township (Franklin) is numbered 2 from the following circumstances: In 1800, when the survey was made and the township and ranges numbered, there was but a fraction of Franklin lying east of the Tuscarawas and within the Government limits—all west of the river belonging to the Indians. In running the west line of Range 10, the surveyors struck the Tuscarawas in Lawrence Township, next south of Franklin, and, as they could not cross the river to complete the required six miles east and west of those two townships, they named them Fractions 1 and 2 in Range 10. In 1807, two years after the land west of the Tuscarawas became the property of the Government, it was surveyed by Joseph H. Harwell, and enough was added to the fractional townships on the east to make two full townships each six miles square, but the numbers have never been changed; so that what originally stood for the *numbers of fractions* now stands for the numbers of the townships." Franklin is thus No. 2 instead of No. 1, as it should be to conform with adjoining townships.

In early years the situation of the township was looked upon with favor by the settlers. An abundance of excellent water-power could easily be obtained on almost every stream, especially at places where the smaller ones entered the Tuscarawas. The river, then a much larger stream than it is at present, afforded fine communication with the southern portion of the State. Several lakes were in the township, in which an abundance of excellent, though small, fish abounded. The soil, though lying flat and very wet, was rich with decaying vegetable remains, and gave promise of boundless fertility, when the stagnant water could be turned into some of the neighboring streams, and the action of the sun could be unchecked by the removal of the forests. The township is a fraction over five miles north and south, and exceeds that distance by a little east and west, although not quite six miles. The surface like the greater portion of Ohio is irregular, though in some portions is comparatively level. There are thirty-six sections, No. 1 being in the northeast corner, and No. 36 in the southeast. The northern and western tiers of sections are fractional. The Tuscarawas River enters the township on Section 4, thence crossing Sections 9, 16, 20, 29, 32, and leaving from 31. Chippewa River joins the Tuscarawas on Section 31. Nimisilla Creek drains the greater portion of the southern part, and finally unites with the Tuscarawas in Stark County. The southeastern part is drained by several small streams which flow into the Tuscarawas. Polecat Run rises in the northwestern part, and flowing southward joins the river about a mile north of Clinton. Mud Lake, a small body of water of about fifty acres, lies in the eastern part of Section 32. Turkey Foot Lake, probably the largest body of water in the county, lies near the northeastern corner of the township. It is said to have been named for a noted Indian chief. Its outline is very irregular, the lake consisting of several distinct bodies of water, joined by straits of different width. It probably covers about a section of land, and its extreme length is about two miles, while the greatest width will not exceed half a mile. An enlargement of the outlet of this lake, in the extreme northeast corner, is used as a reservoir, where large quantities of water are stored up during the rainy months, to be gradually used for milling and other purposes in dry portions of the year. The lake is quite deep, though the water is inclined to be "drumlie," as Robert Burns says of the streams about the Castle of Montgomery. However it is a fine lake, and its value will be slowly developed as time passes. There are several small lakes, or rather ponds, scattered over the township, though the number has greatly decreased since the township was first settled. Several have been drained, others have dried up, and a few yet remain to be subjected to the same fate. In traveling over the township, the chief characteristic which meets the eye is the prevalance of depressed tracts of land, or more properly basins, that at an indefinite period in the past were undoubtedly small

lakes. Some of these contain peat, and not a few of them contain a considerable quantity of bog iron ore. The township is rich in that valuable mineral deposit, coal. In 1838, there were three coal mines worked, but at that date a Prussian miner, named Michael Becker, came to the township and opened up several others, giving such impetus to coal mining that about fifteen years later the exports of coal exceeded 60,000 tons annually. There are now twelve or fifteen mines, and the exports are not far from 100,000 tons per annum. Side tracks are laid by the railroad companies to many of the mines, thus favoring extensive and rapid work. The coal deposits are enormous and are practically inexhaustible.

In early years thousands of bushels of cranberries grew annually in the numerous Franklin swamps. These cranberry fields were called marshes, and the berries were gathered by the Indians before the first settlers arrived, and taken to Pittsburgh and other towns in Pennsylvania and Virginia, where they were exchanged for ammunition, clothing, ornaments, etc. The berry is a member of the heath family, and is known to botanists as *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*. The plant is a creeper, or trailer, with slender, hardy, woody stems and small evergreen leaves, more or less white underneath, with single flowers, borne on slender, erect pedicles, and having a pale, rose corolla. The stems are from one to three feet long, and the flowers are lateral, rendering easy the gathering of the berries. The plants require very wet ground, and are often found growing where the soil is covered with several inches of water. The conditions for the possible life of the plant have been removed almost wholly, and cranberries no longer grow in paying quantities in the township or county. The berries, which get ripe in autumn, are red, with some yellow, and are very acid. The harvest begins in October, and is only closed by cold weather, or perhaps the quantity of berries fails. They are gathered during the spring months also, having remained out all winter. They are less acid when gathered in the spring, as the freezing converts portions of the starchy substance of the berries into sugar compounds, and in this condition the berries are valued more highly, as less sugar is required to fit them for the table. When the township was first settled the berries were almost worthless, as there was no market for them in the west, and the lack of sugar required to sweeten them prevented their general use in the cabins of the settlers. The settlers were compelled to forego the use of such luxuries, being satisfied often with the bare necessities of life. However, after a few years they were worth 25 cents per bushel, and, in about 1830, had arisen to from 50 cents to $1 per bushel. The cranberry business then became very extensive. Thousands of bushels were purchased annually by the merchants at Clinton, Manchester, and other neighboring villages, and taken by wagon to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, the teamsters bringing back loads of dry goods, groceries, salt, notions, etc. Water-tight barrels were filled with the berries, after which the remaining space was filled with water, and the barrel closed. In this condition the berries kept fresh and bright for many months. So great became the quantity purchased at one time by Mr. Patterson, an early merchant at Clinton, that he either could not find market for them, or could not procure wagons in which to ship them East, and 300 bushels spoiled on his hands, and were thrown away. Very likely the same thing happened to others. When cranberry picking was at the height of its prosperity many of the settlers were thus engaged, several of whom made no little money. Those gathering the berries—men and women—wore long-legged boots to keep out the water, and as a precaution against snake bites. The berries grew on their short stems, on the under side of long, wiry vines that crept over the mosses and sedges, growing in profusion in the marshes. A section of plank from a foot and a half to two feet long and about a foot wide was taken, and around one end was bound a tough band of hickory bark, forming a sort of box. The other end of the plank was serrated, the teeth being about eight inches long. Two handles were attached, and the rude implement thus completed was used in gathering cranberries. The teeth were placed over one of the long, slender vines, and the implement was held so that when it was pushed along the berries were scooped into the box at the other end. Fifteen or twenty bushels were often gathered in one day with this implement. Whole families turned out during the cranberry season, and the marshes swarmed with settlers, some of whom came many miles and remained several days, camp-

ing in their wagons. When a sufficient quantity of berries was gathered to fill the wagon-bed, it was taken to some of the villages and sold. The berries when first gathered were full of leaves, moss and grass, and had to be cleaned before they were taken to market. A sort of ladder was made, having the cross pieces about an inch apart. When emptied upon this rude seive, the berries fell through the slits, and the grass, etc., was collected on the slats. Large quantities of berries were cleaned in a few hours by means of this rude screen.

Immediately after the Indian title to the soil west of the river was extinguished, a wealthy Quaker, named Richard Carter, living in Wheeling, purchased the land, and employed John Harris, Esq., and David L. McClure to lay out a town at the junction of the rivers, Tuscarawas and Chippewa, the latter at that time being known as Indian Creek. This was accomplished in September, 1806, and the village in honor of its founder was named Cartersville. It was located on the low land at the junction of the rivers, and at every freshet its uninhabited lots and unworn streets were overflowed by the murky waters. If any building was erected in this village, or if any improvement was made other than laying out the streets and lots and platting the same on paper, such improvements are unknown. Very likely the village existed only in name, but the inference is that as soon as it had its origin on paper, its ambitious founder made efforts to have settlers locate there. Like many another man in early years, his hopes were destined to be blasted. His village died out with the platting and christening, and nothing remains to mark the spot where it once was located. It surpasses in loneliness the "deserted village" of Goldsmith:

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn.
Thy sports are fled and all thy charms withdrawn.
Amidst thy bowers the Tyrants hand is seen.
And desolation saddens all thy green."

After this event, no permanent improvement or settlement was made until the spring of 1814. Prior to that time, the township was the home of those wandering hunters, who kept moving westward as the tide of settlement advanced, and whose practical training in woodcraft and in the arts of the chase could furnish pleasure only in the depths of the uninhabited wilderness. The forest was filled with wild game, and the swamps, rivers and lakes were the resort of many valuable fur-bearing animals, that afforded the trappers almost his only means of support. Small cabins were erected in which were domiciled their wives, who, to all appearances, were capable of living without any visible means of support, and who were frequently left alone in the cabins for weeks at a time, while the husband and father was off on a long hunting excursion. The whole family were inured to privation, and if the cabin did not contain the needful supply of food, it was no unusual occurrence for the mother to go out into the surrounding woods and bring down a deer or a squirrel or some other animal that would afford food for the hungry children. This was true, not only of the families of the professional hunters who came to the most remote frontier; but also of families living in localities where considerable advancement had been made in settlement and civilization. A skillful hunter often made by the sale of flesh and furs, upward of a $1,000 during the hunting and trapping season, a large share of which, instead of being used in purchasing land, or in providing much needed comforts for the family, was squandered at neighboring grog-shops and distilleries. Traditions are in existence, that several of these hunters lived for short periods in rough shanties or wigwams in the vicinity of Turkey Foot Lake and on the Tuscarawas.

In the spring of 1814, Christopher Johnson, or "Yankee Johnson," as he was called by the Dutch, came to the township and settled on the southwest corner of Section 24. He built a log cabin and made some improvements in the way of clearing and cultivation, but after a few years he became tired of his home, and, disposing of his land, he removed his family to Steubenville. What finally became of him is not known. On the 20th of April, 1814, two men—Thomas Johnson, from the Keystone State, and William Hallowell, from Eastern Ohio—arrived in the township, built their rude dwellings, and began making improvements. Thomas Johnson located on Section 27, where he resided with his family several years, after which he moved to Norton Township, settling at what, in his honor, was afterward known as "Johnson's Corners." William Hallowell located on Section 28, about a mile northeast of Clinton. Here he lived and labored until

1833, when he sold out and moved to Richfield. After this, the settlers came in quite rapidly. Among the settlers who came in at this time, or soon after, were Jacob Sour, Joseph Mishler, John Hick, Mr. Harter, Jacob Balmer, George Rex, Jacob Hollinger, Michael Bradenburg, David Harvey, Mahlon Stewart, John Snider and others. By 1820, there were as many as thirty families living in the township. Other early settlers were the following, who obtained patents of their land from the Government: Samuel Burgner, Mr. Vanderhof, Mr. Smith, Mr. Himelright, Matthias Davis, John Swaisgood, Adam Marsh, and a little later, Mr. Ludwick, Christian Clay, John Spidel, Mr. Waltenberger, George Righley, Mr. Wholf, Mr. McMurray, William Harvey, John Scott, Ephraim Brown, Mr. Wise, Mr. Greenhoe, Jacob Hook, Gorham Chapin, Mr. Rosseter, Jacob Grove, John Stump, John A. Stump, Charles Herring, John Teeple, Mr. Bliler, George Wirt, Mr. Wagner, John Hoy, J. W. Hamm, Dr. Levi Brooks, Dr. Troup, Henry Troup, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Wiltrout, Benjamin Bear, Jacob and John Row, John and Adam Sorrick, and many others. The names of some of the most prominent of the early citizens have been unfortunately forgotten. From 1815 to 1820, the rush into the township was very great, the settlers being largely Dutch from Pennsylvania, with a sprinkling of Yankees from the Reserve and from the East. Improvements were begun in all directions, and waving seas of wheat and corn could be seen where once the monarch of the forest reared his majestic head. Villages sprang up as if by magic; the forests echoed with the hum of industries; schools and churches began their mission of intellectual and moral improvement, and the aspect of the township became materially altered.

Early in 1817, the Commissioners of Stark County, having been properly petitioned by the citizens then residing in Franklin, ordered the organization of the township by the election of the necessary number of officers. The election was held in April, 1817, but only part of the officers elected on this important occasion are remembered. Jacob Balmer and David Harvey were elected Justices of the Peace, and Jacob Hollinger, Michael Bradenburg and Mahlon Stewart, Trustees. From this time onward, the growth of the township was rapid. The settlers belonged mostly to that industrious and sober class of people of whom William Penn was a representative man. Instead of endeavoring to make a living by their wits, or by hunting and trapping, they went resolutely to work, and their comfortable homes soon proved the wisdom of their course. In 1814, John Johnson, a son of Thomas Johnson, was born, being the first birth in the township. The parties to the first marriage, which occurred in 1815, were John Hick and Catharine Flickinger. The second was in 1816, between Jacob Sour and Mary Hartner. During the summer of 1815, the wife of Jacob Balmer was bitten by a rattlesnake, and before the needed relief could be obtained, she died from the effects, her death being the first.

The rapid settlement of the township between the years above mentioned, led to the immediate erection of mills and other mechanical industries. During the winter of 1816–17, George Rex erected a grist-mill at the outlet of Turkey Foot Lake. The mill was a rude affair, but was the outgrowth of home demand. Notwithstanding the presence of a good mill at Middlebury and at other neighboring villages, the demand for one in the township resulted in its erection. The distance to Middlebury was practically double that at present, owing to the almost impassable condition of pioneer roads (if they deserve such a dignified title). Rex built a dam across the outlet of the lake, locating it at a point where he could obtain the advantage of as much fall as possible. He succeeded in furnishing quite a fair article of flour, and was sufficiently well patronized to warrant continuing the pursuit for many years. Finally, when the lake was converted by the State into a resorvoir for feeding the canal, the mill-site was ruined, and Rex was paid for the damage done him. His mill was one of the best in the township in early years. In about the year 1825, or perhaps later, Mr. Caldwell built a saw-mill in the western part, on Polecat Run. He succeeded in obtaining a fair water-power, and continued operating the mill some fifteen or twenty years, when it was abandoned, and a grist-mill built on the same stream a little below it. After a number of years it was sold at Sheriff's sale. Prior to the erection of Mr. Caldwell's saw-mill, another had been built very early above it, on the same stream. It was located on a low piece of ground, and how it was operated is a mystery, as there is no



Joseph Burgess

stream passing the site of the old mill, and apparently never was one. The location seems to have been a swamp, but this does not explain the nature of the motor. Its owner and operator are forgotten. At a point on the river just east of Clinton, Mr. Harvey built a grist-mill in about the year 1820. He did a paying business until the canal was projected through the township. At that time some understanding was entered into between Harvey and the canal authorities as to the surplus water of the canal, in consequence of which Harvey went to work to build a large, strong dam; but the canal, instead of being projected according to agreement, was extended along the opposite side of the river, and his mill-site was ruined. He had conveyed large stones into the river where the dam was to be located, but all this labor was thrown away. Mr. Chapin also built a saw-mill at an early day, on the waste water of the canal. It was located at a point where there was considerable fall, and the result was that the dam was washed away some five times, entailing an additional cost for repairs of nearly $1,000. He then abandoned the enterprise that had lost him so much money. His mill was a good one, with patented re-action wheels, but was idle a large portion of the time, on account of the frequent breakage of the dam. Mr. Smith also located a saw-mill on the canal, using the waste water. The mill has been operated almost all the time until the present, and has been one of the most valuable in its time ever in the township. Mr. Smith and the members of his family have owned and operated it during the entire period of its continuance. It is impossible to estimate the enormous quantity of native lumber turned out by this mill. John Grill erected a saw-mill on Polecat Run, locating it a short distance above the Caldwell Mill. He drove a thriving business for a number of years. On account of the large number of frame buildings that were going up in early years, the mills, notwithstanding their number, ordinarily did a thriving and paying business. Roughly though strongly built frame buildings soon took the p'ace of the primitive log cabin, though occasionally one of the latter is yet to be seen, standing like a monument over the decaying habitations of early years. The first cabins were usually built of round logs, but a little later nicely constructed hewed-log buildings could be seen, and later still, the present frames were erected. As soon as the canal was opened, much native lumber was sent to Cleveland for ship-building on the lakes, and for shipment to other cities. This no doubt contributed to the paying operation of the mills. There were several other mills in the township in early years, both for grinding grain and for sawing lumber. After Mr. Chapin died in 1841, his old mill is said to have been haunted. Strange sounds are said to have been heard there by those who had occasion to pass the old mill during the solemn hours of the night. It was said by the credulous that Mr. Chapin's ghost would wander into the old mill, and a strange noise like the filing of a saw thrilled the hearts of listeners. There was a grist-mill, which did a large amount of grinding, erected at an early day, either at Manchester or near there, but the name of the owner has been forgotten.

Three or more distilleries were erected in the township prior to 1833. A Mr. Wholf built one probably as early as 1820, but this was abandoned about 1830. John Hoy and Mr. Rex each built one as early as 1825, but these were likewise abandoned before 1840. The grain out of which the liquor was manufactured was probably ground at the nearest grist-mills. A certain aspect of respectability was conceded the distiller in early years. Whisky was upon every side-board, and the custom of dram-drinking was universal. It was no uncommon thing for women to indulge in this luxury, and many children may be said to have been raised on the whisky bottle. In view of this fact, and the fact that children largely inherit the appetite for strong drink from their parents, it must not be wondered at that the quantity of liquor consumed is so large. That the quantity consumed, on the average, per capita, is a great deal less at present than it was formerly is evident to those who have made the subject a study. Liquor will always be drunk so long as there is a demand for it, and the demand will only decrease as the appetite is denied or eradicated altogether. People must learn to control their appetites; until then the problem of intemperance will remain unsolved. The distilleries mentioned had a large custom trade, though it is not remembered whether their products were shipped away or not. They started up about the time the canal was being

built, as it was seen that an enormous demand for liquor would be made by the canal laborers. There is no neighborhood through which the canal extended that did not have its drunken brawls and fights, often accompanied with serious injury to one or more participants. The expression, "Can drink as much as a boatman," became familiar to settlers living along the canal. It is likely that the distilleries turned out whisky or brandy at the rate of about a barrel per day each. The old settlers speak in high terms of the quality of this whisky. They say "It was no such stuff as we get now-a-days." They also state that there was not as much drunkenness at the "rollings" and "raisings" in early times as there is at present throughout the township. This is probably a mistake. The fact that liquor-drinking was so common removed all cases of debauchery beyond observance, except the more serious ones. To-day every case is noted and criticised, and the careless comparison magnifies the present number of drunkards. Almost every early settler, soon after he came in, set out a peach orchard, and in a few years enormous quantities of peaches were raised. The prevalence of heavy timber throughout the State modified the climate, rendering this condition of things possible. The distilleries made an excellent quality of peach brandy that was rapidly consumed by the early settlers. In addition to this, large quantities of peaches were dried and shipped East, so long as the demand was lucrative. These distilleries closed as stated, and there has been but one in the township since. This was built in about 1854, and located about half way between Clinton and Manchester. It did not amount to much, and closed at the end of about three years to the joy of all.

Prior to 1860, a well-traveled line of underground railroad crossed the township, being confined to what is known as the Chestnut Ridge, with occasional side tracks. Prominent officials on this road were Alexander Russell, James Hile, Harvey Maranville, Washington Heffleman and George Wirt. These men lost no opportunity of assisting runaway slaves to Canada. On one occasion, Messrs. Russell and Maranville were notified that five slaves—two women and three men—were west of Clinton, in the heavy woods on Chestnut Ridge, waiting for food and clothing. They were accordingly supplied, and directed on their course to the next station. On another occasion, a settler in the township who had come from Kentucky, seeing a negro traveling northward through the woods with a gun on his shoulder, ran after him and took away the gun, saying as he did so, "It's against the law for nig's to carry a gun." Two or three of the men mentioned above informed this settler to return the gun to the negro immediately, or trouble would ensue, whereupon the fellow reluctantly did so. When questioned as to where the gun was obtained, the negro replied that "Massa Wales," of Massillon, had given it to him to kill partridges and other game, upon which to subsist while traveling North. Wales was probably train-dispatcher on this road. He was a good one, and no collision has since been computed to his fault. John Hall, of Springfield Township, often took negroes who were closely pursued by their masters, and, having concealed them several days at his residence, placed them in his close carriage and conveyed them the entire distance to Cleveland, where he saw them safe on board Canada-bound steamboats before he parted from them. This man was a prominent official on another line. Mr. Hile was a Methodist, and a poor man, as far as this world's goods were concerned, but in many of the cardinal virtues, was a millionaire. It is said that "He would run his legs off any time to assist runaway slaves." The reader is cautioned against construing this statement in a literal sense. It simply means that Mr. Hile would fly around the township when escaping slaves were in trouble. The reader is further cautioned not to render the last sentence in a literal sense, for Mr. Hile would have been a *rara avis* indeed, had such a condition of things transpired.

Franklin has been the site of four or more villages. The first laid out has already been referred to. No house was built there, and consequently the "village" existed only in the "mind's eye" of the projector. In the extreme southwestern part of the township, on the north side of Chippewa River, David Harvey laid out a village as early as March, 1816. It was platted, and properly recorded at Canton, and one or more additions of lots were afterward made. Lots sold quite rapidly, and erelong the village could boast of a population of about sixty. One or more small stores were built and filled with a small stock of

goods each. A blacksmith came in, and the sound of his hammer re-echoed through the muddy streets. A carpenter appeared, and began to ply his craft. A shoemaker built a small shop, where "patching" could be secured on short notice. He probably kept a small stock of shoes for sale. A tailor also located in the village, and passers-by on the streets could see him sitting cross-legged in his little shop, busily engaged on a suit of clothes for some one of the settlers. It is likely that a saw-mill was started on the river in the village, although this is not certain. The village, which had been named Savannah, grew quite rapidly—not so much so, perhaps, as "Jack's bean stalk" or "Jonah's gourd"—yet improvements went on until it was seen that the coming canal would not touch the town, in which case the latter would be supplanted by its more fortunate rivals. The location of the village was not healthful, as some of the citizens were shaking or ailing almost all the time. In addition to these, other circumstances arose, and, finally, in about 1825, a grand rush was made for Clinton and other points on the canal, and Savannah became entirely deserted. The stores and the trades were the first to leave, and soon afterward the villagers, seeing the impending fate of their village, likewise "took up their beds and walked." It is stated that, in 1827, no family resided in the village, although several deserted buildings were yet standing. Many of the buildings were taken apart and removed, after which they were again put together where they had been conveyed. Thus were the hopes of Mr. Harvey blasted. However, he had cause to be grateful, as his son, William Harvey, who had laid out Clinton in February, 1816, owned valuable property at that place, and as the rush from Savannah was mainly to Clinton, the loss to the family was not so serious after all. Clinton, from 1825 to 1840, did more business compared with its population than any other village in Summit County. The village had no sooner been laid out by Mr. Harvey than William Christmas and J. W. Lathrop made additions to it, and industries of various kinds made their appearance immediately. Stores were opened, hotels were erected, mechanics and tradesmen appeared, numerous dwellings were built, and finally the rush from Savannah and the opening of the canal tripled improvements of all kinds, and lifted Clinton to prominence and wealth. The village immediately entered upon a career of prosperity unknown to it before or at present. Three good storerooms were built, and were constantly occupied by fair stocks of goods, in charge of capable salesmen. Tradesmen and mechanics began their needed labors. Blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, gunsmiths, wagon-makers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, butchers, tavern-keepers, liquor-dealers, millers, warehousemen, preachers, teachers, and a variety of others, entered upon the prosecution of their individual duties, and the village soon gained wide reputation as a lively trading-point. Three large warehouses were built quite early, and the quantity of grain purchased and shipped north on the canal seems marvelous. All three buildings were 50 feet square; one was three and a half stories in height and the others two and a half. Mr. Maranville, who kept books and purchased grain for the owners, says, that at one time the largest warehouse was filled to the roof with wheat, and contained 100,000 bushels, and the other two were almost as full. He says that he purchased as high as 1,500 bushels of wheat from sun to sun, and that several other buyers at the same time did about the same. Farmers from as far west as Mansfield brought their grain to the village. In fact, a large share of the producers in Richland, Ashland, Wayne and Medina Counties sold their grain at Clinton. The presence of so many farmers in the village afforded the merchants an extensive trade. From 1840 to 1850 more wheat was purchased at Clinton than at Akron. It is said that lines of teams extending into the country a mile waited their turns to unload, and many a man sat in his wagon patiently waiting until after midnight. An average price of about 40 cents per bushel was paid for wheat. Clinton became a point to which merchants living west in the counties above referred to ordered their goods to be shipped. Upon their arrival by boat, an arrangement was made by which they were deposited in the warehouses until the owners could send teams for them. A small commission was charged for the storage. Teams loaded with grain, coming from distant villages, returned loaded with goods for the merchants. Corn, clover-seed and other grains and seeds, were

purchased by parties in the village. The enormous grain trade infused life into every industry in the village. It soon became a great coal center, and large quantities were shipped by boat to Cleveland, to be used on the lake steamers, and to be taken to cities on the lake shore. Large quantities of iron and salt, and leather, and merchandise and other articles, came to the village, to be used throughout the country by the farmers, mechanics and dealers. A large wool business was also done at the village. A carding machine was started, but, for some unknown reason, abandoned the contemplated project. Among the merchants have been Mr. Chapin, Hardy & Moffit, John Patterson, Sorrick and Welhouse, Filson & McConnell, Alexander Russell, M. D. Wellman, Henry Davis, John Price, and many others. Mr. Russell kept store many years. He died a few years ago, and his business was gradually closed by his daughter Maggie. Dr. Alexander Porter located in Savannah when that village was at the zenith of its prosperity. Some of the Clinton followers of Esculapius have been Dr. Chapin, Dr. Richie, Dr. David Chichester (the last two keeping drugs), Dr. Edwards and Dr. Andrew Oberlin. Dr. William Bowen, of Massillon, practiced in the township, as did also Dr. Dolbear, of Fulton, and Dr. Armstrong, of Doylestown. Charles Rinehart, a lawyer, lived at the village a number of years. Several pettifoggers, the most prominent being Jacob Bradenstine, have also practiced law. A post office was secured about the time the canal was opened. Mr. Rosseter, who kept a small tavern on the bank of the canal, in 1833, was one of the first Postmasters. He made out three different reports for the same time, all of which were returned marked "incorrect." He said to Mr. Maranville, "I've made out three reports, and can't make 'em stick." Mr. Maranville assisted him, and the next report "stuck." Some of the merchants employed five or six clerks, although the stock of goods kept on hand was usually not very large. Clinton, like almost every other village, has been in its time a "tough place." Large quantities of liquor were drunk there in early years, and several times the crowds of half-drunken men have taken possession of things. Squads of miners would come to the village, get drunk, and convert themselves into beasts generally. The citizens were imposed upon, until, finally, they sent to Cleveland and purchased a dozen revolvers, or perhaps pistols, and warned those who were in the habit of creating a disturbance that such conduct must cease. It gradually did. Like all places where miners are in the habit of congregating, fights and drunken brawls have been unpleasantly frequent. The village at its best has had a population upward of five hundred. At present it is about three hundred. Clinton was first laid out on the west bank of the river, but, in 1835, Gorham Chapin, on the opposite side, laid out another village, which he named Orradeen. The lots were so low and wet, however, that but few persons located there, and two years later William and Francis Pumroy laid out the village of Pumroy, on the east side of the river, adjoining Orradeen and a little below it. Here it was that the business centered, and Clinton proper, on the west side, was almost deserted, many of the lots being sold at Sheriff's sale. The post office is Clinton, but, in conveyances of real property, the names Orradeen, Pumroy and Clinton are employed, depending where such property is located.

Manchester has had, in many essential repects, a widely different history. In September, 1815, Mahlon and Aaron Stewart laid out the village, platting the same and properly recording it at the county seat. Lots were immediately sold, and the village began a permanent and rapid growth. The site was much pleasanter than that of Clinton, and in many respects a better class of citizens located at the former place. Mr. Palmer opened the first store, not only in Manchester, but also in the township, and John Snider opened the first tavern. The settlers poured into the neighborhood rapidly, many of whom built dwellings in the village, where they resided. Tradesmen mechanics, teachers, merchants, etc., appeared, and by the time the canal was opened through the township, three or four good stores and other industries to a like extent were in good running order. By this time, Manchester had become quite prominent as a trading-point. Its stores were well-conducted, and were capable of supplying almost anything in the usual line of merchandise. Its citizens were enterprising and industrious, and withal Manchester was a pleasant place for country people to trade. When the proposed canal became a settled reality, Manchester suffered considerably, as

many of its citizens removed to the more favored villages that sprang up on this highway of water. It did not die, far from it. It suffered the drain from its vitals, and when the worst had been done, it slowly regained much of its lost strength. Of course, Manchester was never the grain point that Clinton was. Its removal from the canal rendered that out of the question, besides several industries that were conducted with great vigor at Clinton. On the other hand, Manchester enjoyed the absence of many perplexing problems, proposed for the villagers at Clinton to solve. It was never captured by a brutal and drunken mob of reckless men, nor were its citizens insulted and persecuted. Whisky was sold, and men got beyond their reason, or in other words, drunk, but beyond a few light skirmishes at times, the citizens enjoyed the blessings of peace. Additions have been made to the village, and Manchester at its best has had about as large a population as Clinton. Hon. John Hoy lived at Manchester, and Hon. Hugh R. Caldwell at Clinton, both of whom served as County Judges after Summit was created. When this event occurred, or just before it, great opposition was manifested in the township, when it was proposed that Franklin should be severed from Stark County, and made a portion of the new county of Summit. The citizens opposed it to the bitter end, and employed every means to prevent it, but without avail. They dreaded the idea of becoming a part of "Cheesdom," as they called the Reserve, and clung with filial affection to "Molly Stark," to whom they were deeply attached. They begged to be let alone, and, like Rachael weeping for her children, refused to be comforted because they were not. Notwithstanding their earnest and repeated protests, the dreaded change took place, and went into effect as silently and perfectly as the late financial resumption. Nobody saw any change save in their "mind's eye, Horatio." The Dutch mingled with the Yankees with impunity, and were not harmed. The Yankees visited the Germanic portion of the county, and went back loaded to the muzzle with glowing metaphors in its praise. The change took place without a ripple, and the quiet waters of contentment laughed to scorn the words of prophecy, that had predicted unpleasant and even direful results.

Schools were opened in Franklin at an early day. The necessity for educating the pioneer children forced itself upon the attention of the early settlers, and, like the ghost of Banquo, would not "down." Some of the adjoining townships had been settled earlier, and had opened school, such as they were, at the time the township was first visited. Large scholars could traverse the long distance through the woods to these distant schools, but the smaller ones were compelled to remain at home until nearer schools were begun, or until they in turn had grown large enough to be trusted on the long journey. It is stated that a small log church had been built at Manchester as early as 1816 or 1817. This building was probably intended both for a church and a schoolhouse. At least, it is remembered that in the year 1817, a young man named Joseph Mishler, of Teutonic descent, taught in this old log building. The room was provided with a goodly number of roughly constructed seats. A large fire-place, capable of taking in a log of almost any dimensions, occupied one end of the room, and a small table was provided at the other, to establish for the teacher a permanent position from which to pronounce decrees, issue commands, and administer condign punishment to offending pupils, or, perhaps, it was intended as an altar, from which some pioneer preacher could thunder the anathemas of heaven upon the hydra-headed forms of infidelity, or pour divine blessings, in golden showers, upon the joyous hearts of the faithful. As was stated, Joseph Mishler was a German, and could handle the glib idioms of his native tongue with fluency and precision. Mr. Mishler had but one personal drawback—he was very homely. It is true he could not help that, although it may be presumed that be ruefully contemplated his ugly features in that blessing of civilization—a looking-glass—and wished with all his heart that he could have the privilege of chiseling his nose to a more respectable shape, of rounding the irregular outlines of his face, or of taking all the features of his face apart and putting them together again after the ideal his aching heart had created. These things are to be presumed. Yet, throughout all his trials, Mr. Mishler remained as homely as ever. One thing is certain, he was a good disciplinarian and a competent instructor, and his school was liked so well that it was continued from that time onward. Mr.

Mishler enjoyed the honor of "boarding around." It is no wonder that he was homely, and that gray hairs soon showed themselves in the auburn locks on his brow. "Boarding around" is a direful enough punishment among refined people; but when that burden is thrust upon the unfortunate shoulders of a pioneer pedagogue by backwoods people, it becomes cruelty unspeakable. This old house was used but a few years, and was then replaced by a larger and better one. One or more other schoolhouses have taken the place of the old one. It is quite certain that school was taught in Savannah, although nothing definite on this point has been learned. Where fifty or sixty people resided for several years, it is not out of place to presume that schools sprang into life. At all events, when Savannah was deserted, a building that had been used there, either for a schoolhouse or a store, was taken apart, conveyed to Clinton, where it was put together again, and used for a schoolhouse. This building was thus used until about 1836, when a "compromise" schoolhouse was erected about half a mile north of the village. This was caused by the fact that, from the shape of the school district, several families, living about two miles north, were unwilling to go so far to school, and insisted on having the new schoolhouse located nearer their residences. It may be said here that, in early years, schools followed the scholars instead of the reverse. Two other schoolhouses have been built in Clinton. About the time the canal was projected through the township, two or three school districts were formed. As time passed on, these were increased, and now Franklin can boast of having many good schools. Mr. Maranville, who located in Franklin in 1833, says, that at that time there were but few competent teachers in the township. Large numbers applied for certificates to the Board of Examiners, and if any were permitted to teach, the grade of the teachers' qualification must be lowered. This was done, and persons not familiar with even the rudiments of the fundamental branches became teachers. Mr. Maranville says that, on one occasion, a "teacher" came to him for assistance, having become "stuck" on a problem in long division. Teachers assembled evenings and assisted each other on the next day's problems. Spelling schools were numerous, and afforded a great deal of amusement. It is related that one of the country spelling schools was once broken up by a gang of roughs, and the occasion ended in a pitched battle, although it is probable that some of the participants did not afterward designate the occasion as amusive.

The early church history of the township is almost wholly lost in the shadows of the past, and many dates and interesting incidents relating thereto have faded from the memory of the oldest settlers. Many of the early settlers were members of various religious organizations, and these began to meet early at designated dwellings to worship God. It was not long ere the propriety of erecting log churches began to be discussed. Itinerant ministers appeared in the township as early as 1816, and held meetings in the cabins of the settlers. They traveled over large sections of country, and always stopped to preach where a few were ready to listen. At the close of the services, a collection was usually taken for the benefit of the preacher. Some of these collections did not "pan out" as well as the minister desired. Many of the early preachers were eccentric characters, singularly gifted with a rude eloquence that fired the hearts of the pioneers. Many had renounced all social ties, save such as bound them to the house of praise and prayer. With hearts overflowing with love for God and humanity, they had come into the wildnerness to preach "peace on earth; good will toward men." They were instrumental in laying the foundation of many of the fine religious organizations that are seen throughout the country to-day. So far as known, the first church was the old log building located at Manchester, as already referred to above, unless

"The groves were God's first temples."

Meetings were conducted in this old house by local preachers, and by some of the more prominent of the early settlers. It is not certain which denomination, if any, predominated at these gatherings. It is likely that all professors of religion, without regard to creeds or sects met here and worshiped in unison and harmony. An early minister in the township was Rev. J. W. Hamm, an Old-School Presbyterian, who was a German, and who could preach either in his native tongue or in broken English. If the German element predominated in his congregation, the word of God was

preached in that language; but if many were present who could understand German imperfectly or not at all, the sermon was preached in English. The Presbyterians built a church at Manchester a few years after the canal was opened, and this society, at times, has been quite strong, and has done much good in the neighborhood. It is impossible to estimate the great good done by a lively religious society. The nobler instincts of life are strengthened, many species of vice are shunned, and the result is an abundant harvest of pure lives and morals. May religious societies continue their noble work until—

"All crimes shall cease, and ancient frauds shall fail,
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace, o'er the world, her olive wand extend,
And white-robed Innocence from heav'n descend."

Some eight or ten years after the Presbyterian Church was built, an Evangelical Church was erected at Manchester. This society is said to be doing well. About the same time, the Methodists constructed a church at Clinton. At the head of this denomination were Alexander Russell, Washington Heffleman, James Hile and others. The United Brethren also built a church at Clinton, during the late war. About four years ago, the English Lutherans started up, and built a church at Clinton. The most of these churches are doing well. When the Germans make up their minds to join a church, like a flock of sheep they go with a rush, and go to stay. The German Lutherans have a small church in the northern part. The congregation is considerably reduced. Franklin is well supplied with good churches and schools, and no family of children need be raised to their majority without a good common-school education, sufficient for the transactions of life, and the acquirement of that early religious and moral training, which furnishes sober, intelligent and upright citizens.

CHAPTER XXX.*

COPLEY TOWNSHIP — EARLY PHYSICAL CONDITION — NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS — PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS — RISE AND PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIES — COPLEY CENTER — SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

THE generations of to-day can scarcely realize the hardships passed through by their parents and grandparents more than half a century ago. The country was covered with an unbroken forest, through which wild animals and wild men roamed at will, and nothing but continued toil and privation could be expected if pleasant homes were to be created. The roads were mere paths through the woods, and these were in a state bordering on chaotic. Indeed, it is averred by the early settlers that during the spring of the year they could be traveled in but one direction—toward China—and during the remainder caused many a sober and moral man to violate his church vows. What caused the greatest anxiety, however, was the extreme difficulty in getting supplies of every kind. Men who came to the back woods with but little money or property and a large family of almost helpless children, were, indeed, to be pitied, as, in nine cases out of ten, a miserable existence was before them, without any satisfactory promise of improvement for a score or more of years. Store supplies of all kinds were almost fabulous in price; wages were reduced to a starving minimum; crops raised under trying and adverse circumstances brought scarcely any return; schools did not exist, even in name; neighbors were far apart, each struggling to make a living, and the homes were cheerless, uninviting, and too often uncomfortable. This is the darker side of the picture. Some families came to the backwoods with abundant means. These succeeded in rendering their situation comfortable, and very often attractive, and, after a comparatively short period were independent and happy. Many times families were compelled to relinquish their farms and return to their former homes in the East.

The long slopes of land in Copley Township render it one of the most beautiful tracts of land in the county. The vision is not bounded

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

by short distances, but extends across extensive valleys or basins, through which the principal streams flow. These valleys are not bounded by bluffs, but have a gradual ascent, in some cases, for several miles, and the higher lands, even after that distance, do not reach an altitude but little exceeding eighty feet. However, there is some rough land in the township, perhaps mostly in the eastern and southern portions. Wolf Creek enters from the west, crossing Lots 31, 32, 39, 42, 43, 48 and 47. Pigeon Creek rises in the northwest corner, and flows across Lots 11, 20, 19, 22, 23, 17, 24, 25 and 26. Shocolog Creek (an Indian name, probably) rises in the northern part, and crosses Lots 3, 8, 7, 14, 17, 16 and 25. The land bordering these streams, with some exceptions, is swampy even at the present day, and in early years must have been great bodies of muck and water. Wolf Creek, throughout the most of its course, is not so swampy. Shocolog Pond is an enlargement of the creek of the same name. White Pond is located on Lot 35, and Black Pond on Lot 36. In several places along the swampy valleys of these streams, there are what might be called islands. These are small, irregular-shaped bodies of land, rising in some cases fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the swamp, and presenting the appearance of having been surrounded with water at no very remote period. One of these, called "Fort Island," near the residence of Delos Bosworth, is the site of what is unquestionably the remains of an ancient earth fortification. A description of this interesting "fort" will be found elsewhere in this volume. An island near this is called "Beech Island," and is supposed to have been used in ancient times as a cemetery, and small mounds, resembling graves, are pointed out. Another body of land farther down the same stream (Shocolog Creek) is called "Sugar Island." Pigeon Creek, after leaving the township from Lot 26, takes a circuit in Portage Township, and returns, crossing Lots 36, 45 and 46. These three lots are covered with an extensive swamp, which, in early days, was the resort of countless millions of pigeons that came there to roost. In fact, all along the valleys of these streams, the pigeons were accustomed to assemble in spring and autumn. Large numbers were killed and eaten by our parents. It was dangerous to enter the swamps at night, as very often large limbs were broken from the trees when the birds settled upon them. An unusual noise would cause millions to rise, and after they had circled around a short time in the darkness, all the time following a leader, they would suddenly descend, and, very likely, all would try to alight on the same tree, which would be broken down. In the northeast part is a small creek, called Sand Run. An abundance of excellent sandstone is to be found in the township. The traveler over Copley notices that the township is crossed by several prominent ridges, which have a general direction east and west. These ridges are a mile or two apart, and seemingly belong to that series of terraces or ridges, which extends across Ohio, south of Lake Erie and north of the water-shed, which geologists maintain was formed during the Glacial period. On the farm of William Wagner is a large mound, supposed by some to have been built by the Mound-Builders, and by others to have been formed by natural means during the Glacial epoch.

The whereabouts of the early records of the township is unknown or forgotten, and thus much interesting material is placed beyond the reach of the historian. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," is verified in the case of the early records. The proceedings on the occasion of the organization of the township are always interesting, and will continue to become more so as time advances. A few items are recollected and these will be recorded in their proper connection. The first settler in the township is said to have been Jonah Turner, who came from Pennsylvania and located on the Stony Ridge east of Miller's Tavern. He came in 1814, and built a small log cabin. A year or two before, Turner had marched along what is now well known as the Smith road with the battalion under Maj. Crogan, of which he was a member. The army had camped near where Turner afterward selected his farm, and on this occasion (as is related) he concluded that, if his life was spared through the dangers of war, he would locate in that vicinity. He lived here until his death. William Green also came to Copley in 1814. It is not known to the writer whether this man was a relative of Gardner Green, one of the purchasers of the township, from Connecticut, or not. The latter owned perhaps more than any other of the original proprietors, and in his honor the town-

ship had been informally styled "Greenfield;" but afterward, for some reason unknown, the name was changed to Copley in honor of Green's wife, whose maiden name was Copley. These two were probably the only settlers in the township until the fall of 1815, when Samuel Hawkins came from the Green Mountain State, and located in the northwest corner. His son, George Washington, was the first white child born in Copley, his birth occurring December 29, 1815. The following list is only approximately correct: Lawrence Moore, a Scotchman who had come to America in 1797, settled on Lot 1, in 1816. He was a sailor, and soon after coming to this country was impressed on board the British frigate, Tartar, where he served for six years, but finally purchased his release by paying $1,225. Moore built a small log cabin, and lived until a few years ago. In 1817, Allen Bosworth came from Rhode Island, and settled near the center. His son Delos was the second child born in the township, his birth occurring in January of the following year. Delos Bosworth is yet living, and it is due to his unusually retentive memory that many of the events narrated here are rescued from falling into forgetfulness. In 1818, Jacob Spafford, Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Starr and Gat Yale arrived. In 1819, Chester Orcutt came. In 1820, Parker and Benjamin Taylor, and within the next ten years the first settlers came about as follows: David, Samuel and James Griffin, H. C. Aikens, Nathaniel Norville, Erastus, Flavil and Harvey Beckworth, David Taylor, Chauncey and William Davis, Smith and Austin Hull, Noah, Albert and Thomas Spafford, Rudd Hopkins, Levitt and Peter Wicks, Benjamin Sandford, Noah Robinson and others. There also came in soon afterward Henry Francisco, Jackson Chapman, Ashabel Chapman, H. D. Patch, William and Hiram Randall, James Smith, Frank Wilcox, Darwin and Cullen Clark, Lorenzo Russell, Joseph Younglove, William Hanson, Dr. Alpheus Babcock, S. P. Starr, Thomas Cole, Dow Hanson, Lawrence Brewer, Alonzo Coon, George Traver, William, Jacob and Thomas Weager, M. D. Pratt, John Mann and several others. Dr. Elijah Canfield and his brother William came in about 1824. Prior to 1835, there also came in Lyman Green, William Huxley, Chauncey Lease, Robert Stimpson, Henry Begun, Daniel, Joseph and Richard Riley, Daniel Sandford, John Pratt, Salmon Haysington and several others.

In 1825, evidences of civilization were everywhere apparent. Log houses sprang up from all directions, and various industries began to arise. The settlers slowly began to surround themselves with something more than the bare necessities of life. Schools, churches, mills, etc., began to appear, and something like pleasure was felt in living in the fast disappearing forests.

The homely ways and rude garb began to give way before the advance of the autocrat Fashion. Calico could be obtained for less than 75 cents a yard; axes were no longer $5 or $6; all supplies steadily decreased in cost, as the roads and means of transportation became better; wages for the poor man were soon higher, and the township, and indeed many other townships in Ohio, entered an era of prosperity unknown to it before. In 1281, a ball was given in the township, at which all attended. The girls came out with their calico dresses with flowing skirts, and the boys appeared in the rustic garb of fashionable pioneers. The entertainment was a financial enterprise, created in the brain of Smith Hull, who agreed to furnish everything necessary except whisky and music, provided each gentleman would chop wood for him two days. Roswell Barnett played the fiddle, for which each couple paid him a bushel of corn (not the juice). All was gayety and enjoyment. Cupid, the little wretch, was abroad, armed with bow and arrows, whose barbed points had been dipped in the green poison of jealousy. His skill at archery was better than usual on that occasion, and even he, hard-hearted though he be, must have enjoyed the music and dance, as during the evening he shot several arrows into warm hearts—arrows that had not been poisoned with jealousy—hearts that were afterward united. The ball was a domestic event, as well as a financial success. "Scheming mammas" were present to select husbands for their daughters—at least they were present. There was snow on the ground, and what a merry time they had going home. How "eyes looked love to eyes," and each throbbing heart beat a responsive echo to the one near it! How short seemed the walk through the woods, and how the parting was protracted, as the first warm kiss of love was given and returned!

There comes to the mind the sweet music of Burns—

"How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk!
How rich the hawthorn's blossom!
As underneath their fragrant shade,
I clasped her to my bosom.
The golden hours on angel wings
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as life and light,
Was my sweet Highland Mary."

"Wi' mony a vow and locked embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again
We tore oursel's assunder."

But the walk, so short and enjoyed so much, was ended—the sweet dream, like a vision of heaven passed away, and the sober realities of pioneer life swept over the bright scene with their gloom and shadow. How many hearts that on that happy evening beat with love for the first time, could afterward cry out in sorrow as Burns did—

"O! pale, pale now, those rosy lips,
I aft hae kissed sae fondly;
And clos'd for aye that sparkling glance,
That dwelt on me sae kindly.
And moldering now in silent dust,
The heart that loved me dearly;
Yet still within my bosom's core,
Shall live my Highland Mary."

Is there anything more precious than the sweet recollection of a sainted face that was once so bright in youth and health, but which now lies pale and cold in the embrace of death? Ah! how many hearts, in the morning of life, with every prospect delightful and every impulse of heart and mind ennobled by the vision of divine ideals, have been stricken down in frenzied sorrow as their earthly idols were laid low in the dust—have gone weeping away, clothed in the mourning raiment of sackcloth and ashes. Then how kind is Solace to enter the sorrowing heart with sweet promises of the renewal of love in the shadowy world revealed to us in dreams.

Copley belonged to Medina County before Summit County was created. It was Township 2, Range 12, of the Western Reserve, and was one of six which composed Wolf Creek Township, the others being Norton, Wadsworth, Sharon, Guilford and Montville. It was organized into a distinct township, with its present boundaries and territory, in July, 1819. The first township election was held in the barn of Allen Bosworth, as is shown by the following, which is quoted from the records: "On motion, Thomas Beckwith was elected Chairman, and then the meeting was adjourned to the barn of Allen Bosworth for the purpose of doing business." A year or two before, Lawrence Moore had been commissioned one of the Justices of Wolf Creek Township, of which Copley was a part, and after the creation of the latter he served out his time. At this first election, Joseph Bosworth and Jonathan Starr were rival candidates for the position of Justice of the Peace (not much rivalry, however, as neither was anxious to officiate in that capacity). Thirteen votes were polled, of which Bosworth received seven and Starr six. Owing to some imperfection, either in the election or in the qualification, these proceedings were annulled, and a new election was ordered to be held June 10, 1820, at which time Starr was elected. From the fact that the official duties in early years were light or altogether wanting, it was customary to honor one man with the responsibility and dignity of several offices. It thus occurred that Starr was the first Township Clerk. Thomas Beckwith was elected Supervisor in April, 1820, and Jacob Spafford and Lawrence Moore were elected Overseers of the Poor. The names of the other early officers are forgotten. The first lawsuit begun in Copley was before Justice Lawrence Moore. Suit was instituted at the suggestion of David Point, whose wife had loaned a spinning-wheel to Mrs. William Green, the latter, as was alleged, refusing to return certain portions of the machine. The matter was compromised before trial through the influence of Moore, who advised Mrs. Point in this wise: "You keep the grass too well trod between your houses; let it grow thicker, and you will agree better." Some years afterward, Gat Yale arose one Sunday morning, and going out, discovered a bear endeavoring to escort a member of the genus *Sus*, against its wishes and vociferous protests, into the forest; whereupon Yale, regardless of the day, pursued the bear and shot it. He was prosecuted before Squire Moore for violating the Sabbath, and, upon conviction, was fined $1. Whether this had anything to do with Gat's subsequent conduct is not known; but he soon afterward joined the Mormon ranks, and was living, not many years

ago, at Salt Lake City. From the fact that most of the earlier settlers of Copley have passed away like the twilight, and also that the township was settled later than others in its vicinity, it has been impossible to get possession of personal incidents of adventure, without which a township record lacks an attractive feature. That many exciting and interesting hunts took place in early years is well known to the citizens. A circular hunt was instituted in about the year 1823, and a large portion or the whole of the township was inclosed. The center was one of the large swamps. But little could be learned by the writer concerning this hunt, except that quite a large number of deer, bears, wolves, etc., was killed. It is related, that, in the disposal of the game after the hunt had ended, two men, each of whom entertained a bitter grudge against the other, became angry, and a savage and protracted fight occurred, in which both men were badly used up. William Cogswell, who settled in Granger Township, Medina County, was one of the most noted of the early hunters in this section of country. He often penetrated the swamps in Copley, and, if the facts could be known, many an exciting and dangerous hunt, in which he played the role of a star actor, could be told. Almost all of the earliest settlers who had arrived at man's estate when they first came in could boast of having killed bears during the few earliest years. At that time, it was no trouble to kill deer, as even the most inexperienced could fire a rifle (if they had a rest), and often that was the only effort necessary to bring down the quarry.

It was not long ere Copley was well populated, with numerous industries and institutions, which arose to improve the domestic, intellectual and moral status of the citizens. The steady and extensive demand for alcoholic drinks gave rise (as it always will) to numerous distilleries, which began to furnish an abundance of whisky, which numbers its victims by the millions. So prevalent had become the practice of drinking, and so many men had become confirmed drunkards, despite reiterated statements to the contrary, that efforts, made in a few localities to end the manufacture and consumption, attracted general attention, and were imitated throughout not only Copley and vicinity, but over the State and country. These efforts received a splendid impetus in about 1830, at which time almost every township in what is now Summit County organized well-attended temperance societies, and soon the various organizations could number its members in the aggregate by thousands. In 1828, the church societies throughout the country recommended a day to be observed in humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the prevailing sin of intemperance. In accordance with this recommendation, a meeting was announced to be held for the purpose stated at the old log schoolhouse, on the northwest corner of Copley. The house was filled with enthusiastic people, and prayers for the speedy termination of the prevailing evil were freely offered. Remarks were made by several of those present, during which the pointed question was asked, "Is it consistent for Christians to pray for the abrogation of any particular sin, or evil, when their actions and influence favor its continuance?" This question unmasked the whole situation, and led to a spirited discussion as to what should be done in the case by consistent and earnest Christian people. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, which was to be submitted for adoption or rejection at a subsequent meeting. On the 29th of January, 1829, the committee reported the following preamble and constitution, which is given in full, as it is said, on good authority, to have been the first one drafted and adopted in Ohio:

Viewing, with feelings of deep regret, the fatal consequences resulting from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and believing that so far from contributing to health, happiness or prosperity, the immoderate use of ardent spirits has a direct tendency to destroy health, debase the understanding and corrupt the morals; and that it introduces vice and misery into families, and has a demoralizing influence on the community at large.

We, therefore, the subscribers, professing to be friends to morality and good order, and desiring to lend our influence to check the progress of an evil so fatal in its consequences, do hereby form ourselves into a Temperance Society, by adopting and adhering to the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called "The First Temperance Society of Medina County."

ART. 2. The object of the compact shall be the suppression of intemperance, by doing away with the unnecessary use of ardent spirits.

ART. 3. The members of this society pledge themselves not to use ardent spirits, unless necessary for the promotion of health or its restoration, and also to discourage their use by others.

ART. 4. (Refers to the duties and appointment of officers).

ART. 5. The members of the compact shall make use of the means in their power to prevent the in-

temperate use of ardent spirits, and shall use their endeavors to disseminate a knowledge of the direful and fatal effects of intemperance upon individuals and upon society generally.

ART. 6. (Refers to the time of holding meetings).

ART. 7. Each meeting shall be opened and closed by prayer.

ART. 8. Any person may be a member of this society, by signing the foregoing articles and adhering to the same.

ART. 9. This constitution may be altered by a majority vote of the society, notice being given to that effect at a previous meeting.

John Codding, of Coddingville, is believed to have been the writer of this constitution. It was the first declaration of temperate independence in Ohio, and the first four persons who appended their "John Hancock's" to this interesting document are, in order, as follows: Lawrence Moore, John Codding, Burt Codding and Charles Goodwin. This organization did good work, and yet, apparently, it did not decrease, in the least, the use of alcoholic drinks; for, while some few signed and kept the pledge, many—through spite or otherwise—resisted the movement, and encouraged the manufacture and consumption of whisky. The organization of the society was largely brought about by the evil effects of several distilleries which had early been erected in the township, and which were doing a large business. The first one had been erected by Chancey and William Davis, about half a mile north of the Center, in the year 1820. Their grain was ground at neighboring mills, and finally at Akron, and, despite the establishment of temperance societies and the attack made on intemperance, this distillery was conducted for more than thirty years, turning out during its continuance large quantities of whisky, brandy, gin, and wine for sacramental and other purposes. It is said to have averaged as high as fifty gallons a day, and large quantities were shipped to distant points, and a fine revenue was returned to the owners. In about 1826, Allen Bosworth erected a distillery one-half mile west of the Center. He did a large, paying business for a number of years, and then rented the distillery to Alonzo Coon, who also conducted the business almost as extensively. It is said that the distillery averaged about forty-five gallons a day while it was conducted. The building and apparatus were purchased in 1842, by Heman Oviatt, who almost immediately closed out the business. About this time, Alonzo Coon built another on the opposite side of the road. He also manufactured extensively for some four years, when he severed his connection with the business. Daniel Arnold erected a distillery in about the year 1840, and for some ten or twelve years averaged about twenty-five gallons of liquor a day, at the end of which time he likewise changed his occupation. William Welhouse built an institution of the same kind about the same time, and averaged some forty gallons a day during the greater part of ten years. This sums up the record of these distilleries, and yet it is impossible to write their complete history. Who shall tell of the evil done by them, of the homes and lives made desolate, of the misery created in families that before were bright with the sunshine of happiness. The business was so common, that those engaged in it thought no evil of what they were doing; and, in earlier days, the manufacture was considered respectable and even laudable, as the distilleries furnished a market for grain, and supplied whisky, which, on account of custom, was indispensable to farm management. It thus occurred, that many of the most respected and prominent citizens were engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor.

It is thought that Chancey and William Davis built the first saw-mill in the township. It was located a short distance north of the village. They put in the same building a turning-lathe and one run of stone for grinding grain. A dam was built across Pigeon Creek, and a fair water-power was obtained by means of a race. After operating the mill about ten years, it was sold to Reuben Lord. It afterward was owned and operated for short periods by Col. John Stearns, Charles Fuller, Henry Clark, George Welhouse, Charles Crum, Henry Stimpson, Ransom Arnold, and several others. It is yet standing, and is owned by Mr. Arnold. While in the possession of Mr. Lord, the turning-lathe and set of stones were removed, and were not afterward replaced. The mill has always been a good one, and, in its time, has furnished large quantities of lumber, much of which may yet be found in dwellings and other buildings over a large tract of country.

Lawrence Moore built a saw-mill in about the year 1830, locating it on Yellow Creek, in the northwest part of the township. It was abandoned at the end of some ten or

twelve years. A saw-mill was built on Wolf Creek, in about the year 1832, by Col. John Stearns, but was sold a year or two later to Benjamin Stimpson, who, after operating it six or eight years, sold out to John Hetrick, upon whose hands it ran down, and was not subsequently rebuilt or re-operated. Parker & Tyler built one on the same stream a year or two after the erection of the last mentioned, and after operating it quite extensively fifteen or twenty years, it was purchased by Allen Pardee, who improved it and built a grist-mill on the same dam. The saw-mill was soon afterward discontinued. Peter and Levitt Wicks also built a saw-mill on Wolf Creek prior to 1835. At the expiration of about five years, the mill was purchased by George Welhouse, under whose management it was conducted successfully for about fifteen years, when it went into the possession of Mr. Austin, who removed the machinery to another locality. Chancey Davis and Col. Stearns built a saw-mill in the swamps in the eastern part, in about the year 1844. It ran for a number of years, and was burned down, but was rebuilt. It was abandoned long ago. Two or three others have been built in the swamps in later years, the most of which have been operated by steam. David Grill built one within the corporate limits of the village some seven years ago. It is operated by steam. A carding-mill was erected at an early day on Wolf Creek, but after two or three years, the enterprise was abandoned.

The grist-mill, conducted by the Davis Brothers north of town, was the first in Copley. Allen Pardee conducted his grist-mill, mentioned above, until some sixteen years ago. Charles Zeigler owns and operates the mill at present. It is said that Allen Pardee was the only one among the early owners of grist-mills who derived a paying income from the business. The mill under his management is said to have been excellent, and a large amount of merchant work was done in addition to the regular custom work. Mr. Welhouse, at the time he got possession of the saw-mill on Wolf Creek, built a grist-mill on the same dam, which was burned down some ten years later. It was a good mill, and did good work. Col. Stearns and Darwin Clark built a grist-mill at the Center in about 1858, in which were placed three run of stone. The mill started finely, but, two years later, was burned to the ground, and was not afterward rebuilt.

In 1837, a stock company was formed for the purpose of furnishing teams and a stage, to be run from Cleveland to Massillon, by the way of Brecksville, Copley and Clinton. Some $2,500 worth of stock was subscribed and paid in, and sixteen horses were purchased to be used on the route. The round trip from Cleveland was made in two days by a change of horses at the different stations. The Shepard Brothers, at Brecksville, had been largely instrumental in securing the subscription, and some twenty or twenty-five men along the route had taken stock in the company, several of whom lived in Copley. About a year after the stage began running, for some cause which the writer was unable to learn, all the horses were taken to Cleveland, where they were detained, and the stage ceased its regular trips. The company was not incorporated, the members being simply bound together by a naked contract. The detention of the horses at Cleveland was probably a scheme to defraud the greater number of the members out of their stock. But this was not to be permitted, and several citizens along the route went to Cleveland and got at least a number of the horses, and the matter was finally adjusted.

The first building at the center was a log schoolhouse, located opposite Mr. Cole's Hotel, and was built in the year 1819. In referring to the village, the present corporate limits are not included, but simply the clusters of houses at the geographical center. According to the reports, the next building was the Thomas store, built by Peter and Levitt Wicks in about the year 1826. These men, as stated by several, placed in the building about $500 worth of goods, which they continued to sell until they were bought out by Oviatt & Baldwin. Other reports are to the effect that the Wicks Brothers did not keep a stock of goods at all, but that the storeroom was unoccupied until it was purchased by Oviatt & Baldwin. At least, it is known that the latter firm placed goods valued at about $2,000 in the room, in about the year 1832, and continued selling some five years, when the partnership was dissolved, and the junior member entered the Cole Hotel, which had been erected by him two years before, and formally opened the building for the entertainment of the public. After the dissolution of

the partnership, Mr. Oviatt almost immediately retired, and engaged in other pursuits. Patch & Robinson succeeded him, probably buying his stock of goods, which was increased; but these men retired after about one year and a half. They were followed by Robert Codding, who likewise engaged in other pursuits after two or three years. The room remained unoccupied for a short time; but, in 1845, Augustus Warner entered it with a small stock, which was steadily increased, until, at the expiration of six years, it was worth at least $3,000. He kept a good store, and is said to have made considerable money, which he knew how to save. Nash & Stebbins followed Warner, but two years later they were succeeded by John Starr, who continued until the spring of 1865, making in the meantime no little money. He then sold to Mr. Lamey, who, at the end of eighteen months, transferred the stock to William P. Craig, the latter remaining in the business some six years. Nathan Furst was Craig's partner, at least, a portion of the time. He continued the pursuit after the retirement of Craig, but six months later failed, and his goods were sold at auction and otherwise throughout the surrounding country. The building was then vacant a year or so, after which Mr. Gardner placed in it a small stock of goods; but in about 1875, O. T. Lane began with a new stock, and two years later sold to Callow & Leonard. The building is at present occupied by Mr. Thomas.

The town hall building was erected by Joseph and Henry White in about the year 1837. It was designed for a storeroom, but for some reason unexplained was not entered until about 1841, when Wicks & Parmele placed a stock of goods in the building, and conducted the mercantile pursuit some three years, when Parmelee purchased his partner's share, and soon afterward removed his stock to the Welhouse settlement, at which place he sold goods for a number of years. Two or three other parties were in the White building for a short time. George Babcock was in with a small stock some twelve years before the last war, but withdrew at the expiration of about two years, and the building has not been used since as a storeroom. This has been the extent of the mercantile pursuit in Copley Center, though there have been one or two country stores in the western part of the township. The tavern building has been used as such the greater portion of the time since it was built and opened by Andrew Baldwin. Since then, the following and others have kept public house in the village: Noah Robinson, Hiram Randall, Mr. Van Evera, Lewis Norton and Daniel Taylor. The building was used a number of years by Oviatt & Stearns as a cheese dry-house. It is now occupied by Dennis Cole, an experienced landlord, whose personal appearance in every way resembles that of his fellow-countryman, the patron saint of boys (not girls), Santa Claus, or *Knecht Clobes*. It is also true that—

"The stump of a pipe he holds tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircles his head like a wreath,
He has a broad face and a little round body
That shakes when he laughs like a bowl full of toddy,"

Various industries have flourished in the village. Isaac Moneysmith, as early as 1833, erected a suitable building, and began doing cabinet work. He employed three or four workmen, and made bedsteads, tables, bureaus, chairs, etc., and continued until about 1837, when Douglass Storr became proprietor. This man continued the business perhaps ten years, or possibly longer, manufacturing coffins and running a hearse a portion of the time. The building was finally burned down. Dow Bennett was engaged in cabinet business for a short time. Soon after the last war, Coon & Son started a cheese factory, one-half mile west of the Center, and have continued doing a good business since. The White Brothers opened a wagon-shop in about the year 1832. They employed some four workmen, and continued the occupation ten years, when they sold to W. P. Craig, who, at the end of three or four years, transferred the property to William Whitehill, in whose ownership it burned down. It was rebuilt by Henry Leiby about eight years ago. Edward Voluntine now owns the shop, and is doing a fair business. The public green or square at the Center was the joint gift of four men, whose land in early years cornered at the cross-roads. These four men were Heman Oviatt, Levitt Wicks, Simon P. Starr and Jonathan Starr, who gave the land in about the year 1832. It is said that Mr. Oviatt, about the same time, laid out a number of lots on the northwest corner, which were platted and properly recorded at the county seat. Additions have since been made to the original lots, and

possibly some of these additions have been recorded. A Grange lodge was organized in the village a few years ago. Dr. Alpheus Babcock, who was among the earliest settlers, began practicing his profession soon after his arrival, and continued some ten years. Dr. Elijah Canfield practiced in the township for thirty years, over a large section of country. Dr. Samuel Austin was in for a few years. Dr. Jackson Chapman began about 1835, and continued twelve or fifteen years. Dr. Byron Chapman was the township physician about thirty-five years ago. The township, since its creation, has had a resident physician the greater portion of the time, several of whom secured a wide practice and the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Opinion is divided in the township as to where the first school was taught, and where and when the first house was built. The old log schoolhouse at the Center, as before mentioned, was erected in 1819, and the first term therein was taught the following winter by Jonathan Starr. Other reports are to the effect that while Starr might have taught the first school in the township, he was not the first teacher in the old house at the Center, this honor being accorded to John Codding, Esq. They were both very early teachers, and it may be that the first school was taught in the old log schoolhouse in the northwest corner of the township, instead of in the schoolhouse at the Center, as it is known that the Hawkins Schoolhouse was built very early, some accounts fixing the date before that when the log house was built at the Center. The subsequent township historian will be allowed the honor and pleasure of unraveling the mystery. The old house at the Center was used for school and many other purposes some ten or twelve years, when a frame building was erected on the square to take its place, after which it was abandoned. The frame building was used as a schoolhouse until the erection of the brick building in about 1858, and possibly several terms were taught there after the erection of the brick. It is said that two or three years before the last war was begun, two or three schools were in session in the village at the same time. The frame building is now used as a shop, and the brick was disused in 1872, when the present house was devoted to school purposes. This building is located in the southern part of the village, and since it has been used the village has had an excellent school. In truth, no other village in the county of the same size, except, perhaps, Peninsula, in Boston Township, has had so much to do with school ventures and enterprises as Copley Center. A short time before the last war, the villagers became dissatisfied with the appliances made of the township school fund. They saw that, while the village had no better schools than those in surrounding districts, the Center District was paying a much greater amount of school tax than any of the others. New schoolhouses in neighboring districts were erected, and the villagers were burdened with a tax which seemed out of proportion, and which they paid only under remonstrance. The subject was freely discussed, and it was at last resolved to secure the incorporation of the Center School District, which was accordingly done. This procedure freed them from any school tax, save that necessary for the maintenance of their own school. The interest in school affairs had arisen to high-water mark, and while at the flood the tide was turned in the proper direction, and it may be said that, since the incorporation of the district for school purposes, the interest in educational progress has been strong and steady. In about 1858, the building now used as a town hall, which had been built at an early day for a storehouse, was purchased for $1,000, by ten men, each of whom furnished $100. These men were M. D. Pratt, Cyrus Wicks, J. H. Lyon, John C. Stearns, Peter Wicks, James Hammond, Aaron Oviatt, Lorenzo Chamberlain, Delos Bosworth and Alanson Foster. They fitted up the building for a schoolhouse, and employed Rev. John Ensell, a capable instructor and a scholarly gentleman, to take charge of the school, which was then opened. A goodly number of scholars was enrolled, and a moderate tuition paid, and it seemed as if the school was destined to exert a wide and beneficial influence. But the war came on with its damaging influence, other discouraging events arose, and the school ended some five years after it began. The school in the northwest corner has always been a good one. It is a union district, comprising parts of Copley, Bath, Granger and Sharon. It was an early settled neighborhood, and on account of the interest which centered there, became well known and largely attended. One

or more new houses have taken the place of the old log one. In other neighborhoods than the northwest corner and the Center, schools were not taught until about 1828, and in some districts even later than that. It was about that period, also, that the township was first laid out into school districts.

Two religious societies were organized in the township, but the date when this occurred can not be given, at least with certainty. The Methodists and Congregationalists started up about the same time, and the date is not far from 1830. Among the leading Methodists were Joseph and Henry White, Parker Tyler, Alpheus Northrup and others. In the winter of 1836–37, this society had the greatest revival probably ever in the township. The sweeping statement is made, "Why, everybody joined church." Two ministers of State reputation—Dr. Cone and Elder Poe—had charge of the meetings, and under their experienced and able guidance and management, scores were converted and the churches strengthened by large additions to the membership. Alpheus Northrup was a local minister, about whom a curious incident is related by M. D. Pratt. Pratt was converted—at least, he joined the Methodist Church—and one day Northrup came to him and wanted to borrow one of his horses, of which he owned several, some of them being idle. The request was readily granted, and the local man of God rode the animal away. After two or three weeks had elapsed, several of the neighbors' boys, at different times, spoke to Mr. Pratt, saying that the horse which had been borrowed was getting poor and did not appear to be well taken care of, upon which the owner conferred with the minister about the matter, the latter confessing that the animal was getting thin, and saying that he would get some grain and see that better care was taken in the future. A few weeks later, the minister called on Mr. Pratt, saying that the horse was dead, and expressing his desire to pay for the damage done. He also insisted that, under existing circumstances, the price should be cut down at least half. Mr. Pratt, glad to get anything for the animal from the minister, who was in extremely indigent circumstances, agreed to the proposal, and the price was fixed at $25. Northrup gave his note for the amount, and took his departure. A few days later, Pratt was astonished to see the minister riding the animal which was reported to have died, and he perceived that he had been outflanked. He kept still, however, hoping to realize on the note; but time passed away, the day of maturity came around, but nothing was paid, and thus the matter rests today. It is said that Mr. Northrup's mind was injured in some way, and that he often did peculiar things—things which otherwise would reflect seriously on his honest intentions. Mr. Pratt tells the tale with some bitterness, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, may be permitted. The Congregational society grew in strength and grace, and among its early members were the following: Lawrence Moore, Heman Oviatt, Joseph and Samuel Hawkins and Andrew Baldwin. In the year 1844, the two societies united means and erected the church at the Center. Here they have continued to assemble alternately until the present. Each society has had its years of adversity and prosperity, sometimes rejoicing in the strength of a large membership and an abundance of funds, at other times reduced in numbers, funds depleted, and a noticeable lack of religious zeal. That the societies have done a great deal to improve the morals of the community and control the wayward tendency of youth, is apparent to all who will soberly think of the subject. However skeptical a man may be, though his opinions may be those of *Diabolus* himself, he cannot successfully deny the beneficent effect of good morals on society. He may denounce the church and traduce its servants, yet he cannot truthfully deny that it creates a world-wide benefit to the human race. A Methodist Church was built at quite an early day on the northern line of the township, the members living both in Copley and Bath. The The building is now used as a dwelling in the village of Ellis' Corners, if the historian has been correctly informed. Citizens in the western part of Copley attend church in Medina County, while many of those on the opposite side attend the Akron churches when the weather is fair.



Ethan Allen

CHAPTER XXXI.*

TWINSBURG TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT—PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIES—INCIDENTS OF PERSONAL NATURE—TWINSBURG INSTITUTE—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

LOCAL history possesses a peculiarity which evades a cursory view, remaining concealed until persons of greater penetration peer beneath the covering of average superficial human thought. People must be content with an accurate, though sifted, partial narration of events. Innumerable transactions and events occur in life that should and must forever remain unrecorded, that should die out in memory with the age in which they transpired. History, at best, is but a partial narration of particulars, depending largely upon the mental and moral caliber and culture of the writer. Perhaps no two writers, in describing the same historical event, will present the same features, the same shades of thought or sentiment, the same degree of power and importance which each composing element bears to its fellows or to the whole. Historians cannot, especially if they were absent when the event transpired, which is usually the case, they cannot write all the circumstances, all the motives, all the intricate blendings and relations of which an occurrence is composed. They must give an outline, must give the salient points with their proper degree of importance, must overleap the dark chasms of non-essentials which yawn beneath them, and touch only on the heights where the sunshine of human experience, human nature and human frailties reveals not only the object for which history is written, but the long vistas of prominent events which are to be recorded for future usefulness and improvement.

The peculiarity spoken of, which is connected with the narration of local history, consists in the writer's being required by an inexperienced and short-sighted people to give an account of occurrences which are better unrecorded, which have no special significance nor value in coming years, which are a clog to the mind of the reader while endeavoring to decipher the more important events from the general obscurity, and which are only required that they may answer individual ends. On the other hand, the historian must be careful, must be broad of heart and mind, that he may grasp the local situation, and paint events in their true colors; must be argus-eyed, that nothing may escape his scrutiny; and must be honest and conscientious, that his discoveries may be truthfully recorded. He should also be a good judge of human nature, that the suggestions of selfish and bigoted people may be impartially scanned, and accepted or rejected. Events are often omitted, which, apparently, should have been given; and again, events are often given which should have been omitted. Human judgment is prone to err "as the sparks to fly upward;" and even historians are not exceptions to this rule. It is the object in these pages to give only that portion of the past that is worthy of preservation. Trifling personal incidents, adventures and ambitions are omitted, except such as show the surroundings under which the settlers labored; and the great mass of historical rubbish, though perhaps of present interest, is thrown aside as useless and burdensome. Only those events which will be valuable twenty generations hence are designed to be given.

Twinsburg is situated in the northeast corner of the county. It was originally attached to Portage County, from which it was severed when Summit County was formed. Lying as it does at the side of Northfield, its soil partakes largely of the valuable character of the latter. There are several valuable stone quarries lying so near the surface that a heavy blast of powder would, apparently, throw out hundreds of perches of the gritty sandstone. As it is, large quantities are taken out, and are used not merely in the county, but in adjacent counties. The township is well watered, and also well drained. In times of drought, the wells are not so liable to fail as those located on the bluffs which bound the Cuyahoga

*Contributed by W. A. Goodspeed.

River. The township is drained almost wholly by Tinker's Creek. This stream enters near the southeast corner and flows northwest, leaving one mile east of the northwest corner. There are several valuable falls, the principal one being at Millville. In early years, in the northern part of the township, the bed of the creek widened out to three or four times its ordinary width, thus creating what might be termed a lake on a small scale. There is considerable quite level land, which, when the country was new, was very wet, affording but little satisfaction to those who were obliged to cross it. Since the opening of the forests has let in the heat of the sun, the soil is found to be in about the proper condition to work. The soil is mainly destitute of clay, consisting mostly of a dark loam, which contains a large proportion of decaying vegetable ingredients. Large quantities of stone are being taken out at the quarry one mile north of the Center.

Much of the early history of this township has already been written by some of its earliest and most reliable citizens. While much of this must be repeated, not only from its value, but from the fact that it is unusually complete, new items of historical importance, which have been carefully gathered and selected, will be added. The writer has taken pains to collect additional information on those subjects which are treated quite fully by Ethan Alling, Luman Lane and Gen. Bierce. In a few instances, those writers have made mistakes, some of which have been discovered and will be avoided. Other subjects have not been treated as thoroughly as their historical value demands, resulting no doubt from the primary nature of these records. Again, other important topics have been altogether overlooked. The writings of the above-named men are valuable, and are mainly followed.

The original proprietors of Twinsburg were Mills & Hoadley, who owned the south and southeasterly parts; Henry Champion, who owned the west and northwesterly parts, and Moses and Aaron Wilcox, who owned the north and northeasterly parts. The principal stream in the township was named by Gen. Moses Cleaveland, in honor of the principal boatman, Joseph Tinker, who accompanied the first exploring expedition sent to the Western Reserve by the Connecticut Land Company. While parties of the surveyors were running the meridians in the eastern part of the Reserve, during the summer of 1796, Gen. Cleaveland, accompanied by Joseph Tinker, went up the lake on an exploring voyage, as far as the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and then up that river until they discovered a large creek, which, in honor of his boatman, Gen. Cleaveland named "Tinker's Creek." Tinker was engaged the following year in the same capacity, in the second exploring expedition to the Reserve. In the fall, when the company was returning down the lake, the boat containing Tinker was capsized, and he was drowned. But the stream still bears his name, and will until the end of time.

In 1816–17, Lewis Alling, of Connecticut, purchased 400 acres of land of Mills & Hoadley, lying in the southeast part of Millsville Township (now Twinsburg). On the 3d of March, 1817, he sent his son Ethan, then a stripling aged sixteen years, to this land in the Reserve to commence an improvement. Three young men—Zeri Alling, Rodolphus Wolcott and Lex Johnson—were hired and sent out at the same time to assist him. After a muddy journey, except one day's travel on the ice from Buffalo to Dunkirk, this little party of four arrived at the cabin of Mr. Post, in Hudson, on the last day of March. The next day the party, accompanied, or rather guided, by Mr. Mills, started north to have a look at the land, upon which they were destined to undergo many hard days' labor. Following a line of marked trees, they at last reached a spot which Mr. Mills informed them was the center of the township. They all sat down and rested under a beech tree which stood just at the southeast corner of the square. The spot was muddy and uninviting, and the party followed up the creek until they came to "the falls," where they found some sticks of hewed timber which had been drawn there by settlers of Hudson who designed building a saw-mill. The project, however, had been abandoned, although a small, partly finished log cabin had been erected, which was yet standing, an emblem of desertion and loneliness. After returning to Hudson and remaining there two weeks, clearing in the meantime a piece of land to be planted in corn, the boys selected a hill known now as the Hawkins farm, the land being a portion that had been purchased by Lewis Alling, and began clearing off the timber. On the 15th of April, they "moved" to the half-finished log cabin already referred to,

taking with them a barrel of stale pork that had been bought of Capt. Oviatt for $25, a barrel of flour that had cost $8, ten bushels of potatoes that had cost $5, and a gallon of whisky that had cost $1.50. They were supplied with a bake-kettle without a bail, two tin pans, one case knife, one iron spoon, and were compelled to use chips for plates and sharp sticks for forks. Ethan Alling kept house, doing the cooking, etc., not only for his party but for various visitors who were attracted to the spot, in order, perhaps, to get a "square meal." On the 7th of July, Lewis Alling and his family arrived, and moved into a log house that had been erected by the boys about the 1st of June. This building was the home, during the year, of the Alling family, and also of several others, numbering in all fourteen persons. The house was two-storied, having one room above and one below, and, although everything was in the most primitive fashion, yet all seemed to live well and enjoy themselves. Provisions were very costly, though venison could be had without much trouble. Pork sold for about $8 per hundred, while the same quantity of venison could be bought for $1. Salt was $10 per barrel, cotton shirting 50 cents per yard, and calico 75 cents per yard.

Toward the latter part of May, 1817, Maj. Elisha Loomis, E. W. Mather and Lester Davis arrived from Connecticut, and, after stopping a few days with the Allings, built a log cabin at a place since known as Loomis Mills. Mr. Loomis had been a sailor on the ocean for many years, having sailed twice round the world in the ship Oneida. Frederick Stanley came in about the same time Loomis did. On the 1st of July, Lewis Alling, Jr., Gideon Thompson and Zenas Alling arrived with a drove of 104 merino sheep, having driven them, in thirty days, 660 miles. It was thought that sheep-rearing could be made profitable, but the owners were doomed to disappointment. The wolves killed many of them, as did also the dogs, while others died of strange diseases which baffled all care. The flock were soon all gone. At the close of 1820, the following settlers had found homes in the township: Lewis Alling, William Allen, Elisha Loomis, Elias Mather, Joel W. Thompson, Josiah Myric, Noah P. Nichols, A. J. Palmer, Henry Bennett, Amos C. Taylor, Lyman Richmond, Reuben Chamberlain, Frederick Stanley, John Bassett, Samuel Vail, Edwin Vail, Homer Vail, John Dodge, Isaiah Humphrey, Roman Humphrey, Nestor Hurlbut, Ezra Osborn, Preston Pond, Samuel Alger, Cyrus Hodskin, N. S. Barnett, Cotton M. Leech, Levi Leech, Emery Alger, Elijah W. Bronson, Asa Upson, Orrin Tucker, Leonard Kilbourn, Oliver Clark and Messrs. Perkins, Sawyer, Davis and Darling.

The township was organized in 1819. An election was ordered to be held in April of that year, by the Commissioners of Portage County, and on that occasion nineteen voters were present. Frederick Stanley was chosen Clerk, and a few other offices were filled; but it was found necessary during the following autumn to elect the the remainder, at which time Lewis Alling and Samuel Vail were chosen Justices of the Peace, receiving their commissions from the county court. Elisha Loomis was the second Clerk, E. W. Bronson third, and Luman Lane fourth, the latter serving in 1822. The township was named in 1819, in honor of, and at the suggestion of, the Wilcox brothers, who were twins. These brothers did not come West until 1823; but owning as they did several thousand acres in the northeastern part, they proposed giving six acres at the center for a public square, and $20 toward building the first schoolhouse, providing the township was named Twinsburg in their honor. Their proposal was accepted; but prior to that time the township was known either by its range and number, or as Millsville. Elijah W. Bronson was the real estate agent of the Wilcox brothers, being authorized to dispose of their land previous to their coming to the township. Luman Lane was the first, or one of the first, to erect a dwelling on the Wilcox tract. Maria Stanley was the first child born, that event occurring November 23, 1819. The first death was in the spring of 1819, and was that of a child of Reuben Chamberlain. The first marriage occurred March 19, 1821, between Emery W. Alger and Eliza Dodge, Lewis Alling, Esq., performing the ceremony in backwoods fashion.

In 1817, Elisha Loomis erected a saw-mill in the southeastern corner on Tinker's Creek. A natural fall in the stream, of some ten feet, aided by a strong dam, furnished a fine water-power. Water was supplied by means of a race, and the mill continued to do good work for a number of years. In 1818, E. W. Mather built a frame grist-mill at the same place, on the op-

posite side of the creek. This mill was operated until about 1840, when it ceased from lack of patronage. The presence of these two mills at the falls served to attract settlers to that locality, and several dwellings were soon seen on the adjoining hills. This proceeding met the approval of the proprietors of that tract, who had already placed on paper a plat of the prospective village of "Millsville." They saw a general disposition on the part of the settlers to locate there, and determined to profit by it. They accordingly laid out a number of lots, and offered them for sale at prices ranging from $50 to $200; but they had greatly miscalculated, as scarcely a lot was sold. There were but few mechanics in the country then, and they sought larger villages in which to ply their craft. And then the price asked was ten times too much for that early period of the growth of the village. All shunned the village, and at last, when the proprietors awoke to the true state of affairs, they were too late to remedy the evil. There was no demand for the lots then at any price. The tradesmen, mechanics and merchants had gone elsewhere, leaving the proprietors to repent in sackcloth and ashes for their short-sightedness. The mills, at this anticipated village, were not the only ones in Twinsburg in early years. Apollos White built a dam across Tinker's Creek in about 1835, and erected thereon two mills—one for grinding grain and the other for sawing lumber. Both did fair work for a number of years. White finally sold the grist-mill to a man named Gibbs, who, after operating it a few years, sold to other parties. It finally burned down in about 1865, George and Alfred Ledgsham being the owners at the time. These mills did good work, and had an extensive patronage in their day. It was an accommodation to get flour and lumber so near home, for it saved tiresome journeys through roads whose bottom was too far down to be reached with comfort.

Roads were important considerations when the country was first settled. If a path was cleared through the woods for that purpose, it seemed as if all the stagnant water for rods around was sure to settle there. The turnpike was largely graded by the owners of the land across which it ran. Mills and Hoadley worked the turnpike along their land, as did also Henry Champion. These men evidently had an object in view in this proceeding, as they afterward charged an additional dollar per acre more for the land adjoining the turnpike than for other portions. The citizens gave from $10 to $50 each to assist in defraying the expense of constructing this road, the amount given reaching very nearly $3,000. In 1821, the citizens living on the road running north from the Center, pledged themselves to labor on that road each alternate Saturday afternoon, or forfeit a half-gallon of whisky. Tradition tells us of a great many forfeits paid; but does not utter a syllable as to what became of the whisky. In spring time, when Tinker's Creek was raging, the settlers living on the opposite side found it extremely difficult to cross over to the Center. This finally led to the erection of a bridge more than forty rods in length, which lasted for a number of years. Brush and stone and logs were placed in muddy spots in the roads; and, some time in the distant future, when these places are invaded, and portions of the wood found in a fair state of preservation, newspaper speculations as to how long they have been there will be in order.

In 1825, Ethan Alling began the dairy business with twenty-two cows, several of which had been bought for $12 each. The butter made was taken to Akron once each week, and sold at 8 cents per pound for the use of the canal laborers. Considerable cheese was also made, but from a lack of suitable places in which to keep it, a large portion was lost. Six hundred pounds, however, were sold at Aurora for 5 cents a pound. This was the first cheese made in Twinsburg. In 1828, Joseph Chamberlain also began making cheese and butter from the milk of some thirty cows. About the same time, several others began the same occupation, which was conducted so extensively that money began to flow into Twinsburg, instead of out of it as before. About $1,000 came to the township in 1833 from this source alone. Twinsburg has since been noted for its interest in dairy matters. The sales steadily increased until, in 1860, they amounted to more than $75,000, and in 1880 to nearly $100,000. It is difficult to conceive how scarce money was in pioneer times, and how people managed to get along without it. When the settlers first rushed to the township, there was considerable money for a few years; but when a lull in the immigration occurred, the ready money flowed away like water, leaving the set-

tlers to discover some means of getting along without it. At first, when money was abundant, prices were very high ; but when the money had served its purpose and gone to distant places, prices gradually went down until they became very low. The settlers, who afterward came drizzling in (if the expression may be allowed) brought ready money, and the settlers already there were anxious to become their bosom friends. This rapid change created two distinct prices—one called the trade price, and the other the cash price. Promissory notes, due at some future day, were made payable in horses, cattle, hogs, wheat, potatoes, etc., etc. Quite a number who came early were induced to promise to pay $5 or $6, per acre for their farms. Some succeeded, but most of them failed, and were obliged to leave the farms, several of which, with all their improvements upon them, were afterward sold for $3 an acre. Early in the spring of 1821, Joel W. Thompson, seeing around him a strong demand for liquor, erected a small distillery at a spring in the southeastern part of the township. Considerable rye whisky was made for a short time, which was carried away in gallon bottles, as fast as it was made. In 1826, a strong impulse was given to the temperance cause in Summit County, or what is now Summit County. Societies for the suppression of liquor-traffic and liquor-drinking were organized in every township, not only in this county, but throughout the eastern part of the Reserve. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the workers, and scores of persons ceased to manufacture and sell ardent spirits. A branch society, with headquarters at Cuyahoga Falls, was organized in Twinsburg in about 1830, and, three years later, the society boasted of 224 members—all living in the township. Those who were selling liquor at the Center were induced to close up their business and join the society, which could soon boast that there was no place in the township where liquor was sold. It was about the time of the organization of this society that the first effort was made to secure the raising of log-buildings without whisky, but the movement was met with violent opposition from those who thought liquor one of the necessaries of life. These men refused to appear at such raisings, but, when their temperate neighbors refused to assist them, unless whisky was omitted from the programme, they finally either dropped the use of liquor on such occasions, or sought associations more congenial with their intemperate habits. A spirit of hostility was thus created between parties, which terminated only when the temperance cause prevailed.

Many interesting incidents are told by old hunters or their descendants concerning adventures had with bears or other wild animals. Ezra Clark was one day chopping on a piece of woodland belonging to Mr. Lane, when suddenly he heard a hog, off some twenty rods distant, begin to squeal as though in the greatest distress. Clark instantly surmised that a bear was endeavoring to carry off the hog, or was killing it on the spot. Though unarmed, he instantly made up his mind to prevent, if possible, the untimely death of the *Sus scrofa*. He hurriedly cut a heavy club, and, seizing it, he ran rapidly forward to a large log, behind which he beheld a scene which was often enacted in the backwoods. A savage-looking bear of average size had thrown a full-grown hog on the ground, and was busily engaged in tearing its flesh with teeth and claws. A large hole, from which the blood freely flowed, had been torn in the hog's shoulder, and, when first seen, the bear had just fastened his long white teeth in the tender flesh, with the design of tearing out another large mouthful. Mr. Clark was at first in a quandary what to do, whether to consult his own safety in flight, or to courageously attack the bear. His ax was still in his hand, and, after hesitating but a moment, he approached with the intention of striking it into the bear. But the moment the bear beheld his approach, it leaped back from the hog, and, rearing up on its hind feet, in the act of defense, faced the woodsman with a savage growl, showing two rows of gleaming teeth discolored with blood. The man stopped short, as he had no desire to encounter the embraces of the animal. He threw his club, however, with all his strength, fairly striking the bear, which dropped on all fours and shambled off a few rods, when it turned, showed its teeth, and, after viewing the intruder a moment, turned and made off as fast as it could through the forest. On another occasion, a bear was seen to pass across the southern part of the township, going north. An alarm was given, and a party of men with dogs and guns started rapidly in pursuit. The bear was overtaken

by the dogs, and treed near the cabin of Aaron Post. The men came up, when one of them fired, bringing the bear to the ground. It was badly wounded, but had plenty of life and flight remaining, and the men, knowing that it could not escape them, determined to have some fun, if it could be called fun. The dogs, five or six in number, were urged on; but whenever they came within reach of the bear, they were knocked about like foot-balls. They soon learned, by sorry experience, to keep at a respectable distance, contenting themselves with sudden approaches and nips, when the bear's back was turned. The animal handled its fore feet with remarkable strength and dexterity, wheeling round and round to escape the sharp teeth of the dogs, and occasionally sending one of them end over end a rod or more away. At last, one of the men, with gun cocked, went close to the bear, and fired directly at its head, expecting to stretch it dead in its tracks; but, just as he fired, the bear made a sudden movement, and thus escaped the shot unhurt. Another tried the same experiment, and succeeded in killing the wounded animal. It is related by Mrs. Elizabeth (Walker) Lappin, of Boston Township, who is the oldest settler living in the county, having been born in October, 1788, and who came to Hudson in 1802, that, on one occasion, a man named Cackler, while hunting in the woods in Twinsburg, as early as 1808, came very nearly being killed by a bear. While following its trail rapidly, with head bent down, he came directly upon it so suddenly that he had no time to raise his gun or retreat. The animal reared up on its hind feet, with a fierce growl, and struck a fearful blow at the hunter with its fore-paw, but, luckily, he leaped back far enough to avoid the stroke. He raised and cocked his rifle, probably in the same movement, and, as the bear was upon him, he thrust out his gun, with the intention of making a quick shot, and, as luck would have it, the muzzle was plunged into the animal's mouth. The trigger was instantly pulled, and a ball went crashing through the brain of the huge animal, which, a moment later, fell upon the ground in the agonies of death. Had it not been for the lucky thrust of the rifle, it would have fared hard with the intrepid hunter. Mrs. Lappin says that her father, John Walker, killed sixteen bears after coming to the county, and that, on several occasions, he had narrow escapes from death. He had a large butcher-knife, which he invariably carried with him, and, whenever a bear was killed, a notch was cut on the deer-horn handle. This knife is now in possession of Mr. Walker's grandson, who lives in Indiana, and upon the handle are the sixteen notches, cut there more than half a century ago by the fearless old bear hunter. Many other interesting stories of a similar nature might be narrated.

It is probable that Elijah W. Bronson, the land agent of the Wilcox brothers, erected the first house in the village of Twinsburg. The exact date is not remembered, but was prior to 1824. The second house was built by Mr. Myric, and was a frame structure, located on the south side of the public square. The Bronson building was on the east side, and was constructed of logs. In 1824, Leverett Clark bought the Myric property, the latter moving East. A man named Gould lived about ten rods west of the square in 1824. In 1823, Moses and Aaron Wilcox built a small frame house on the north side, and here the brothers "bached" for a short time, selling, in the meantime, portions of their land, and using their best efforts to induce settlers to locate at the village or farther north on their tract. They did not commit the mistake that resulted so disastrously to Mills & Hoadley. They had already given land for the public square, and $20 toward building the first schoolhouse, and they now not only sold their village lots at a low figure, but gave lots to tradesmen and mechanics who would locate there permanently. The result was that in five or six years, ten or twelve families were living at or near the Center, and various industries had arisen, giving the place a business-like appearance. While "baching," the brothers employed Mrs. Clark to bake their bread; but they otherwise, very probably, did their own cooking. In about 1826, each of the brothers built a small frame house on the north side, and both of these buildings are yet standing in a fair state of preservation, and both are occupied. In the fall of 1825, Ethan Alling, after quitting the dairy business, commenced building a tavern at the Center, and the following year, the structure having been completed, Mr. Alling moved in about the 1st of December. The tavern was formally opened on Christmas with a ball, and music and dancing

ruled the hour. This building is yet standing, and composes a part of the large, low frame structure which stands, dark and deserted, on the southeast corner of the square. In the bar of this tavern, liquor was kept for sale, a universal thing in those days. The Wilcox brothers had succeeded in getting a Post Office at the Center as early as 1825, and Moses Wilcox was commissioned first Postmaster. At his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1827, Mr. Alling applied for the appointment, and was commissioned October, 1827. Mail was then obtained from Hudson once a week. The total amount of postage received in 1828 was $36.01; in 1839, it was $256.67, and in 1860, about $400. Twenty periodicals came to the office in 1828; about seven hundred came in 1860. At that time a well-traveled stage route, running from Hudson to Cleveland, passed through Northfield Township, bringing an enormous custom to hotels there, and filling every industry with life. Mr. Alling and others in Twinsburg saw this, and became envious; or, at least, they resolved to make the effort to have the stage route changed so as to pass through Twinsburg Center. With this object in view, Ethan Alling and Jabez Gilbert, in 1828, bought out the entire stage property. The sequel is easily guessed. The route was immediately changed, and the splendid impetus given to every industry at the village soon produced a marked result. New life was infused into every undertaking; mechanics and teachers appeared, and the outlook for the village seemed highly favorable. It was one of the most important events occurring in the history of the township. A tri-weekly mail was thus secured, and from one to five stages passed over the route daily. The road was extensively traveled by persons going to Cleveland to market, who had previously gone by some other route. It is said that very often as high as fifty horses were kept over night at the tavern barn. But although the stage line was a splendid thing for the village and township, it was a losing investment to the owners. This is difficult to understand in view of the fact that, so far as can be learned, the stage line was well patronized. However, Mr. Alling lost $600 the first year he was connected with the undertaking, and it is likely that those connected with him also lost heavily. In 1829, Mr. Alling commenced the mercantile pursuit in his tavern bar, a room six feet by eight, placing therein $3.50 worth of tobacco and Scotch snuff. A few groceries were added the following year, and as the trade, though exceedingly limited, seemed brisk and promising, Mr. Alling finally concluded to engage in the pursuit more extensively. He accordingly rented his tavern in 1831, to Samuel Edgerly, and built a frame house, an apartment in which he fitted up for a storeroom, the remainder being devoted to the use of his family. A few hundred dollars' worth of goods comprised his stock; but this was slowly and steadily increased until, in 1835, the goods were valued at some $600, when he erected a large storeroom on the northwest corner of the square. Here a good business was done with a stock which, at its best, was worth about $7,000. All the different varieties of country produce were bought and sold, and the store did much to centralize the efforts of the citizens in the village. The sales of goods, exclusive of flour, salt and produce, amounted in 1847 to $14,000. In 1848, Mr. Alling's sons, Frank A. and George H., were given charge of the store, and continued until about 1851, when George purchased his brother's interest, and conducted the business until 1856, when he died, and the store fell into the hands of Bishop & Chamberlain. The stock at this time was worth about $10,000, and a brisk and profitable trade was had with the surrounding country. At the expiration of two years, Chamberlain sold his interest to his partner, the latter continuing alone until about the opening of the war, when he likewise sold out. In 1830, the tavern now owned and conducted by Mr. E. W. Clark, was built by Eli and Otis Boise. It was intended for a combined store and dwelling, and, in what is now the office, about $1,000 worth of goods were placed. The brothers sold or traded out, two years later, to Edward Richardson, who, at the end of some three years, disposed of his goods and converted the building into a tavern, a use to which it has since been devoted. In about the year 1839, Odell & Taylor erected a frame store building on the present site of the stone store, and began the mercantile pursuit with between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of a general assortment of goods. They likewise bought produce, and enjoyed a lucrative trade. At the end of about five years, Mr. Odell purchased his partner's interest and continued

until his death, which occurred in about 1851. He was succeeded by his son, Delos Odell, now conducting a harness-shop in Macedonia, and two or three other gentlemen, all under the partnership name of Odell, Price & Co. In 1857 or 1858, A. L. Nelson took possession of this store building, but was soon afterward burned out, whereupon he erected the stone store building he now occupies. This merchant, at times, has done an excellent business. Messrs. Hart, Dodge, Santford and Bishop, in about 1851, built the store building now occupied by the Madden Brothers. These men, who were partners, began selling goods, and continued thus some four or five years, when Mr. Bishop sold to the others and withdrew. Three years later, Mr. Dodge sold to the Stephens boys, and thus the partnership continued until some three years later, when the parties failed and made an assignment of their goods. After that, the building was vacant, or practically so, until 1866, when MaddenBrothers took possession and began to manufacture and sell ready-made clothing. They were practical tailors, and did a good business in their line, continuing until the present time. The firm is known as I. & P. Madden. Richardson & Taylor commenced the mercantile pursuit in about 1846, and continued until 1850, when Mr. Richardson sold to Mr. McFarland, and the latter, two years later, to Osman Riley. Soon afterward, the partners failed in business, and the building was finally destroyed by fire, and was not rebuilt. Other merchants have held forth in the village at different times, but these were the principal ones. James Alexander, at an early day, began to manufacture wagons, conducting the work in a small shop, on a small scale. He steadily increased his business until, in 1849, he gave employment to ten or twelve workmen, and turned out large numbers of first-class wagons and carriages. He burned out in 1851, but immediately rebuilt, and has continued the same occupation until the present, although in late years the business has greatly fallen off. It should be mentioned that Mr. Alling, at an early day, bought ashes and manufactured a limited quantity of potash for a number of years, in the village. A few other industries of less consequence have flourished from time to time.

It was customary when the country was first settled that, when a death occurred, the deceased should be buried on their own farms. This was done in Twinsburg. In September, 1823, a cemetery of one acre was purchased northeast of the square, and Lucretia Hull, who died in September of the same year, was the first person buried there. In 1846, a new cemetery was prepared on Lot 10, Tract 3, consisting of an acre and a half. The yard was fitted up, planted with trees, and a stone wall built around it, at an expense of $1,079.66. Other improvements were made, and, by 1860, the cemetery had cost the citizens about $1,850. It is known as Locust Grove Cemetery.

It should be noticed that the first principal settlement in the township was made upon the Wilcox tract. This tract, it seems, was incumbered by a mortgage which had been given by the Wilcox Brothers to the State of Connecticut. These men, though undoubtedly upright in their intentions, were unable to pay off the mortgage, thus leaving settlers who had purchased of them in an embarrassing situation. When this condition of things became known, settlement upon this tract largely ceased, which accounts for the slow manner in which it was improved. Finally, the Rev. Mr. Bissell took the matter in hand, and, by his intercession with the proper authorities, succeeded in obtaining prompt and honorable relief. The Wilcox Brothers were remarkable in many respects. As has been said, they were twins, and, upon arriving at man's estate, married sisters, Huldah and Mabel Lord, of Killingsworth, Conn. "In life, they so resembled each other that none but their most intimate friends could distinguish between them. They married sisters, had an equal number of children, held all their property in common, wrote alike, thought alike, looked alike, dressed alike, were taken sick on the same day, with the same disease, died on the same day, and were buried in the same grave-yard."* This remarkable coincidence in similarity probably never before occurred.

In the year 1822, a log schoolhouse was built upon the square at the Center. This was the first public building of any character in the township, and it was used as a schoolhouse, a town hall and a church. The first teacher was Miss Lovina M. Miream, who taught a short term, receiving her pay by subscription. This

*Gen. Bierce.

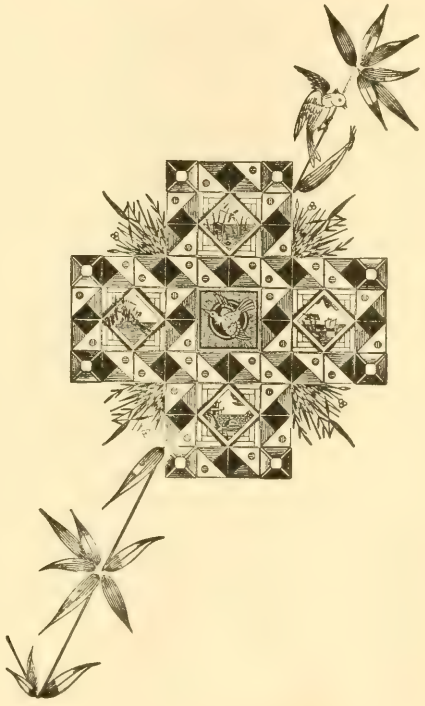
lady afterward became the wife of Mr. North. Other district schools were not instituted until about 1828, and several were as late as 1833. The houses put up were usually rude log buildings, which were used for a few years, or until there seemed occasion for the erection of better ones. Although these schools have been fair in their way, yet they have been mainly primary in their nature, from the reason that, ordinarily, as soon as the scholars became quite well advanced in their studies, they were sent to the Twinsburg Institute. So that, really, the country schools have been hardly equal to the average throughout the county. The history of the township would be incomplete without a record of the Twinsburg Institute, an institution which, for more than half a century of usefulness, has done more to improve the intellect and morals than perhaps any other organization, not even excluding the churches. It dates its origin as far back as 1828, when yet the townsnip was but a frontier settlement, and almost its entire surface was covered with primitive forests. Its founder and supporter, who is yet living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of more than fourscore years, was Rev. Samuel Bissell, a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale College. Immediately after receiving his diploma, Mr. Bissell began a course of theological studies, designing to enter the ministry upon their completion. These studies were completed under many difficulties; in truth, the life of this man has been one unceasing round of struggles, through which nothing but invincible determination in the path chosen and unfaltering patience and self-denial could have proved triumphant. Soon after his ordination, he came to Aurora, Ohio, and, in 1826, began a private school, which was continued until 1828, when he was invited to take charge of the Congregational society at Twinsburg, an invitation he accepted. A block-house had been erected for his accommodation, about a mile west of the Center, into which he moved. On the same lot was a rude log house, twenty by thirty feet, with rough boards on the floor, and loose ones for the ceiling, the building having been originally built for a shoe-shop. Three openings were made in the logs composing the walls, in each of which was placed a sash containing four small panes of glass, while at one end of the dismal room was a broad fire-place, with chimney built of stones and sticks plastered with clay. In the room were placed a few rudely and hastily constructed seats and desks, and the only cheerful feature of the apartment was the roaring fire which lighted the place with fitful and ruddy glow. Mr. Bissell, upon his arrival, had made known his wish to teach the youth of the neighborhood; and with his first school in the room just described began that unusual system of philanthropy which became a characteristic feature of his institute, and was the means of educating so many indigent youth. This schoolroom was thrown open to any young people who desired to attend, without any charge, except from those disposed to pay, in which case the tuition for the term was to be $2. About forty students attended the first winter, and so much interest was created that several terms were taught in the old house, but in 1831, a combined church and schoolhouse was erected, in which Mr. Bissell taught and preached until 1835, when he went to Portage County, but returned in 1837, and built a house 20x35 feet, in which he taught for twenty-nine consecutive years. Two years later, this building was enlarged, and other arrangements made to meet the growing demands of the institute, which was fast getting a name. In 1843, a large, two-storied frame building (the Alling Hotel property) was secured and fitted up for the accommodation of students, a large number of whom were from a distance, and were compelled to board in the village. Within the next five years, two other large buildings were secured for a similar purpose. There were now in attendance about three hundred students, at least fifty of whom were boarders. Seven teachers and assistants, at the head of whom was the Principal, Mr. Bissell, were necessary to conduct the numerous classes. A thorough academical course of studies, including the classics, higher mathematics, French and German, vocal and instrumental music and penmanship, was provided, and all necessary opportunities were afforded to prepare students for college. No charter was ever obtained, and no public money ever appropriated to strengthen the institute, which rested upon the shoulders of one man. The tuition charged was usually $2 for the term, and never more than $4, even when the classics were taught. Elaborate and systematic arrangements were made for boarding the stu-

dents in the numerous buildings referred to, at a cost to each of from 9 to 12 shillings per week. The great value of the institute to the village and to all the surrounding country need not be detailed. Twinsburg became noted for its thrift, energy and general excellence in education and morals. More than six thousand students have been in attendance at the institute during its continuance, and, out of these, about two hundred have been Indians of the Seneca, Ottawa, Pottawatomie and Ojibway tribes. Ministers, statesmen, generals, lawyers, professors, physicians and artisans, in all portions of the country, trace the beginning of their education to the door of the Twinsburg Institute. A good library was secured, and literary and other societies were instituted. The benevolence of Mr. Bissell was such that he not only greatly lowered the tuition, but even educated hundreds at his own expense, who were unable to pay their own way. He was accustomed to give such students a few light chores to do, and these trifling duties were so divided and subdivided, that the work was more in name than in reality. It is related that on one occasion, after Mr. Bissell had gone to extremes in this respect, some of the students thus detailed grumbled about having more to do than others. Considerable ill-will was thus incited. One morning Mr. Bissell arose at his usual hour, 5 o'clock, and, beginning with these chores, completed the entire round before the time for opening the school. Not a word was said, but the act spoke in volumes to the fault-finding students, who, after that, vexed the ear of the Principal with no more grumblings. Among the Indian youth was George Wilson, a Seneca, about whom a great deal has been said. He became a fine scholar—superior in many important respects to any other ever in the institute. His presence was fine and imposing, and he displayed rare gifts in logical force and fervid eloquence. Mr. Bissell says that the quality of his eloquence, the unusual power of his intellect and the force of his delivery, resembled in a marked manner those of Daniel Webster. He afterward became chief of his tribe, and was sent to represent their interests to the New York Legislature, and to the New York Historical Society, receiving from the latter several thousand dollars for his people, who were in a starving condition in the West. Another one named Jackson Blackbird, or "Mack-a-de-bennessi," was an Ottawa, and a direct descendant of Pontiac. He excelled in composition, and composed a comedy, three hours in length, that was presented by the societies of the institute publicly to large audiences with great success. He afterward did his people good service in Michigan, as is seen by the following in his own language: "I left Traverse Bay the last of February, 1851, and went on snow-shoes to Saginaw Bay, on my way to the capital of Michigan with petitions from my people to become citizens of the State. I appeared before the Governor and officers of the State, and obtained the passage of a joint resolution of both Houses in favor of the petitions." Mr. Bissell became known throughout the Reserve for his philanthropy in the cause of Indian education. Some two hundred were educated at the Institute, from whom no compensation worth mentiontioning was ever received. All their expenses were paid, including board, tuition, room, fuel, light, washing, books and stationery, and some clothing, at the fair estimate of $200 each, a year. This expense, borne by no one except the Principal, estimated at these figures, has amounted, during the history of the institute to over $40,000. Almost as much has been expended on indigent white youth, and when the cost of erecting the various buildings is added to this, the total amount foots up to the enormous sum of over $80,000, all of which has been borne by Mr. Bissell. To offset this, not more than $12,000 have been received from all sources. These expenses were too heavy to be borne, and an embarrassing debt was the result. When the last war broke out, the institute was greatly injured. Several of the buildings were sold to pay the debts, which amounted to some $6,000. A few hundred dollars were left, which purchased a small building that was used for the school. At this time, and without means, the foundation of the present stone building was laid. The manual labor connected with the erection of this house was largely done by Mr. Bissell. He obtained the loan of $1,500, and with this purchased the necessary tools, a horse and wagon, etc., and without any previous experience, put on the roof, made the doors, window frames, etc. The entire cost was about $8,000, and when it is known that the age of Mr. Bissell at that time was seventy, not only was the

undertaking gigantic, but its wisdom may be doubted. The institute is likely to fail altogether, when the Principal's hand is removed by death from the helm. Mr. Bissell is now almost penniless, and is compelled to teach for a living at the age of more than eighty years. Considering the invaluable service he has rendered the village and township in the past, how scores of people now living there have been the recipients of his generous bounty, how patient self-denial and faith in God have been the watchwords of this venerable old man, it is unquestionably due from the citizens to provide him with at least the necessaries of life.

Religious meetings were held in the township prior to 1820. They had been held in one or two of the few dwellings and, it is said, in the upper story of the grist-mill, very likely by Revs. John Seward, of Aurora, and William Hanford, of Hudson. After the erection of the schoolhouse, in 1822, at the Center, they were usually held there. Lewis Alling, Sr., usually led the meetings ; Asa Upson also did. A circuit minister, whose name is forgotten, organized a class at the house of Asa Upson as early as 1821, and the first members were Asa Upson, Emery Alger and their families. Mr. Seward was preaching for the society at this time about once a month. Mr. Hanford also held regular service there. A Congregational society was organized August 23, 1822, and at that time consisted of the following members: Lewis Alling, Luman Lane, Hanford White, John A. Wells and the following and their wives: Robert Hurd, J. H. Kelsey, Belizer Beech, also Irena Thomas, Comfort Nichols and Julia White. Revs. Seward and Hanford organized the society. It was greatly strengthened by a revival in 1827. On the 30th of April, 1828, Rev. Bissell was given charge of the society. Rev. Hair was its Pastor in 1835. At this time or soon afterward, a division was made in the society, and Rev. Bissell became the Pastor of one of them. Revs. Treat, Ward and Chapin occasionally preached at the Center. Rev. R. C. Learned was Pastor in 1843; Horace W. Palmer, in 1848 ; Joseph H. Scott, in 1853 ; Sidney Bryant, in 1860, and the President and professors of Western Reserve College have also filled the appointment. A proposition to build a combined church and schoolhouse on the square met with opposition. Timbers were prepared, and, finally, under protest, the house was erected. The house was twice moved, and then torn down. Another building was erected in 1831, at a cost of $700. The present one was built in 1848, at a cost of $3,000.

The fine marble monument standing in the public park is a credit to the patriotism of the citizens and an emblem of gratitude to the brave boys, living and dead, who fought in the last great war. Their names and the companies and regiments in which they served are chiseled into the white stone. The structure was erected the "semi-centennial year of the settlement of Twinsburg." Its total height is twenty-eight feet, and it rests upon three superimposed bases of sandstone, which form a series of steps to the foot of the marble column. Standing on the summit, with wings outspread, is a life-sized statue of the American eagle.



PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF AKRON.

ALLEN FAMILY, Akron. Jesse Allen, Sr., the progenitor of the Allen family, was born in 1770, in Cornwall, Conn. His father Nathaniel Allen was killed in the Revolutionary war, when Jesse was rather young. He (Jesse) lived with a family in Connecticut, until he grew up, and there learned shoemaking. When a young man he went to Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he married a lady of German origin named Catharine Teithrich, in 1796 ; she was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1776. He abandoned his trade for farming, and bought a farm near Ithaca, N. Y., but lost it by "bailing" a man, and thus his hard earnings were swept away, except a few hundred dollars, with which he determined to remove to Ohio, and, in the summer of 1811, set out with his family of seven children, and brother's family, bound hither ; he bought land which adjoins the Sixth Ward, then Middlebury. During the war of 1812, he served under Maj. Spicer, and, while gone an Indian spy came into the house, and the little boys working in the clearing came with their axes to hew him down ; it is supposed the same Indian was killed near Summit Lake. Mr. Allen continued to reside in Coventry Township until his death, Sept. 12, 1837. Mr. A. was a member of the Baptist Church, and in the early days, before ministers came to the country, he, being an excellent reader, used to read sermons at the pioneer religious meetings. He was the father of ten children, seven of whom were born near Ithaca, N. Y., as follows : Jonah (see sketches in Coventry Township).

LEVI, the second son, was born Feb. 10, 1799, and was 12 years old when the family came to Ohio ; he walked all the way and drove cattle. The following incident is not inappropriate. When on the beach of Lake Erie, the wagons with the provisions were delayed by accident, and Levi and other boys, with John, a little fellow, were on before with the cattle and were without provisions, except the milk of the cows. At night, he (Levi) covered John with sand to keep him warm, and thus they passed the night alone. Their first work upon arriving, in July, 1811, was reaping in a harvest field for Mr. Norton. He (Levi) grew up a close thinker, and was a man of sound judgment.

DAVID, the third son, was born Dec. 2, 1800 ; when about 18, he learned the trade of machinist ; he and his brother Jesse and McMillin commenced the manufacture of carding machines about 1833. He (David) married, in 1829, Beulah Jones. He died in 1842.

JACOB, the fourth son of Jesse and Catharine Allen, was born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1803 ; he was 8 years old when his family removed to Akron ; he learned his trade with Humphrey & Bagley in the woolen mills at Middlebury, Ohio, and, when about 18, he went to New York State and built a woolen factory near Ithaca, where he lived until 1835, when he returned to Akron and built several woolen factories, which he started, and sold while in successful operation. He was in company with Simon Perkins and Jedediah Cummins for several years, and was interested in all the railroads, doing all he could to promote the interests of Akron, widening Howard street and making various improvements. He was interested in the manufacture of flour for several years, and established an office for its sale, which his son, Frank H., is now conducting in

New York City. He was a Democrat; never sought office, but was several times in the Council. He married Miss Catharine Van Sickle Feb. 16, 1830; she bore him five children, three of whom are living—Frank H., Mrs. Rufus Wright, of Brooklyn, Long Island, and Miss Lizzie Allen. He was liberal in the support of all churches, and died Nov. 25, 1879, in his 77th year.

JOHN, the fifth son, was born Dec. 5, 1804; he learned the trade of stone-cutter, and was a contractor on the locks of the Ohio Canal. He died at Piketon, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1829.

JESSE, the sixth son, was born May 1, 1807; he learned the trade of stone-cutter also, and, with his brother David, manufactured carding machines in Akron in early times; he engaged in flouring-mills in 1856, which he continued until his death, Sept. 24, 1863. He was a strong Whig during the last thirty years of his life, and an active business man, and firmly established in uprightness and integrity; of high moral standing, talented; to know him well was to esteem him.

CATHARINE was born Feb. 9, 1809, and died at the age of 32 years. She married Mills Thompson, of Hudson, Ohio; leaves six children.

SARAH was born Jan. 3, 1812, and was the first one of the children born in Ohio. She married James M. Hall, March 22, 1832. She died Jan. 27, 1877.

HIRAM was born Sept. 14, 1814; he came to Akron in 1840, and, with Jacob Allen, his brother, erected in succession a woolen mill on Cherry street, the old portion of City Mills and brick mills, now occupied by Allen & Co., first used as woolen factories; he erected the block north of the Beacon Block, and which burned in 1871, when he immediately put up the present one. He died Sept. 21, 1878, unmarried.

CHRISTIANA (Allen) Caldwell, the youngest of ten children, was born Jan. 30, 1822; she came to Akron in 1840, where she still resides in a pleasant home on Broadway.

ALBERT Allen, the son of Levi Allen and the grandson of Jesse Allen, Jr., was born March 12, 1827, in Coventry Township, where, until he attained his majority, he was employed at farming and clearing, after which he learned millwrighting under John S. Gilcrest, of Springfield, and engaged in plying his trade for a period of nine years. In 1856, he built for J. & J. Allen & Co., the Allen Mill, and was employed as manager of the same for ten years. In 1867, in company with Alexander H. Commins, he purchased the Stone Mills, which then had but four runs of stone; they conducted a successful business under the firm name of Commins & Allen, which continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Commins, in 1880, since which time the firm name has not been altered. The mills do an entirely merchant business, and grind from two hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels of flour per day. In the spring of 1881, the mills were changed to the Hungarian process, which enlarges the capacity of the mills to four hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day.

FRANK ADAMS, President and Superintendent of Akron Sewer Pipe Company, Sixth Ward; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 5, 1819, and is the son of Benjamin and Betsey (Crowley) Adams, who were natives of Massachusetts, and were married in Vermont, where they had moved with their parents when young. In 1838, they came to Ohio, the journey being made by a wagon to Troy, N. Y.; thence by canal to Buffalo; thence by lake to Cleveland; and thence to Norton Township, in what is now Summit Co., where they settled on a farm previously purchased; they farmed there about ten years, when they removed to Akron, where they lived a retired life until his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1849; Mrs. Adams died about twenty years later. They were members of the M. E. Church for more than forty years, and took an active interest in all church affairs. Frank remained at home until within a few months of his majority; his education was confined to a limited attendance at the district schools. Upon leaving home, he went to live with his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Manning, who was publishing maps, and with him remained two years, in the printing department. He then engaged as clerk in the post office at Akron, remaining one year, when he left, and, at the expiration of another year, he returned to the post office, remaining this time two years, when he engaged in the map business, forming the partnership of Manning & Co., and remained one year, when the firm became Adams & Egleston, the latter buying out Manning. They continued until the spring of 1848, when their building was destroyed by fire, which necessitated a dissolution of the firm and

the discontinuance of the business in Akron. He then took an active part in the campaign, and was Treasurer of the Whig Club. In March, 1849, he was appointed Postmaster of Akron by President Zachary Taylor, and held the office during his administration and that of his successor, Millard Fillmore. After retiring from the post office, he opened a hat store, which was burned in the spring of 1855. In May following, he purchased an interest in the business of Merrill, Powers & Co., and, in 1859, the firm became Hill & Adams, which continued until 1868, when the business was merged into a stock company, known as the Hill & Adams Sewer Pipe Company, and, in January, 1871, Mr. Hill retired, and the corporate name became, as now, "The Akron Sewer Pipe Company," of which Mr. Adams was made President, also Superintendent, which offices he still retains, having held them from the first formation of the stock company. During the war, Mr. Adams served as a member of the School Board, member of Council, Treasurer of School Board, Corporation Treasurer, and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Relief Fund. He was married Jan. 21, 1846, to Miss Sarah J. Gale, a native of Vermont, who came to Akron when young, with her parents. She died Jan. 11, 1863. They had three children, two living, viz., Julia Latham and May Perkins, both of Akron. He was again married, Sept 2, 1863, to Mrs. Janetta L. Murphy, formerly Miss Hart; they have two children, viz., Frank H. and Belle M. Mr. Adams was a Whig up to the formation of the Republican party, and a Republican since that time. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for twelve years.

ISAAC C. ALDEN, Treasurer of Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio; is a son of Henry and Abbie C. (Smith) Alden, and was born Nov. 20, 1851, at Bridgewater, Mass. When very young, the family moved to Abington, Mass., where he went to school until he was 15 years old, and then entered a wholesale dry goods store in Boston, remaining two years. In 1869, he entered the knife manufactory at Fitchburg, which place he held until 1872, when he came to Akron and was made Assistant Treasurer of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., and, in 1877, he was made Treasurer of the concern. He was married, Dec. 10, 1874, to Miss Emma L. Gifford, of Fitchburg, Mass.

ANGELO ANDREW, of R. L. & A. Andrew, Akron; was born Feb. 1, 1846, in Boston Township, this county; he lived at home until 17 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the printer's trade with the Akron *Beacon*. After serving two years, he went to Cleveland and worked on the *Ohio Farmer* until Aug. 23, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. H, 177th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, taking part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. On his return from the army, he followed the business of painting, in Peninsula, for three years; he then engaged as clerk in the same village, in a general merchandise business, for a period of five years. He then came to Akron and worked at his trade with his brother, and, in 1877, formed the partnership indicated above. Their business is confined to wall paper decorations for public buildings and residences, which they handle by the wholesale as well as retail, and all kinds of painting, employing from six to twelve skilled workmen. Their store is 22x66 feet, with two stories and a basement; church and hall decorations are a special feature of their business. Aug. 14, 1873, he married Miss Lizzie Warburton, a native of Northampton Township; they have three children—Maybelle, Frank and Bessie.

R. L. ANDREW, of R. L. & A. Andrew, Akron. R. L. Andrew, senior partner of the firm of R. L. & A. Andrew, is a native of Boston Township, this county; his parents, Robert and Ann A. (Tubbs) Andrew, were natives of England; his father came to America in 1838, and lived with a brother in Boston, Summit Co., Ohio; in the following year, he returned to England and married, returning to Boston with his wife in 1840; here he followed the trade of ornamental painter, remaining in Boston until 1873, when he moved to Akron, where he has since resided. Mrs. Andrew died in Akron Oct. 3, 1879. R. L. Andrew was born May 24, 1841, the eldest of three children; he lived at home, learning the trade of his father, and clerking at Peninsula and Akron for some five years until 1862. In June of this year he enlisted in the 85th O. V. I., Co. B. and served four months, taking part, in the meanwhile, in the engagements at Prentiss, Miss., and Vicksburg. In August, he enlisted in Co. H, 177th O. V. I., and served to the close of the war with the rank of Sergeant; he was present at the battle of the Cedars, the engagement at Shelbyville Pike, Town Creek,

and was present at Johnston's surrender. Returning home after the war, he engaged as clerk in the store of E. H. Cole, at Peninsula. He subsequently went to Michigan and clerked in a store in Iona, then at Marshall, and finally at Ann Arbor, for E. B. Thompson & Sons, who moved their business about as indicated. Oct. 6, 1869, he came to Akron and took up the business connected with his trade of ornamental painting. In 1873, he built the present store property, 240 East Mill street, where he has since conducted his business. Jan. 1, 1877, he formed the partnership with his brother Angelo. Sept. 6, 1866, he married Miss Emerancy Hall, a native of Northampton; she died April 3, 1879. Two children were born to them, both deceased.

JOHN H. AUBLE, real estate, insurance, railroad, steamship and foreign exchange agent, Akron, Ohio; was born Dec. 2, 1842, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Orwig) Auble, natives of Mifflinburg, Union Co., Penn., where our subject was born. His parents came to Ohio in 1854, and settled near Wadsworth, Medina County. He worked on a farm until 15, when he entered the store of E. G. Loomis, at Wadsworth, as a clerk, until July, 1861, when he was made a partner, under the firm name of Loomis, Auble & Co. He was doing a prosperous business, when he enlisted in Co. I, 103d O. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862. Soon after enlistment he was detached as Clerk A. G. O., under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, and served in the army of Mississippi; was in active service first against the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, in Kentucky; at the siege of Vicksburg, with Gen. Sherman, on the Yazoo, and Grant at its final surrender. He was in the Missouri campaign under Rosecrans, with Thomas at Nashville, and in Gen. Scofield's department during the last months of service. He was mustered out with his regiment at Camp Cleveland, June 24, 1865, and returned home. He was at once employed as salesman by M. W. Henry & Co., of Akron, where he remained five years, and, in 1871, engaged in the real estate, insurance, foreign passage and exchange business. In January, 1875, he took the business management of the Beacon Publishing Co., leaving it in the fall of 1877 with its financial condition greatly improved. He is Secretary of the Akron Coal Co., operating rich mines in Guernsey County. In May, 1880, he was appointed agent for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, a position he still holds. He was married in August, 1870, to Miss Harriet E., only daughter of Rev. W. F. Day, D. D., formerly of Akron M. E. Church. They have five children—Anna Helen, Susie Orwig, Hattie Day, Bessie Norris and John Henry, Jr.

J. PARK ALEXANDER. The subject of these lines was born to John and Mary (Scott) Alexander on Aug. 7, 1834, in Bath township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he worked on a farm until the age of 18, attending district school and the academy at Richfield. At the age of 20 he went to the normal school at Marlboro, entering the engineering class under Prof. Holbrook, being a class-mate of Prof. Mendenhall. Having completed an engineering course, he was, in 1856, employed in the public schools of Akron, where he taught two years. In 1865-66, he bought the present site of his fire-brick manufactory, then used as a manufactory of stoneware, being, at that time, a small concern. He enlarged the buildings, and at the same time contracted for such an amount of stoneware as twelve or fifteen manufactories of Summit county could make. The aggregate amount of some years was two million gallons of ware. He established a warehouse at Detroit, maintaining it eight years, and one at Chicago five years. In 1867, he began manufacturing fire-brick, which he has greatly improved in quality. In 1875, he succeeded in obtaining a patent for the manufacture of a nearly pure (98.78) silica brick from white pebble. This was the first business of the kind in Ohio. They make about one and one-half million bricks per year, employing twenty men in the making, and a large number in the handling of them for market. In 1872, he bought two oil refineries in this city and ran them, in connection with the Standard Oil Company, for five years. In 1858, he was elected Secretary of the Summit County Agricultural Society, holding the position for five years, which were followed by seven years in the presidency of the same, during which time (1858 to 1870), great improvements were made in the society. In 1868, he was elected member of the State Board of Agriculture, and, in 1872, Treasurer of the same. He was made member of the City Council in 1865, and, with the exception of two years, has continued such, being for the past eight years President of the same, and witness-

ing during that time all the public improvements, the city having grown from 3,500 to 20,000 inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions have repeatedly been the recipients of his munificent gifts. On Sept. 5, 1860, he was married to Miss Martha D. Wright, of Tallmadge, Ohio, daughter of Francis H. Wright, of which union there were eight children, one of whom, George B., is dead. Those living are Clara W., Helen B., Grace F., Mattie D., Bessie H., J. Park, Jr., and Alice S.

DAVID S. ALEXANDER, agricultural implements, Akron, Ohio; is a son of John and Mary (Scott) Alexander, both of whom were born in Washington Co., Penn., and were married in 1828. In February, 1831, they came to Ohio, and settled in Bath Township, where he had previously bought 175 acres of land, upon which was some improvements. He followed farming there for several years, and, about 1840, began to import fine sheep (Saxon breed) from Washington Co., Penn., of the McKeever stock, driving overland. He was for some years a prominent breeder and wool-grower, and brought into the county the first flock of Spanish merinoes. He died in 1856, aged 58, and his wife in June, 1880, at the age of 80 years. They had four sons, of whom David, the subject, was the oldest, and was born July 7, 1829, in Washington Co., Penn., and was an infant when the family came to this county. He grew up on the farm in Bath Township, receiving his education in the schools of Bath, and attending school in Akron from 1847 to 1849, under Gen. Leggett, now of Cleveland. At 24 years of age, he commenced business for himself, and, in 1851, bought the farm of J. P. Baldwin, and for eleven years followed grain and stock farming successfully. In 1861, he came to Akron, and bought several lots on "Ely Tract," and commenced dealing in sheep, but dogs were very destructive to them, and he quit the business. In 1871, he began to deal in agricultural implements, which he still continues. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1879, entailing upon him a loss of $12,000. In rebuilding, he fell from a scaffold and broke his thigh. In June, 1853, he married Miss Sarah C. Hale, a daughter of William Hale, of Bath Township. Five daughters were born to them. Lucy J. was the wife of C. R. Grant, of Akron, and died June 8, 1880. Three brothers of subject died when young; those living are David S. (subject), Joseph H., J. Park and William G., who is a commission merchant at Toledo, Ohio.

FRANK M. ATTERHOLT, lawyer, Akron, son of John and Emeline (Williams) Atterholt, was born Dec. 19, 1848, near New Lisbon, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until he was 14 years of age, in the meantime attending school, and then entered the New Lisbon High School, which he attended for three years. At the age of 17 he began teaching, and continued some twelve years, spending his summer vacations in the National Normal School of Lebanon. He graduated from Mt. Vernon College in 1870, having entered three years previous. He was for three years Superintendent of the Columbiana Public Schools, and for some time editor of the *Independent Register* of that place. In the Medina Normal School of 1872 he taught mathematics, and in 1873 was made Principal of the West Salem Public Schools, which position he retained for five years. In June, 1878, he began the study of law under the direction of Upson, Ford & Baird, and pursued his studies with them two years, being admitted to the bar on Oct. 5, 1880, at the session of the Supreme Court at Columbus, and has since been in practice here, having moved here in 1879. He was married to Miss Mary E. Beard, of Columbiana, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1872; she was a teacher in the public schools of that place. She bore him one child, a son.

O. C. BARBER, Vice President Diamond Match Co., Akron. The subject of this sketch is a native of Middlebury, now Sixth Ward of Akron, Ohio. He was born April 20, 1841, and is the fourth of eight children born to George and Eliza Barber, who were natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively. George Barber was born in the year 1804. His parents, Ezriah and Ann Barber, moving to Onondaga Co., N. Y., when he was 1 year old, and where he remained until he became of age, his schooling was confined to a few months each year at the district schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 18, he was apprenticed to coopering, and worked for three years. In the year 1826—feeling the same pioneer spirit that had actuated his parents and grandparents before him (he being a descendant of a family that came to this country from England in 1620)—he thought he would take a look at what was then considered the far

West, i. e., Ohio, and, after a few years' travel through the State in the clock business, he finally settled down at Middlebury, where a considerable milling interest was well established, and where and at Akron he followed his trade until the year 1845, when he began the manufacture of matches, being one of the first to take up the business in the West. Meeting with indifferent success at first, owing to the great difficulty of distributing the goods he manufactured. There being no railroads at that time that would transport matches, it was necessary to distribute his product by wagons. In the year 1852, feeling somewhat tired of the struggle, and the necessity of a rest, he concluded to retire from the business, and traded his fixtures and factory for a hotel at Middlebury, and was appointed Postmaster of Middlebury, under Pierce's administration. Of this he tired in about one year, and again engaged in the manufacture of matches and buttons, the latter part of the enterprise proving unprofitable was soon abandoned, and he again gave his entire time and attention to the manufacture of matches, the facilities for which were improved from time to time, to keep pace with the growing demands of the trade; and from making matches by hand in a barn, step by step the business was so increased that in the year 1880, the business was conducted in buildings that, if on one floor twenty-two feet wide, would be over one mile long, and in which are made enough matches every twenty-five days, if placed end to end, to span the earth, and from which the Government received for internal revenue stamps over $2,000 per day. Our subject, who is the only surviving son of the founder of this immense business, was raised in his native village, and received a course of study in the common schools. The circumstances of the family early ushered him into business affairs, thus at the age of 16, he began selling matches for his father, operating in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, in which States, through his activity and industry, the reputation of the Barber match soon became well-established. In the year 1862, the entire management was left to his dictation, from which time the success of the enterprise became more marked. Very much of this success Mr. Barber attributes to his associate and active business friend, J. K. Robinson, who about this time took charge of introducing the goods into new markets, as well as the taking charge of the markets where the reputation of the goods were established, and no man in the entire West is better or more favorably known to the jobbing grocer trade of the country than Jack Robinson, as he is familiarly dubbed by his many friends. In 1864, the business was merged into a stock company, known as the Barber Match Co., of which George Barber was the President and O. C. Barber the Secretary and Treasurer, and John K. Robinson was General Agent. In January, 1881, the company had by far the largest and best equipped match works on this continent. The same enterprise that had made it what it was, suggested to Messrs. Barber & Robinson the propriety and economy of consolidating all the match companies of the States into one ownership or one company, and through them and other active manufacturers, a consolidation was made of twenty-eight of the leading manufacturers of the country, under the name of the Diamond Match Co., with a capital of $2,250,000, of which William H. Swift, of Wilmington, Del., is President; O. C. Barber, Vice President; and William B. Gates, of Frankfort, N. Y., is Treasurer. The business of this company is conducted or managed by these officers, as an Executive Committee, with co-ordinate powers, the subject of this sketch having charge more directly of all the company's factories in the States west and south of Pennsylvania; the sales department in the same territory being in the charge of John K. Robinson. O. C. Barber married Miss Laura L. Brown, of Akron, Oct. 10, 1866. By the marriage there have been two children, one of whom is living, viz., Anna Laura: Charles H. is deceased.

JOHN RICHARD BUCHTEL, manufacturer of reapers and mowers, Akron, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Jan. 18, 1822, in Summit Co., Ohio. He was the son of John Buchtel, a farmer, and the grandson of Peter Buchtel, who was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Ohio in 1809, entering service here as a soldier in the war of 1812, and dying in the army. He engaged in farming when a youth, with no opportunity of obtaining other education than such as he could acquire by himself, so that, when he attained his majority, he could with difficulty write his name. At that age he began to work land on shares, continuing it for several years,

until at length he was able to purchase a small farm of twenty acres. Finally disposing of this, he bought a farm of 160 acres in Coventry Township, Summit Co., Ohio, which he improved and lived upon until 1854, when he sold it, and purchased a farm in La Porte Co., Ind., purposing at the time to remove there, and continue farming. Before doing so, however, he modified his plans and entered into the employ of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, then just beginning to make and introduce very extensively the "Ohio," and afterward the "Buckeye" mower and reaper, continuing as their agent until the spring of 1856. The firm was burnt out soon after, and made an assignment to him for the benefit of its creditors. They obtained an extension, and he gave them such important aid that the firm, C. Aultman & Co., was again on a secure foundation. In 1864, he succeeded in persuading the Canton manufacturers of the "Buckeye" machines, to build a manufactory at Akron also, and he superintended the construction of the necessary buildings, and purchased a one-sixth interest in the new establishment. By the following spring they began manufacturing their machines in the new buildings. The next year the business was organized as a stock company, of which he was elected President. This company has over $1,000,000 of paid-up capital, and $500,000 surplus. Its works have capacity for building over ten thousand machines annually. The Akron Iron Company, with its large rolling-mills and fine blast furnaces, and the Akron Knife Works, of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, for the production of knives and sickles for mowers, grew indirectly out of the establishment of the Buckeye works; and the Akron paper-mill of Thomas Phillips & Co., the rubber works, the the chain works, and many other flourishing industries, owed very much to Mr. Buchtel for their location in Akron. He was an officer of the Canton incorporation of C. Aultman & Co., a Director of the Akron Iron Company, of the Bank of Akron, and of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, besides many smaller business interests. In politics a Republican, and in temperance matters a prohibitionist; he was the candidate of the latter party for Secretary of State of Ohio, in 1874. He was appointed by Gov. Hayes, and confirmed by the Senate, one of the Trustees of State Agricultural College, and was a member of the executive committee during the erection of its buildings. Throughout the war of Secession, his services to the community were simply invaluable. When others deemed the obstacles to filling up the quota and escaping the draft to be insurmountable, he, by his direct and supervisory efforts obtained the apportionment laid upon his town. In religious belief, he is a stanch Universalist, but nevertheless contributed for the erection of every church built in Akron, after he began to take an active part in affairs. The crowning work of his unstinted liberality was reached in the establishment and endowment of Buchtel College, Akron, an institution under the control and patronage of the Universalist denomination of Ohio. As the outgrowth of three years of earnest thought and persistent effort, the corner-stone of this college was laid July 4, 1871, Horace Greeley delivering the address of the occasion. Besides donating at the outset, his library to the institution, he from time to time contributed toward its completion and permanent endowment, until his gifts, in this direction, amounted to over $100,000. This college, at first an experiment, steadily made its way forward until it holds a place of acknowledged merit among the most flourishing institutions of the West. His generous contributions to the Akron Library Association, of which he was President, did much to place that organization upon a permanent basis. It may be safely said that he gave away all he earned, and was a great public and private benefactor. In 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Davidson, and their union is without issue. In 1877, Mr. Buchtel went to Athens Co., Ohio, where he purchased for the Akron Iron Company, on the line of the Hocking Valley Branch Railroad, 1,400 acres, comprising some of the richest deposits of coal and iron in the State. During the same year, the railroad company located a station on these lands, and in honor of his efforts to develop the mines, they named the station Buchtel, and later, the post office there received the same name. As purchaser, projector and general manager of the company during the past four years, he has made five openings and established large furnaces, which combined, require a force of over four hundred men to operate, with a mining capacity of 1,000 tons

of superior furnace coal. The rich veins of iron there are worked with great facility on account of contiguous quarries of limestone which produce lime suitable for fluxing.

CAPT. GEORGE BILLOW, undertaker, Akron, the representative of his line of business, has an eventful history. He was born April 2, 1833, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Milljus) Billow, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt. His parents, with five sons and two daughters, emigrated to the United States about the year 1844, and settled on a farm near Sandusky, Ohio. George remained with his parents till he was 17 years old, and then went to Fremont, Ohio, to learn the trade of a wagon-maker; he spent three years there at learning his trade, and then he went to Cleveland, where he finished in fine workmanship; he then came to Akron, and for a time was employed by E. A. Collins. About this time he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Conrad and Charlotte (Graff) Fink; their marriage took place on Sept. 19, 1854. His wife, as well as her father and mother, were natives of Germany. After his marriage he returned to Cleveland for a time, and then again came to Akron, when he engaged in the manufacture of spokes for Mr. Collins, and for Oviatt & Sperry, of Tallmadge. About the time he was engaged in this business, the war of the rebellion had grown to a point when President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 men. Mr. Billow sold out and closed up his interests as best he could, and then entered the army; he enlisted in Co. I, 107th O. V. I., as a private; this was a German regiment, and was enlisted specially for Sigel's command; he entered the army in July, and in the following November he was promoted to Second Lieutenant; shortly after this he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and then was made Captain of his company. Much of his term of enlistment was spent in detail service, though he saw some hard fighting; he was in the Fredericksburg campaign, and was at the battle of Chancellorsville from July 1 to 4; in the first bayonet charge at this battle, the Captain and thirty men of his company were lost. Hagerstown and Boonsboro will also be remembered by him as places of battle in which he participated. From Warrenton Junction they embarked for South Carolina; their command had been so cut up that the 1st Division of the 11th Corps was united with Gordon's Division, and the command known thereafter as Gordon's Division. They went to Folly Island, under command of Gen. Q. A. Gilmore. Capt. Billow was at the capture of Fort Wagner, and about Christmas, 1863, he was at the battle of James' Island; he was subsequently ordered to the assistance of the troops at Jacksonville, Fla.; there he was stricken with typhoid fever, and, after recovering, he was detailed Brigade Commissary of Subsistence, which position he held for three months, and had the honor of having been complimented by Commissary General Kilbourn on his success. Again he was detailed, and this time on the staff of Gen. Foster, as Post Commissary at Fernandina; he remained there about nine months, and was then sent to Jacksonville as local Provost Marshal, and was there for three months, and then he was returned to Fernandina, where he remained till the close of the war. When he returned from the army he engaged in the grocery business in Akron, with Mr. C. Kolb; they were in business for about two years, when he took charge of the co-operative grocery; he then, for about one and a half years, was traveling and selling stoneware. Having seen much of the South during the war, he removed to Huntsville, Ala., where, for four years, he was on a cotton plantation; finding this speculation unprofitable, he returned to Akron, where he arrived the 1st of April, 1875. He has now been Notary for five years, and is doing an extensive business as agent for different ocean steamship lines and in foreign exchange; this, in connection with his business as undertaker, makes an extensive trade. He is a member of Akron Commandery, No. 25; and while he was in Alabama, he was a member of Huntsville Commandery, No. 7, and held the office of Grand Captain of the Guard of the order in that State. Politically, he is a Republican. His family consists of the following children: Anna, George W., Charles Fernando (named after the Major), Ida, Albert C., Jacob L., Edwin M., and the baby, Claire.

WILLIAM BUCHTEL, lumber, etc., Akron; a son of John and Catharine (Richards) Buchtel, was born Dec. 23, 1822, in Green Township of this county. His father had but little means, except his land (106 acres) and his children only went to school when they could be spared from the farm in winter. He (subject) and his brother, John R., cleared a large portion of his

father's farm. At 22, he commenced for himself, and in one year bought the homestead, and engaged largely in wheat-raising. He followed farming until 1856, when he bought an interest (having rented out his farm) in the Chamberlin Mills, which he operated for some time with good success. He served in the 164th O. N. G. during the late war, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. After leaving the army, he removed to Akron, and in the following year he made one of the firm of Jackson, Buchtel & Co., and engaged in the lumber business for five years—subject being most of the time in the pineries near Saginaw, Mich., superintending the manufacture of lumber. He is at present in the lumber business. Since 1865, he has located and handled over 20,000 acres of Government and State lands, in Clare, Isabella and Missaukee Counties, Mich., and still owns some 3,000 acres there. He was married March 7, 1842, to Miss Martha Henderson, of Springfield Township. By this marriage there are four children, viz.: James H., John D., Wm. M. and C. J.

JOHN D. BUCHTEL, Akron, second son of Wm. and Martha (Henderson) Buchtel was born May 20, 1849, in Coventry Township, this county. In 1864, when his father went into the army, he came to Akron, and worked in the mill until his return, when he went to school for two years. He then engaged in a flour and feed store; attended commercial school in Poughkeepsie in 1868, and spent two summers at Saginaw, Mich. He was in the employ of Thomas & Son one year (1871), and teller in the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, from May, 1872, to March, 1877, when his health failed and he lay sick for some time. In 1878, he was a member of Germania Printing Co. for a short time and then went to Chautauqua Lake where he clerked in a hotel for three months. He then came back to Akron, and in November, 1878, opened a feed store on Mill street, which he kept until the spring of 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Wm. Buchtel & Sons, lumber dealers.

CHARLES W. BROWN, barber, Akron, a son of John and Margaret (Groves) Brown, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 7, 1843, where he lived until 15 years of age, attending the public schools of that city. At the age of 14 he entered his father's barber shop as an apprentice; he, being a leading barber on Superior street for some fifty years. Subject worked in the shop until the war broke out. He had drilled with a company of colored men under Capt. Paddock of the "Cleveland Grays." This company, through John Brown (subject's father) tendered their services to Gov. Tod, who telegraphed in response: "When we want niggers we'll let you know." Subject then recruited fifteen men, and upon offering themselves to Rhode Island were accepted. He then returned and raised twenty men more, but Ohio had, in the meantime, discovered that "niggers" would stop bullets as well as whites, and got out an injunction against their leaving the State. Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island was notified, and sent two of his ablest attorneys to manage the case. In the trial of the case, Gov. Tod's telegram was offered in testimony, and after a full discussion of the pros and cons, the "niggers" were allowed to follow their own bent, and at once reported to Rhode Island, where they were mustered into the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. They entered the service in October, 1862, and were discharged at New Orleans in the spring of 1865. Subject served in the Gulf Department, and was in the battles of Red River, Mobile, Plaquemine, La., and was 1st Sergeant of Co. K. He came to Akron in the fall of 1865, and has done a good business as barber ever since. His shop is located under the Academy of Music, and runs from three to five chairs with competent artists, and has a bath room attached. He has always been a stanch Republican and is the first colored man elected to office in Summit County, by a popular vote, being elected Trustee of Portage Township in 1880, an office he has faithfully filled. He was married, July 29, 1867, to Miss Laura V. Lewis, of Cleveland; they have two daughters and one son. His parents were free-born and came to Cleveland about 1820, where the mother still lives, aged 85; father died in 1868. They had two sons and two daughters. Subject is a fine musician, and was leader of the first colored band ever raised in Akron.

DAVID BUNN, policeman, Akron, Ohio; a son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Whaler) Bunn; was born in Wells Co., Ind., May 23, 1842, his father having moved to that locality in an early day. Subject worked on a farm, and helped to clear 200 acres of woodland. He went to school, two miles distant, and, at 19, came to Ohio, where he worked for David Gailhouse, of

Wayne County, on farm and in coal bank. He enlisted, Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. G, of the 120th O. V. I., and participated in the Trans-Mississippi and Vicksburg campaign, and the Red River expedition. He was captured at Snagg Point, Red River, and imprisoned at Camp Ford for thirteen months; was at one time sentenced to be shot by the rebels, and taken out for that purpose, but was not executed for some cause. After being inhumanly treated, rendering him an invalid for five years, he was, in 1865, paroled at Camp Ford, and returned to Doylestown, Ohio, and clerked for one year for his old employer, on farm and in coal bank. He was married, October 11, 1866, to Miss Almira Springer, of Doylestown, where he lived until 1875. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. B., in 1866, engaged in the grocery business, and afterward dealt in dry goods. In 1875, he came to Akron, and opened a boot and shoe store on Howard street, for about three years, when he closed out and entered the employ of Teeples & Maxim for about one and one-half years. In 1878, he was appointed, by Mayor Scott, policeman for the Fourth Ward, and has been on the force ever since, a faithful and vigilant officer. He has always been a stanch Republican in politics.

J. MARTIN BECK, Akron Varnish Works, Akron, Ohio, is a son of Adam and Christina (Hoefer) Beck, and was born in the town of Selb, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 14, 1843. At 14, he entered as an apprentice in a wholesale grocery and drug house, and served four years without compensation, and paid over $300 to learn the business. He passed a regular examination, and came to the United States in 1862, and to Akron in August of the same year. Here he first entered the employ of M. W. Henry & Co., Mr. Wolf, his half-brother, being a partner. He remained six years, when his health failed, and he changed his location to Cleveland, where he was employed by E. I. Baldwin & Co. as a salesman for one year. In the spring of 1869, he went to Europe and remained till fall, and returned to the United States in improved health. He entered into partnership with John Wolf and H. J. Church, in the dry goods business, until 1878, when he sold out, and shortly after formed a partnership with E. G. Kubler, and established the Akron Varnish Works, the first and only factory of the kind in the county. The business has largely increased since its establishment. Jan. 12, 1871, he married Miss Kate J. Buchtel, daughter of William Buchtel, Esq. They have two sons and one daughter.

SOL J. BUCHER, Constable, Akron; son of David and Catherine (Baird) Bucher, was born in Franklin Township, this county, April 10, 1846. He lived there until the war broke out. At 16, he entered the army, enlisting August 5, 1862, in Co. H, 104th O. V. I. He served in the Kentucky and East Tennessee invasion, and the Atlanta campaign. At Columbia, Tenn., he was wounded on the 28th of November, 1864, while on skirmish line; he was shot by a sharpshooter, and the ball entered under his left nostril, crashing through the hard palate, grazing the base of the skull, and lodged between his ear and bones of the neck. The wound was probed by surgeons, and they removed a half ounce ball. His hearing and eyesight were affected for some time. He joined his regiment at Greensboro, N. C., in May, 1865, and was mustered out at Cleveland with his regiment. On his return, he engaged in farming in Coventry Township, until 1869, when he removed to Akron, and was there in the employ of Thomas & Sons, in the planing business, for about a year; then, for some time, engaged in the grocery business. Next, he worked in the different departments of the "Excelsior Works," on reapers and mowers, and subsequently in the Akron Rubber Works. In 1875, he was elected Constable for Portage Township, which position he has filled by annual elections ever since. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee for two years. September 28, 1866, he married, at Millersburg, Ohio, Mrs. Harriet L. Bucher, widow of the late David Bucher, Jr., and daughter of David Flickinger, formerly of Summit Co. His father was born in Maryland in 1808, and came to Canton with his parents in 1810, the present city having then but four cabins. He grew up there, and moved near Clinton, this county, in 1838. He married Miss Catharine Baird, of Canton, a lady of Scotch descent, born in 1813. He farmed in Franklin Township until his death, in 1858. He was one of the "Minute Men" during the Mexican war. He was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom are deceased; but six grew up, viz., David, Jr., John, Joseph, Solomon J., Lavina and Amelia, Henry (deceased).

John was a member of the 1st Battalion of the 18th U. S. A., and died at Park Barrack, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1862. Mrs. David Bucher, Sr., is still living. Theobald Bucher, grandfather of subject, was a French soldier, and removed from Alsatia, France, to America, just after the American Revolution, settling at Baltimore, Md.; then removed to Bellefonte, Center Co., Penn., and, in 1810, to Canton, Ohio, with his family.

JAMES BUCHANAN, foreman in paper mills, Akron; is a son of James and Elizabeth (Patterson) Buchanan; she a daughter of Frank Patterson. All were natives of County Donnegal, Ireland; but emigrated to America, and settled at Quebec, Canada, in 1853, the same year coming to Cuyahoga Falls. James and Elizabeth Buchanan had four children, two of whom are living—our subject, born in 1846, and Helen, now a Mrs. Fred Langs; he a molder at Webster, Camp & Lanes. The youngest and the oldest children died in infancy. James received a limited education, and, at 9 years of age, began working in the paper mill at Cuyahoga Falls, where he worked a number of years, and learned the different departments of the work. In Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 115th O. V. I., and was afterward transferred to the Second U. S. Calvary, in which he served two and a half years. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865; returned home, and learned the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked three years. In 1868, he re-engaged in the paper mill at the falls, working with the engines and machines, until, in the year 1874, from which time until, in 1876, he was employed at the Monroe Falls Paper Mills. In 1876, he came to the Akron Paper Company, and, in 1879, accepted the position of foreman of the works. He was married to Mary Ann Nesbitt, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living, viz., Ellen, Emma and Frank. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F. He is also connected with the Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK BISHOP, Superintendent Akron Iron Company, Akron; son of Thomas and Ann (Warner) Bishop; was born in the county of Warwickshire, England, October 30, 1843. When a child, his parents removed to the iron region of South Staffordshire, England. When 12 years old, he entered a rolling mill at Wednesbury, Eng., in the heart of the iron country. He worked in almost every department of the business there, and came to the United States in 1868, stopping at Pittsburgh, Penn., from August to November, when he came to Akron, and entered the employ of this company, as puddler's helper for some six months, when he was assigned the management of the finishing mills, a position he held some six years, after which he was employed in the mills of the Mahoning Valley as superintendent of mills (at different points) for four years. He then entered the employ of the Akron Iron Company, in September, 1878, as superintendent, which position he has held ever since. He has been in the iron business for twenty-six years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the processes known as to its manufacture. May 31, 1869, he married Miss Ann Baldwin, of Wednesbury, England. He has two children living, and three dead. His father was a farmer, and is living with his wife in England. They were once in the United States.

JOHN BROWN, deceased. The champion of universal liberty, the zealous friend of the colored race, and the hero of Harper's Ferry, was born at Torrington, Conn., on the 9th of May, in the year 1800, and was the son of Owen and Ruth (Mills) Brown. His ancestry is traced back in an unbroken line to Peter Brown, one of the fugitive pilgrims, who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock in December, 1620. Without tracing the family back to this renowned ancestor, suffice it to say that Capt. John Brown (the grandfather of subject), was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died of disease during his term of service. He was of the fourth generation from Peter Brown in regular descent. Capt. John Brown's youngest son was named Owen, and was the father of our subject. He came to Ohio in 1805, when the latter was but five years old, and settled in Hudson Township (now in Summit County), where he became one of the principal pioneer settlers of that section. He was commonly called Squire Brown, and was one of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College; was spoken of as being endowed with energy and enterprise, and of going down to his grave honored and respected, about 1852, at the age of 87 years. Subject's mother died when he was but 8 years old, a loss he mourned long and sincerely. When the war broke out with England (1812), his father engaged in fur-

nishing the troops with beef cattle. During this war he had some chance to form his own boyish judgment of men and measures, and to become somewhat familiarly acquainted with many who figured before the country in after years. A circumstance occurred during this war that made him a most determined Abolitionist, and led him to declare eternal war on slavery. He was staying for a short time with a man who owned a slave boy about his own age. This man made a great pet of him (subject), brought him to table with his first company and friends, and called their attention to every little smart thing he said and did, while the negro boy was badly clothed, poorly fed and lodged in cold weather, and beaten before his eyes with anything that came first to hand. At the age of 10 an old friend induced him to read a little history, by which he acquired some taste for reading; formed the principal part of his early education and diverted him, in a great manner, from bad company. By reading the lives of great and good men, and their writings, he grew to dislike vain and frivolous conversation and persons. In early life he became ambitious to excel in anything he undertook to perform, and especially in the full labor of a man in any hard work. At an early age he became, to some extent, a convert to Christianity, and was ever after a firm believer in the divine authenticity of the Bible. With this book he became very familiar, and possessed an unusual memory of its entire contents. He was married June 21, 1820, at Hudson, to Miss Dianthe Lusk, an industrious and economical girl of excellent character, earnest piety, and of good practical common sense. By this marriage he had seven children, viz., John, Jason, Owen, Frederick, Ruth, Frederick (2d), and an infant son, buried with its mother, Aug. 10, 1832. three days after its birth. By his second wife, Mary A. Day, to whom he was married at Meadville, Penn., he had thirteen children, viz., Sarah, Watson, Salmon, Charles, Oliver, Peter, Austin, Anne, Amelia, Sarah (2d), Ellen, infant son, Ellen (2d). From his 21st to his 26th year, he was engaged in the tanning business and as a farmer in Ohio. At 26, he went to Crawford Co., Penn., where he carried on his old business until 1835, characterized as a thoroughly honest man. In 1835, he moved to Franklin Mills, Portage Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1840, when he went to Hudson and engaged in the wool business with Mr. Oviatt, of Richfield. In 1844, he moved to Akron, and in 1846, to Springfield, Mass., where he lived until 1849, and then removed to Essex Co., N. Y. In 1851, he returned, with his family to Akron, Ohio, where he managed Mr. Perkins' farm and carried on the wool business. It was in 1839 that he first conceived the idea of liberating the Southern slaves. He had seen the blasting and blighting manhood of the nation, and had listened to the "voice of the poor that cried." This sentiment was cherished by him, and his efforts in that direction pushed forward, until he expiated with his life the zeal he felt for the down-trodden African. In 1855, on starting for Kansas, he again moved his household to Essex Co., N. Y., where now his "body lies moldering in the dust." But from the period of his going to Kansas, until an ignominious death closed his eventful career, his acts and his deeds are a part of the nation's history, and require no repetition in this sketch.

JAMES N. BALDWIN, merchant miller, Akron. Benson C. Baldwin was born in 1797, in Granville, Mass., and his wife, Louisa A. Neal, in Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1812. He was a minister in the Presbyterian Church, and preached up to the time of his death, which occurred at Medina in 1844. He was the father of three sons, and James, the second child, was born Feb. 22, 1839, in Medina, Ohio. He lived in Middlebury from 1844 to 1851, when his mother moved to Hudson. Here he attended school until he was 19, when he came to Akron and clerked for the Hall Bros. until 1862, when he was employed as book-keeper and Secretary of the Chamberlain Company, continuing until 1878, in which year he formed a partnership with George W. McNeil, and leased the Ætna Mills, which they have conducted with fair success since. In March, 1864, he was married to Miss Augusta Eldred, of Akron, who bore him two children; she died in January, 1875. In July, 1879, he married Miss Harriet L. Andrus, of Akron.

DENNISON BABCOCK, butcher, Akron, is a son of George, he of Samuel Babcock, who were natives of Groton, Conn. George, with two brothers and one sister, came to Ohio at an early date, he settling in Middlebury, and engaging in mercantile pursuits, which he afterward pursued in Akron City proper. He

was married, June 14, 1829, to Clarissa Williams as a second marriage, by whom he had five children—Martha Calista, born July 1, 1830; Sarah Susannah, May 18, 1833; Williams Pierpont, Oct. 27, 1835; Clarissa E., July 31, 1840 (now deceased), and the subject of this sketch, born Feb. 12, 1844. Paul Williams, born in 1767, and Sarah Williams, born in 1763, the grandparents of our subject, came to Akron and erected the first log-house in the city proper, the location of which was on Broad street, near the knife works. The family nearly all died during the building of the canal, none being left except the grandmother and the mother of the subject of this sketch, who lived until 1868. The grandmother died in 1832, from the effects of sickness in 1827. Dennison attended school in Akron until 17 years of age, when he learned butchering, and worked for a time at the carpenter's trade. At 18 years of age, he enlisted in Co. H, 104th O. V. I., in which he served until July, 1865, receiving in the meantime a wound at the battle of Knoxville which sent him to the hospital for a considerable time, which he occupied in filling the position of Hospital Steward. In the spring of 1867, he engaged with his brother in the feed-store business, but disposed of the same the following fall. Then engaged in butchering for about two years, after which time he traveled four years for Alfred Pitkin & Co., steam-heating apparatus, subsequently engaging in the business of carpentering and pattern-making for D. W. Thomas, continuing for about three years. In March, 1879, he began the butchering business with a meat market at No. 322 East Mill street, where he is now engaged with E. W. Russell, doing an average business. He was married, Nov. 12, 1873, to Lucy Maria Upson, daughter of Julius Upson, a resident of Cuyahoga Falls. He is prominently identified with the Republican party.

JOHN H. BELLOWS, retired farmer; P. O. Akron; is the eldest son of Ithamar Bellows, who was born Feb. 11, 1794, in Groton, Conn., and died in 1868, he being a son of Ephraim, who came, among the early settlers, to Coventry and Springfield Townships. The wife of Ithamar was Lanah Haynes, born June 28, 1796; died Jan. 17, 1867. Her parents were Daniel and Jane (Haynes) Haynes, who were the first white settlers in Coventry Township. The father of our subject drove an ox-team from Groton, Conn., to Coventry, in the fall of 1811, for Capt. Amos Spicer, with whom he lived until his marriage to Lanah Haynes, by whom he had seven children—Laura, born March 30, 1816; John H., April 24, 1818; Samantha J., Oct. 20, 1823; Ephraim G., Dec. 15, 1825; Harriet D., March 11, 1830; Henry J., Dec. 18, 1833, and Mary E., Dec. 22, 1837. He was always a very hard-working man, honest and upright in all his dealing, by which he amassed a considerable fortune, although very liberal, and meeting with many reverses. John H., being the oldest son, received a very limited education, he being employed in assisting his father in clearing up the old homestead until about 25 years of age. He was married, Oct. 9, 1857, to Lydia Ann Myers, daughter of Simeon Myers, an old settler in Norton. They have two sons—Francis Leroy, born Dec. 25, 1859, now engaged as Assistant Superintendent at Akron Rubber Works—and Charles Orlando, born Oct. 25, 1861, now engaged in the manufacturing of brooms, with Bechtel & Pontius.

JAMES H. BURT, book-keeper at Brewster Coal Chutes, Akron; was born Aug. 19, 1843; the son of William Burt, whose father was also named William; they were natives of England. Our subject is a native of Glamorganshire, South Wales; and, in the fall of 1853, came from Liverpool to New York with his parents and four sisters. They resided at Wampum, Penn., for one year; then came to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, where the father now lives, and is engaged as an horticulturist. His mother was a sister to John Beese, whose history appears in Coventry Township. James attended school until 13 years of age, when he engaged as a mule driver in the Mahoning Valley until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted as drummer in an independent band called "Dixon's Band;" but was subsequently connected with the 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, the band being discharged some time after enlistment, he returned home, and re-enlisted in the 84th O. V. I. three months' men; but were kept several months overtime, when they were discharged. He then, immediately, Jan. 2, 1864, enlisted in the 15th Ohio Battery, in which he served until June, 1865, when he returned home, and worked on a farm and attended school until April, 1866, when he was engaged as book-keeper by the Crawford, Davis & Co. Coal Mining

Company, near Youngstown, until 1874, at which time he accepted the position which he now occupies. He was married, Nov. 28, 1867, to Harriette E. Beatty, daughter of John and Lucretia (Darrow) Beatty, natives, he of Ireland, she of New England. By this marriage, there were five children—Harrison J., Franklin P., Clara May, Alfred and Martha J.

ARTHUR F. BARTGES, Akron; son of Dr. Samuel W. Bartges; was born in North Georgetown, Ohio, April 2, 1838, and came with his parents to Akron in 1842, where he attended the public schools until he was 16, entering Western Reserve College of Hudson in 1856, where he spent two years. In 1857, he entered the law office of Ranney, Backus & Noble, of Cleveland, being admitted to the bar at the session of the Supreme Court at Columbus, April 4, 1859. Returning at once to Akron, he formed a partnership with Gen. A. C. Voris, which lasted until 1864. In 1865, he opened a coal mine in Norton, and engaged in the coal business, going to Cleveland in 1869, where he had his principal office, and did a large business in the sale of coal until 1877, when he again came to Akron, and resumed the practice of law, being in active practice ever since.

CAPT. A. P. BALDWIN, Agent Akron Iron Company, Akron, oldest son of James and Mary (Robertson) Baldwin, was born Jan. 28, 1838, near 110 North Howard street, Akron; at 14, he entered the employ of P. D. Hall & Co., as clerk, where he remained until 1859, when his father opened a hardware store on Howard street, under the firm name of James Baldwin & Son; this they conducted until the war broke out, and, in October, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th Ohio Light Battery, organized at Mansfield, Ohio, by John Sherman, by whom he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant. After the battle of Mission Ridge he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and during the Hood campaign he was made Captain of the 6th Battery; he was mustered out at New Orleans September 1, 1865, having served nobly in the Pittsburg, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta Campaign, Resaca, Atlanta (Jonesboro), Spring Hill and Nashville battles. For his gallant services at Spring Hill, of Franklin, Tennessee, he was offered a commission in the regular army, by Corps Commander Gen. D. Stanley, but declined it. On his return to Akron he went into the hardware business with H. W. Wetmore, under the firm name of Wetmore & Baldwin, and in 1867, it became Wetmore, Baldwin & Paige, so continuing until 1869, when he retired, and in March became General Agent for the Akron Iron Company, a position he still retains, representing the company throughout the East, West and South. November 10, 1863, he married Miss Celia F. Ayres, of Akron; he has four children—James A., John Sherman, Susie and Mary E.

JAMES BALDWIN, Akron, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1805, and came to Akron in 1831, having but little means; he was a carpenter and builder. The firm of Kilbour & Baldwin was presented with lots on corner of Howard & Market streets, for the purpose of erecting a hotel, which they did, and named it the "Pavilion Hotel;" they rented it to Charles B. Cobb, who kept it for several years. Mr. Baldwin put up the present block, comprising Nos. 102, 104 and 108 North Howard st. He went into the hardware business in 1859, continuing until 1864, when he retired, and died Sept. 19, 1865. His wife, Mary (Robertson) was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1805, came to Ohio, with her parents, in 1831, and was married. She died in 1872, leaving a family of six children, viz., Miranda P., resident of Akron; Isabella R., wife of William C. Sullivan, of Oakland, California; Aaron P. (of whom see sketch); James W., died in 1875, near Cincinnati; Mary J., who was the wife of B. D. A. Melvin, of Akron, and died in 1877; and Olive J., wife of C. L. Benjamin, of Dennison, Tex. James Baldwin was a civil engineer on the railroad from Schenectady to Albany, N. Y., in 1830, the first railroad in the United States, with Hon. Horatio Allen and James Mills; he was a man of great industry, and possessed a character without a flaw.

JAMES F. BRUOT, Notary Public, general insurance and real estate agent, Akron; was born Jan. 29, 1827; is the son of John Nicholas Bruot and Catharine Bruot, *nee* Guyot, of Valentigney, near Montbeliard, Department of Doubs, France, and the descendant of an ancient Huguenot family. He was educated in the normal school of his native town, and in 1843 came out best of his class and drew the first prize of honor; in May, 1848, he came to the United States, stopping at Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged to work for an attorney in

order to learn the English language ; he went back to France in 1851 on a visit, and while there received a power of attorney from Mr. Peter Gressard, of Coventry Township, Summit Co. On his return to the United States, and at the solicitation of Mr. Gressard, he came to this county and visited the latter, when he first became acquainted with his wife ; he did not remain long, however ; he, being an only child was again called to France by his parents for the third time. While there his father died accidentally, and, after arranging matters relating to the estate, he returned to Buffalo, and, Dec. 2, 1854, was married in Akron to Miss Rosalie Gressard. He took his wife to Buffalo, and remained there in the grocery and provision business until November, 1857, when he sold out his house, lot and business, at a good margin, and took his wife and first child on a visit to Europe. In 1860, he returned with his family to Akron, where, a few months later, after the death of his father-in-law, he purchased the latter's farm. In 1864, he erected a large building on South Main street, where he opened a wholesale and retail grocery store, and, a few years later, erected the Harmonie Block, at a cost of $23,000 ; in November, 1871, he engaged in the general insurance and real estate business, and is at present Notary Public, insurance and real estate agent. He has five children, all of whom are living. Mr. B. has made eight trips to Europe, which, with his original trip to the United States, makes seventeen times crossing of the Atlantic.

G. C. BERRY, merchant, Akron, of the well-known firm of G. C. Berry & Co.—of which so much is said in the sketch of Mr. Henry of this firm—is a native of Medina Co., Ohio, though he became a resident of Summit County when he was 3 years old ; in 1863, he became a partner in the firm of which he now stands at the head, which change was made in 1874. His has been a life without remarkable incident, yet crowned with success. During his early life he had the advantage of the public schools of Akron ; his opportunities were not left unimproved, the result of which was the acquirement by himself of a good education. In social as well as in business affairs, he is not given to ostentation. He was a member of Co. F of the 164th O. V. I., 100 days service during the war of the rebellion ; he has been a member of the Board of Education of Akron, which fact is pretty good evidence of his ability and the confidence of the people ; he is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. He has been almost wholly dependent upon his own resources, and, however prominent his position may be in connection with the mercantile industries of Akron, that position has been attained by his own energy, ambition and honesty.

GEORGE BURKHARDT, retired, Akron, who is a representative of the industrious and enterprising German element of Akron population, was born in Baden, Germany. When he was 11 years old, his father died, and, at the age of 13, he was doubly orphaned by the death of his mother. He, however, had the advantage of attending school until he was 14 years of age. When 15 years of age, he was apprenticed for three years to a toolmaker to learn that trade, in addition to serving which time, he paid $32. At the closing of his term of apprenticeship, he began life among strangers on his own account, by beginning a tour of five years' travel through the States of Germany, and by special pass into France and Switzerland. This period of travel was for the purpose of working in the different States of Germany, and was what was known as his term of journeyman workmanship, at the end of which time he was termed a master workman. In 1848, he emigrated to America and came direct to Akron, where he has since resided. He first began work for a Mr. James Hale, at Lock No. 7, of Akron. His work has been principally in iron and brass. He has received good wages on account of his being a fine workman. By saving his money and investing it in real estate he has become the owner of valuable residence and business property in Akron. To aid him in succeeding better in his business, he for a time, shortly after his arrival in Akron, attended a night school for the special instruction of Germans in the American or English language. Mr. Burkhardt has not been a political office seeker, though he has held the office of Chief Engineer of the Akron Fire Department, and has been a member of the Akron City Council from the Fourth Ward. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and of a number of secret societies that are strictly German. He is also a member of the Reformed Church. In 1870, he paid his Fatherland a visit, where he remained for about three

months. He is now one of that class of the residents of Akron who are reaping the reward of their early industry and economy in the possession of a comfortable home and a competency for old age.

ALMON BROWN, County Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Middlebury (Sixth Ward, Akron), was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1801, on his father's farm, and is the third child of a family of eight children, born to Holland and Sarah (Mix) Brown. They were natives of Brimfield, Mass., and Litchfield, Conn., and were married in Tompkins Co., whither they had removed with their parents. In January, 1814, Mr. Brown and family, then consisting of seven children, came to Ohio. His means of transportation was a sled, drawn by two yoke of oxen, the stronger members of the family, of whom was Almon, our subject, walking the entire distance. The trip required twenty-six days. Upon his arrival he bought 160 acres of timber land, and, while building a cabin, lived with a friend. The cabin put up by Mr. Brown was twenty feet square, and of round logs; there was one room, "cut down" inside, oiled paper window, board door, made from the sled box, and a stick chimney. He lived here two years, then sold his improvements and bought 135 acres adjoining, on which he erected another log cabin, and commenced clearing his land. He lived in the vicinity some ten years, making in the meantime several improvements. He then removed to what is now Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., where he bought land, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in April, 1844. His wife died in Medina in 1861, where she had lived with a daughter most of the time after her husband's death. Almon Brown, our subject, made his home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. He received but a limited education—his schooling amounting to about four months' attendance, one month each at four different terms of district schools. He was married, Jan. 1, 1828, to Miss Rosalind Hinman, a native of Allegany Co., N. Y., who came to this county (Coventry Township) with her parents about the year 1818. She died May 13, 1847, leaving five children. He was a second time married, on Sept. 9, 1847, to Miss Evan Shively, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. She died June 17, 1857. Two children were born of this marriage. May 13, 1858, he was again married, to Mrs. Read, formerly Miss Catharine Paulus, a native of Huntingdon Co., Penn. She was born June 13, 1811, and was the third of five children born to Daniel and Hannah (Miller) Paulus. They were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and were married in Pennsylvania, removing to Ohio in the year 1815. They settled in Jackson Township, Stark County, where Mr. Paulus died the next year after settlement. His widow, two years later, married Mr. Jacob Jubb, and bore him five children. They lived in Stark Co. until his death, when she went to Indiana, and passed the remainder of her life with her children. Catharine, the wife of our subject, lived at home until her first marriage to John Read, a wagon-maker in Middlebury. He died Aug. 18, 1856; they had no children. She has since resided here, with the exception of about eight years passed in the western part of the county. After the first marriage of our subject, he followed carpentering for about twenty years, and then worked at wood-turning in Norton Township, and, in 1866, came to Middlebury, where he has since resided. He has served most of the time as Justice of the Peace; also served as Ward and Township Assessor some eight or nine years. He was mail agent for several years, and is now serving his fifth term as County Coroner. He was Mayor of Middlebury two terms—the last during the vote to annex it to Akron. He has been a member of the Disciples' Church since 1834, and an Elder of the same a number of years. Mrs. Brown was a Methodist about thirty years, but since 1860, has been a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Brown's first vote for a Presidential candidate was for John Quincy Adams. He was a Whig until 1840; then anti-slavery until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been a zealous member of it.

JUDGE CONSTANT BRYAN, lawyer, Akron. A son of Elijah and Content (Fowler) Bryan; was born Sept. 6, 1809, in Delaware Co., N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm until he was 16 years old. He then commenced teaching, continuing it for three years, when he entered upon the study of the law at Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., in the office of John C. Clark, remaining with him about two years. In the fall of 1831, he went to Milford, Conn., and afterward to New Haven,

where he continued his studies in the Law Department of Yale College, teaching in the public schools during the summer vacation. In the fall of 1833, he came to Ohio and located in Akron, and, in 1834, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, he walking to Wooster, and going by stage from that place. He opened an office for practice at once; was the partner of George Bliss for two or three years. In 1852, he was elected Probate Judge of Summit Co. Judge Bryan's practice has been chiefly in civil cases and in the chancery courts. He was the first Recorder of the incorported village of Akron, and long a member of the School Board. He was one of the early Free-Soilers, and was elected Probate Judge by that party and the Democrats. He was married in May, 1839, to Miss Sophia Dennison, a native of Rutland, Vt. Two children were born of this marriage, one of whom is living—Henry E., City Clerk of Columbus, Ohio. His wife died, and in September, 1854, he was again married, to Miss Susan L. Barnum, of Florence, Huron Co., Ohio. Of this marriage, there are two children living—Fred C., in the Cincinnati Law School, and Isaac J., at home. Judge B. is a member of the Congregational Church.

REV. JOHN B. BROUN, Pastor of St. Bernard's (German Catholic) Church, Akron, was born in Rennes, France, March 2, 1834. When he was 13, his family emigrated to the United States and settled in Monroe, Mich., in 1847. He entered Assumption College at Sandwich, Ontario, at the age of 20, remaining there three years, then entered St. Thomas College, near Bardstown, Ky., where he graduated in June, 1859; was in St. Mary's Seminary one year in Cleveland; studied theology three years in Assumption College, and, Aug. 28, 1863, was ordained priest, in the Cathedral St. Mary, by Bishop Baraga. He was located at Eagle Harbor, on Lake Superior, Mich., having a territory of fifty miles in length, containing three churches and sixteen missions, comprising over one thousand families. He visited each mission every month and church every two weeks, for three years, often traveling on foot. In 1866, he came to Cleveland, and was sent to St. Bernard's Church at this place, where he has since remained, with the exception of a short visit to Europe in 1873. The church had but sixty families when he came, and now it has three hundred with about nine hundred communicants, full particulars of which are given in the history of St. Bernard's Church in another chapter.

J. W. BAKER, of Baker, Merriman & Co., Akron, was born in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1827, and was the youngest of ten children born to Edward and Mollie (Sherman) Baker, who were natives of Massachusetts. He was an edge-tool maker. In 1843, he came to Ohio and settled in Akron. The subject of these lines lived at home about one year after coming to Akron, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, serving until he became of age, and then returning to Akron, working at his trade until 1850. In company with others, he then went to California overland, where he remained two years, engaged in mining. He returned via Panama and New York, and engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments, continuing until the spring of 1857. He then became a member of the Akron Melodeon Company, manufacturers of musical instruments, continuing in that business ten years, when he engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes, and gradually added wood-turning and japanning. In about 1870, he and Mr. J. C. McWilliam established the present business, which they have since continued. In May, 1853, he married Miss Caroline Thayer, a native of New York, who bore him three children, two of whom are living, viz., Frank and Alice. Politically, he is a Democrat.

CHARLES BAIRD, Prosecuting Attorney, Akron. Is a son of Robert and Helen Knox (Moir) Baird; was born in Akron March 25, 1853. His father was the son of William and Susan (Smith) Baird, and was born in Kineff, Kincardineshire, Scotland, March 8, 1818. His father and grandfather were blacksmiths, and while quite a boy he learned the trade, which he has followed all his life. In 1842, he and his brother came to the United States, and he worked at his trade at Buffalo until May, 1843, when he came to Akron, engaging his services at his trade until 1846, when he established a shop of his own on Main street, at which place and in which business he still continues. On Sept. 21, 1846, he married Miss Helen Knox Moir, a native of Buchan, Forfarshire, Scotland. She bore him five children, viz., William (of Akron), Isabel, Charles and Mary (of

Akron), and Helen, who died at the age of 21. Charles, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Akron, from which he graduated in 1872. In August, 1873, he entered the office of Upson & Ford, where he studied law, being admitted to the bar at the session of the Supreme Court at Columbus Nov. 2, 1875, immediately afterward forming a partnership with William H. Upson, under the firm name of Upson & Baird, which continued until the return of Mr. Ford from Mexico Jan. 10, 1877, when the firm became Upson, Ford & Baird. Oct. 20, 1875, he was appointed Clerk of Portage Township, which office he retained until April, 1878, being twice elected. On Feb. 15, 1879, he was appointed Canal Collector for the port of Akron, which he continued to be until, on Jan. 15, 1881, he resigned the office to take charge of the Prosecutor's office, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney of Summit Co. in October, 1880, at which election he ran largely ahead of his ticket. With the exception of one year, he has been a member of the Republican Central Committee since 1875.

ALFRED BALDWIN, undertaker, Akron. William and Lucinda (Ladd) Baldwin were natives of Vermont, and were the parents of three sons and three daughters, their second son Alfred, the subject of these lines, being born to them on March 18, 1823, near Sackett's Harbor, in Northern New York. In 1836, they moved to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Portage County, where they lived until 1870, except a period of seven years. The subject of this sketch lived there on a farm until 1853, when he went to Ravenna, Ohio, there to assume the duties of Deputy Auditor, remaining such until 1856, when he was elected Auditor of Portage County on the Republican ticket, which position he held for two years, at the end of which time he again served as Deputy for two years. (At that time, the County Auditor was given but one term.) In 1863, he became Deputy Clerk in the Probate Judge's office, which he continued two years. During these years, he retained the farm which he owned at Rootstown, on which he lived until 1865, when he came to Akron and purchased the furniture establishment of E. D. Dodge, and, with E. A. Reed, continued the business one year, when Reed retired. In February, 1880, Mr. George W. Weeks became a partner, and the business since then has been conducted under the firm name of Baldwin & Weeks. They carry a full line of undertakers' goods, burial robes, caskets, and the elegant appointments of the business. On Sept. 29, 1850, he married Miss Anjanette E. Reed, of Rootstown, Portage Co., daughter of Horace Reed, who was born in 1806, in Rootstown, and who is said to be the first white male child born in Rootstown. One daughter—Lois E., was born of that marriage. Subject is a member of the Congregational Church. His father died in 1870, aged 90 years, and his mother, nine years later, followed him, aged 91. Both were consistent members of the M. E. Church. His brothers and sisters are Wm. L., Methodist minister, now located at Gilmore, Ohio; Rev. Chancey, of Centralia, Ill., and Eucebia, wife of Thomas Kingsbury, of Berwick, Ill. His sister Sarah A., who was the wife of Harvey Laughlin, died at Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, in her 25th year. One sister, Armelia, died at 16 years of age.

TALMON BEARDSLEY, retired, Akron. On Dec. 15, 1799, to Daniel and Hannah (Bailey) Beardsley, was born a son, whom they named Talmon, and who, over eighty years later, becomes the subject of our sketch, and we would pen a few incidents in a life well spent. The place of his birth was Delhi Township, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he lived on a farm until 1810, when his parents moved to Licking Co., Ohio, settling on wild land, where Talmon aided at clearing and farming, making out of chaos a clean spot for a home; here also, he went to school about three months per year. The schoolhouse was one of those primitive kind, having slab-seats, paper windows, and a fire-place the full length of the building, with a "cat-and-clay" chimney. In the summer of 1818, he started for Middlebury with only his walking stick as a companion, intent upon finding something to do as a means of earning a livelihood, and further schooling. When he reached this place, he found the old Cuyahoga furnace in operation, and secured work there for a few months, going to school a part of the time. He was employed in 1819 by Henry Chittenden, and for fourteen years, he made his home with him, working by the year at farming and teaming, doing a considerable amount of the latter, as his employer had contracted to furnish 16.000 bushels of lime for the locks

of the Ohio Canal then in progress. In hauling the lime, he drove a six-horse team. On the memorable occasion of the first breaking of the ground on the Licking Summit for the Ohio Canal, he was present, and a witness to the formal and ceremonious reception of De Witt Clinton, two Van Rensselaers and other distinguished personages who, on their arrival, accompanied by their colored waiters, and a fine display of baggage, were met near Newark and greeted with cannonading and martial music. On that day, Mr. Beardsley drove the team which bore the waiters and baggage. Clinton, who threw out the first shovelfuls, did so with great ceremony. Under the contract of Chittenden & Crosby, Mr. Beardsley superintended the construction of the deep cut on the canal of a half-mile between Bolivar and Zoar, having charge of about fifty hands, and he built the locks near Zoar for a man named Rhodes. The first boat was sent on July 4, 1827, to Cleveland. In the years 1824 and 1825, he was employed in a hotel. On Oct. 27, 1831, he married Miss Temperance Spicer, who was the fourth daughter of Maj. Minor Spicer. The five children are, viz., Ann, wife of George Hart, a farmer of Stow Township; Mills H., hotel keeper at Ogden, U. T.; Avery S., farmer in Portage Township; Harriet, wife of A. G. Babcock, of Akron, and Louisa D., wife of George Stover, Canal Fulton, Stark Co. A daughter, Emily, died at the age of 19. After marriage, he settled near Middlebury on a farm of 75 acres, which he purchased for $6 per acre. This land was where the shaft of Payne & Cross, of Cleveland, mines are now. At that time, the existent coal in that locality was unsuspected by any one, else he would not have sold the land as he did two or three years after for the small sum of $20 per acre. After selling that, he moved to Coventry Township where he bought 100 acres of land and farmed it. The date of his going to Coventry was 1833; a year previous to this, he was made Captain of the canal boat "Western Reserve," carrying iron ore from Zoar to this place, and provisions to Cleveland, Ohio, from 1832 to 1835, from which date up to 1858 he followed farming in Coventry, when he left that place and moved to Akron, where he has since retired from business, except attending to affairs connected with his estate. He was a Whig, cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. He was Justice of the Peace at Coventry, and filled many other township offices. He has been Assessor of the ward in which he lives a number of times. He is a Universalist, and a member of the church.

CHARLES W. BROWN, Akron, whose portrait appears in this work, son of Jonas and Mary (Williams) Brown, was born Oct. 2, 1796, in North Stonington, Conn. His father died when he was 5 years old, at New London, Conn., of yellow fever. After the death of his father, he went to district school until he was 18 years of age, attending about two months per year. When he was 16 years old, he commenced learning the carpenter and joiner trade, serving as an apprentice two years, at the end of which time he commenced working at Lyme, Conn., where he remained a year. On Feb. 3, 1817, with one year's wages as his only capital, he, in company with two other young men, shouldered their knapsacks and started, on foot, for Ohio—for the purpose of making places for themselves in the great, bustling world—reaching Middlebury, on the evening of the 28th of February, after a journey of about 700 miles. On his arrival he found about sixteen buildings, the majority of which were log, there being but a very few frame houses then at this place. (Previous to his coming here, he was married in Connecticut, to Miss Henrietta Halsey, which marriage occurred on June 9, 1816; his wife came here in August, 1817, with Capt. Gear, who drove through with an ox team.) At Middlebury he kept house some fifteen years, engaged at his trade, and putting up many of the first frame houses there, and in that vicinity. In 1825, he purchased 45 acres of woodland, where his present place is situated, moving there in 1832, and adding to it various lots, until he owned 115 acres. Several of the early bridges were built by him, and quite a number of buildings in Akron are of his handiwork, among which is the Baptist Church. He helped to cut the way for Market street, and, in after years, graded the same road for five miles, reaching from Akron to Copley. After 1840, he devoted himself to other pursuits. For five years he held a Lieutenant's commission. He raised five daughters and one son, viz., Mary, wife of Edward F. Pulsifer, of Chicago, and Prudence, wife of

J. W. Sabin, of Akron, both of whom are dead. Antoinette, wife of Benjamin McNaughton, of Akron; Lucy, who died in 1850, and was the wife of Robert Henry; Alice, wife of William H. Mills, of Akron, and Henry H. Brown, of Akron. His wife, Henrietta, died on Sept. 23, 1859. On May 14, 1864, he married Mrs. Lydia Williams, of Connecticut, who died on Sept. 6, 1865. For some years he has enjoyed the rest which his toiling has so richly deserved. At the present time, in the same house, are four generations of the Brown family, each of which is represented by a male member.

PHILO BENNETT, retired, Akron. This gentleman was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1810, and is the oldest of three children born to Ephraim and Lucinda (Hutchins) Bennett. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Brownville, where he lived until he was 22 years of age. At the age of 16, he was apprenticed to the harness and saddle trade, and served until he became of age. A year later, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked at his trade and at carriage trimming until 1837, when he moved to Tallmadge, and worked at his trade. The following year he visited St. Louis, returning in 1839. In 1842, he came to Akron, engaged in the harness business, and was identified with the same until 1862, since which time he has retired. In September, 1852, he married Miss Emma Francis, a native of England, who came to Akron about the year 1843, where she lived with her sister until her marriage. By their marriage there was one child, now deceased.

ANTON BERG, lock and gunsmith, Akron; is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He was born Feb. 14, 1820. His father, Christian, was a farmer, and Anton assisted in work on the farm until he reached his 16th year, when he was apprenticed in the city of Worms, on the Rhine, to the locksmith business. After serving three years, he worked as a journeyman for a year, when he was drafted into the army. He served twenty-one months in active military service, but during the remainder of his six years' term of service, he worked at his trade. A part of the time he was employed at the arsenal, manufacturing friction cannon caps, the inventor of which was his commanding officer, Capt. Hartman. After serving his full term of service, and being discharged, he began preparations for emigrating to America. He manufactured the tools he needed for his trade, and on June 9, 1847, he started for the new country, landing in New York in the following August. He left immediately for Buffalo, where he met friends and got work at his trade, being employed by Mr. Ketchum, an inventor of a reaping and mowing machine. Mr. Berg made the first knife bar for machines, a business that has since grown to large proportions. In the spring of 1848. he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had relatives, and worked at his trade until 1849. On June 16 of that year, he walked to Akron, and found work on stove mounting, which he followed five years. Sept. 6, 1854, he returned to his old business, manufacturing and repairing guns, etc., which he still continues. Mr. Berg is a Republican in politics, beginning as a strong anti-slavery man. He was a personal friend of John Brown, and when the latter went to Kansas, Mr. Berg repaired his arms free, working nights in order to escape the detection of hostile parties. Dec. 17, 1849, he married Miss Augusta Cappella, a native of Germany, who had that year come from her native land, and came to Akron the same day he did, though not formerly acquainted. Four children have resulted from this marriage, three of whom are living: Sarah, now Mrs. William Durand; Edward, grain dealer in McPherson, Kan.; and Libbie, a teacher in the South School, in Akron, Ohio; Hermann died in infancy.

CAPT. EDWARD BUCKINGHAM, ex-County Auditor, Akron; was born in Watertown, Conn., July 15, 1835, and is the eldest of three children of George and Betsy (Merriman) Buckingham, who were natives of Connecticut. In 1844, they came to Middlebury, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen machinery, and followed the same until his death in 1861. Mrs. Buckingham is still living on the old homestead. At about the age of 18, Edward engaged as clerk in a wholesale house in Cleveland. A few years later, he became a clerk in the post office at Indianapolis, a position he obtained through his acquaintance with Judge Weeks, the Postmaster, and served there some three years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he entered the service as First Lieutenant, and in three months was promoted to Captain of his company. During this term, he served as Provost Marshal of Cincinnati for awhile, also of Murfreesboro; of Cincinnati

during the Morgan raid. After the close of the war, he returned to Akron, and became Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held until 1871, when he entered the office of County Auditor—serving continuously for nine years, being elected to the office on the Republican ticket. He was married March 10, 1863, to Miss Frances Johnston, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Newton) Johnston, old residents of the county. By this marriage there have been born six children, of whom four are living, viz.: George E., John S., William J. and Hulda; all of them are living at home.

G. S. BEATTY, dentist, Akron; is an old member of the dental profession, though located in Akron but for a few months. He began the study of dentistry in Meadville, Penn., and after finishing his studies, he went to Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn., and practiced there for one and a half years. In 1844, he removed to Canton, Ohio, where he practiced until the fall of 1860, and then he went to Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. From there he removed to the city of Toledo, Ohio, and for thirteen years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He was married in Silver Creek, and while a resident of Toledo, his wife died. From Toledo he went to Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1880, he returned to Ohio and located at Akron. During all these travels, he has been an earnest student of the profession, and now, after so many years of practice, he is able to do the very finest of operating; the fitting of celluloid plates, or of the artificial palate, known as the Kingsley patent. In his short term of practice in Akron, he has already become well and favorably known, and bids fair, in a short time, to stand as an equal in reputation to any of the dentists of the city. He is a member of the Order of A., F. & A. M., and has made frequent contributions to scientific journals.

DR. WILLIAM BOWEN (deceased); was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 30, 1805; his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, having served out his term of enlistment, was returning to his home across Lake Erie on the ice, and, losing his way, perished from cold. His widow was left with six small children, and in very limited circumstances. Our subject was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade when very young, and, completing his term of service, he came West, stopping in Stark Co., Ohio, where he obtained employment with John Brown, at that time building a grist-mill near Canton, for William Reynolds. The subject was what was termed a "book-worm," and had but little taste for the pleasures and sports in which young men usually indulge, but preferred spending his leisure hours with some favorite book. These facts coming to the knowledge of Mr. Reynolds, who being pleased with the young man, he kindly proffered to lend him assistance. Mr. Reynolds also assisted him to attend the select school of Barak Michener, at that time a popular teacher in the higher branches of education. Upon the completion of a term at school, he commenced teaching in the village of Paris, Stark Co.; while thus engaged, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Robert Estep, then living in Paris, and a warm friendship at once sprang up between them. Through the influence of Dr. Estep, our subject was induced to undertake the study of medicine; but as this part of Dr. Bowen's life is given in the chapter devoted to the medical profession, it will be omitted here. In 1853, he purchased a tract of land near New Portage, in Summit Co., and, without giving up his practice, he devoted considerable attention to farming. He moved to Akron in 1857, where he remained until his death, which took place Jan. 14, 1880, in the 75th year of his age. He married Miss Huldah Chittenden while engaged in the study of his profession; there were born of this marriage nine children, seven girls and two boy, only three of whom, with their mother, still survive him. Dr. Bowen was emphatically a self-made man; his success was the result of his own individual efforts, improving the circumstances and advantages as they presented themselves.

S. M. BURNHAM, Secretary Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company, Akron; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1824, and is the second of ten children of Simeon and Anna (St. John) Burnham, natives of Massachusetts and New York. He moved to New York with his parents about the year 1809, and lived at home with them until his marriage, about the year 1821; his wife moved to New York with her parents a few years after he did, and after their marriage, Mr. B. followed farming, and also was in the insurance business as an agent—a business followed during the latter years of his life; he died May 10, 1862; his death resulted from an accident with a run-

away team; she continued on the old homestead, and died a few days later. S. M. (the subject) lived at home until 1844, and received an academic education in a neighboring village, finishing off at the Wyoming Academy. In 1844, he came to Ohio and taught school in Madison, Lake Co., and the following summer he returned to New York and attended school at Wyoming Academy; after this he took a commercial course in Buffalo, where he afterward taught penmanship. In April, 1848, he settled in Akron, and engaged as a clerk in the Rattle & Tappan warehouse on the Ohio Canal; two years after, Mr. Tappan retired and opened an iron store, where Mr. B. went with him as clerk and with his successor until 1855; he then engaged with the Austin Powder Co., and was with them two years, and, after being book-keeper in Franklin Mills for a time, he, in January, 1858, engaged as Deputy Auditor for G. W. Crouse, and also as Deputy for S. S. Wilson, County Treasurer, serving in both nearly four years, and serving as Auditor for an unexpired term by appointment. In March, 1862, he became County Auditor by election, and was re-elected for the three succeeding terms. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to the Legislature from the Summit County District in the Sixtieth Assembly, in which he took an active part. Upon his return in vacation, he was made Secretary and one of the Board of Trustees building Buchtel College. In 1873, he engaged in his present business, and was made Secretary. He was married, Nov. 5, 1848, to Miss Anne M. Row, a native of Connecticut; she came to Medina Co., Ohio, with her parents when quite young; they had six children, three of whom are living, viz., Lillie M., Charles S. and Clifford D.

A. A. BARTLETT, Recorder, Akron; is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was born June 22, 1840. Until the age of 17, he lived upon the farm; he then went to work in a sawmill for a year or two, subsequently conducting the mill on the shares. He was thus engaged at the breaking-out of the war. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 49th N. Y. V. I., for three years or during the war. He served with the regiment in the Potomac army, and was in all the engagements of the command up to the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded, which occasioned the loss of his left arm. April 6, 1863, he was discharged, and returned to his home in New York, and gave his attention to a small place he owned. Some two years later, he went to Corry, Penn., where he engaged in a steam saw-mill as engineer, and, one year later, took charge of the business. In the spring of 1867, he came to Akron, and soon engaged in the planing-mill of George Thomas & Son, and was connected with the business until 1879. During the latter eight years of that time, he served as foreman of the establishment, though conducted under several different firm names. In the fall of 1878, he was elected on the Republican ticket as County Recorder, and entered upon the duties of his office in January following. In 1860, he married Miss Imogene Travers, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; by the marriage, there has been three children, two of whom are living—Mary and Jennie.

ALEXANDER BREWSTER, President Brewster Coal Co., Akron; was born in Augusta Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1808, on his father's farm, and is the youngest of six children, born to Stephen and Lydia (Bellows) Brewster, who were natives of Connecticut. Mr. Brewster traces his ancestors back to Rev. William Brewster, one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. Stephen Brewster, the father of our subject, was born May 4, 1770; in 1797 he moved to New York, with his wife and one child, and, in 1811, he came to Ohio. He bought 160 acres of land in what is now Coventry Township, and then returned to New York, and the next year brought out his family. They started in June, and came by ox team, and were thirty-three days on the way, landing in Coventry July 4, 1812. His cabin was the fourth built in the township, and was the proverbial log cabin. They lived here until 1815, when they were enabled to build a better one. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade, building many of the houses of the early settlers. He died July 4, 1858, at the advanced age of 88 years; his wife died in the fall of 1842, aged 71. Our subject lived at home until of age, receiving a limited education at the district schools. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He was married Jan. 9, 1830, to Miss Margaret Ann Kinney, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., and who came to Springfield, Ohio, about the year 1813. She was the youngest of three children, born to Ephraim and Mary (Danes) Kinney, natives of New

York. They settled in Springfield Township in 1813, where they lived until their death; he died about 1820, and she in 1861. Mr. Brewster now owns the place on which they settled. Mrs. Brewster, the wife of subject, died in November, 1854, leaving five children, four of whom are living, viz., Alfred A., General Agent of the Brewster Coal Co.; Austin K., Secretary and Treasurer of the Brewster Coal Co.; Louisa, now Mrs. J. F. Mecham, of Akron; Mary M., now Mrs. Russell Kent, of Akron. Mr. Brewster married a second time in December, 1857, to Mrs. Brown, formerly Minerva Dyer, a native of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; she died June 27, 1873. In September, 1877, he married Mrs. Chamberlain, formerly Lucy Jane Gale, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Ohio with her parents in the year 1825. Mr. B., after marriage, followed farming in Coventry until 1848. Coal having, in the meantime, been discovered on his farm, he turned his attention to mining, and, in 1849, shipped over 1,000 tons to Cleveland via canal. In 1850, he left his mines in competent hands, and went to California overland, his object being mining. He remained in the land of gold but a short time, and returned home via Panama and New Orleans, arriving home in 1851. He prosecuted his coal mining, and, about the year 1865, formed a stock company, of which he is the President, the capital being $100,000. He and his sons subscribed the stock. They built a railroad from the mines to the basin of the Ohio Canal, a distance of five miles, which cost about $120,000, the rolling stock making it about $150,000. They mine from 30,000 to 60,000 tons of coal per year, and own docks in Cleveland for the purpose of handling coal, and sell as high as 200,000 tons per annum. In July, 1872, Mr. B. moved to Akron, where he has since resided. In 1871, he visited California, in company with his eldest daughter.

GEORGE G. BAKER, physician, Akron; is a native of Ohio; he was born at Norwalk, Huron Co., Dec. 3, 1849, and is the third of four children born to Daniel A. and Harriet (Vandercook) Baker. They were natives of Connecticut and New York. Daniel A. Baker came to Ohio when about 17 years of age, or about the year 1831, and located in Huron Co., where he began as a clerk in a mercantile business, and, after a number of years, he became a partner, and was identified with the mercantile interests of Norwalk most of the time until the year 1858 or 1859, when he became interested in the banking business of that place, and has continued in the same to the present time. Our subject entered the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, at the age of 17, and graduated in 1869; he began reading medicine in 1868, with Drs. Read & Ford, of Norwalk, Ohio, and, having in the mean time taken two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor and Brooklyn, N. Y., he began practice in 1872 with Dr. George P. Ashmun, of Akron; in 1875, he graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich. The Doctor is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, and also a member of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, of which he has been Recording Secretary a number of years. In June, 1873, he married Miss Celia, a daughter of Dr. George P. Ashmun, of Akron; by this marriage there has been four children, of whom three are living, viz., Fred A., Harry and an infant.

B. F. BATTELS, photographic art gallery, Akron, was born in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, April 21, 1832, and is the second child in a family of seven children born to Caleb and Juliana (Hard) Battels; they were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont; he came to Middlebury, Ohio, when he was young; arriving before the canal was built, he overseeing the building of locks on same. Mrs. Battels came to Ohio with her parents, who settled in River Styx, Medina Co., Ohio, at an early day, they being pioneers in that locality. After the marriage, Caleb, who is a natural mechanic, worked as a carpenter and builder; about the year 1852, he came to Summit Co., Ohio, and bought and occupied his present place where he now lives. Our subject lived with his parents until he was 20 years of age; he was brought up on the farm, and received a common school course of study; also taught a number of terms during the winters. In 1852, the family moved to Mount Vernon; B. F., tiring of farm life, began looking around for a suitable change, and was favorably impressed with daguerreotyping, then quite a new business; he soon obtained an opportunity, and learned the new business, and such was the ability he displayed that within a few weeks he had a set of tools and was on his way to Wadsworth, where he opened an office; the business those days was of a transient character, and he moved from place to place. In 1852, he located at Bucyrus, Ohio, and in the winter of 1855 he

came to Akron, and opened his present place in the spring following, and has remained in the same location since. In his chosen field he has found ample room for his genius, and his popularity as an artist attests the appreciation of his patrons for his genius. He married Miss Sarah M. Edgerly, a native of Hudson, Ohio.

A. M. BARBER, buyer and shipper of grain and produce, Akron. The subject of this sketch was born in Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1830, and is the fourth of five children born to Isaac W. I. and Mary (Brown) Barber; they were natives of Connecticut and New York. Isaac W. I. Barber was raised on a farm; about the year 1820, he left Connecticut for the West, coming with a wagon load of boots, shoes, etc.; arriving in Bath Township he bought 110 acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved. March 1, 1824, he married Miss Mary, a daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Coy) Brown. Samuel Brown was a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner during latter years; he was a native of New York, and came to Ohio about the year 1810, settling in Boston Township, and later moving to Springfield Township, where he died in 1845; he was twice married; his first wife died in Boston Township soon after they came there; in 1817, he married Miss Lucinda Bishop. I. W. I. Barber settled on his land in Bath Township after his marriage, and lived there until his death, in 1833; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the affairs of which he took an active interest; foremost in improvements, he was well known, and his death was lamented by a wide circle of friends. Some years after his death, Mrs. Barber married Capt. Fanning, who died in 1845, she continuing on the old homestead until 1856, when she sold her interest to A. M. Barber and moved to Kansas, where she lived with her children until her death, about the year 1874. A. M. Barber was raised on the farm; the country being new, and he losing his father during his infancy, afforded him limited opportunities for obtaining an education. Oct. 6, 1857, he married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Emmons) Vansickle; after the marriage, he remained on the farm one year, and in January, 1859, came to Akron and bought the Pearl Mills, which business he was identified with for four years; he then engaged in the grain and produce business, in which he has done an extensive trade; the volume of his transactions have amounted to $1,500,000 per annum; he was a director upon the formation of the Bank of Akron, and is also identified with several of the leading manufacturing interests in the city. In 1880, he had finished his elegant and commodious brick block, Nos. 150 and 152 South Howard street, known as Barber's Block, which ranks among the leading business blocks of the city. Though starting out in life in the most adverse circumstances, he has by his energy and perseverance been successful, and, while remembering that he has been the architect of his own fortune, he has also lived so as to not only win, but also to deserve the respect and confidence of all who know him.

JUDGE JAMES S. CARPENTER, attorney, Akron; is the son of William and Lucina (Sumner) Carpenter; he was born at Swanzey, Cheshire Co., N. H., on Aug. 17, 1805, from which place his father moved eighteen months later to the woods of St. Lawrence Co., at Potsdam, N. Y.; here he labored hard on the farm and at clearing. He does not know when or where he first learned the beauties and mysteries of the alphabet, but it was probably at home, for his earliest recollections of school experience was spelling in his a-b, abs, in one of the primitive log cabin schoolhouses, where subscription teachers applied the lubricating oil to the complicated machinery of the human mind; his first lessons in reading he well remembers were at the side of his mother's foot-wheel, which was fast flying, when, after some assistance on her part, and utter unbelief of his ability to read "in readings," he astonished himself by finding that with a little help from her he could and did read "The history of a little boy found under a haycock." He spent the greater part of his youth on the farm, and at the age of 17 attended the St. Lawrence Academy, in Potsdam; he taught in the State of New York a part of each year until he attained his twentieth year, by which time he had acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches. In the winter of 1825-26, he taught in New York, and in the spring of 1826 he went to Lower Canada, where he taught until the fall of 1828, a part of the time in Montreal; from there he went to Amherst, Mass., and became assistant teacher in the Amherst Academy, and later teacher of the Ladies' Seminary at Springfield, Mass., during the summer of 1829; in

the fall of that year he entered the freshman class of Amherst College, where he remained until his health failed from overwork, being engaged simultaneously in the capacity of both pupil and teacher. He then returned to his home in New York, where he resumed teaching, and kept up his studies in the branches of the college course. In June, 1832, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he taught languages in the Cleveland Academy, but the school was shortly after broken up by the sudden appearance of cholera, which was brought to Cleveland by the steamboat "Henry Clay." Mr. Carpenter next removed to Ravenna, Ohio, where he organized a class in French, but departed soon after for Massillon, where he taught that winter; in the spring of 1833, he returned to Ravenna, and became Principal of the Ravenna Academy, which position he held for two years. He retired then, being still in a poor state of health, and rented a portion of a farm near there, which he farmed one season. On May 1, 1835, he was married to Miss Frances C. Saltonstall, of Geneva, N. Y. In November of the same year, he went to Medina, Ohio, and there started the Medina *Constitutionalist*, a Whig and anti-slavery paper, of which he was the editor, at the same time studying law under the direction of Camp & Canfield; he continued with the paper until the winter of 1838–39. On May 29, 1838, he was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, Ohio, reaching there on horseback, after a journey of four days. He practiced at Medina, with Judge McClure, from 1840 to 1850. In the fall of 1839, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and of the Ohio Senate in 1840, serving with distinction in both houses; in the Legislature he was the only avowed Abolitionist. While he was a member of the House, Mr. Fisher, of Shelby, introduced a set of resolutions denouncing the Abolitionists with barbaric vituperation. It was in a speech upon these resolutions that Mr. Carpenter declared that slavery and freedom could not co-exist in this Government, a doctrine which, ten years later, blazed from a higher standard, when Mr. Seward proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict," in the United States Senate. While in the Senate, Mr. Carpenter had frequent occasion to defend his Abolition principles, on bills introduced by him to charter institutions for the education of the colored people; they being then wholly excluded from the common schools and from the common school fund, and yet taxed to support that fund, and in numerous other ways, when the course of legislation brought before the Senate the injustice and cruelty they were suffering in Ohio, both under and against its laws. About the last of these conflicts was on a bill to repeal the charter of Oberlin College. It was defeated. Our subject never joined the Liberty party; he said he was for the abolition of slavery everywhere. The Liberty party was organized not for the abolition of slavery, but to stop its advance. The abolition movement was by the diffusion of moral truth, while the Liberty party was political. Whatever moral truth it disseminated was outside of its platform, and but auxiliary to its political end. He was Secretary, in 1834, of the first County Anti-Slavery Society, at Ravenna, and has held various prominent positions of trust. He came to Akron in 1846, and has practiced law here ever since. In 1856, he was elected Judge of Court of Common Pleas, and served a term of five years. He is the father of three children, viz., Gilbert S., Captain in regular army at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. William T. Carpenter, of Ishpeming, Mich., and Abbie L., still at home. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

N. A. CARTER, contractor and builder, Akron, Ohio; was born in Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio, and is the second of nine children born to Thaddeus A. and Esther A. (Marshall) Carter; they were natives of Connecticut; he was brought up on a farm and early went to peddling clocks, operating principally in the Western Reserve; about the year 1826, he settled in Twinsburg Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he cleared a farm upon which he lived until his death in 1870. He was twice married; his first wife died Sept. 1, 1845. In December of that year, he married Miss Margaret McKisson, a native of Maryland; she died about the year 1846. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took an active interest in its affairs; he was well-known and respected by all. Our subject lived at home seventeen years; he then apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner's trade at Hudson, serving three years, after which he worked as a journeyman in that vicinity until 1871, when he came to Akron, where he has continued in the business as contractor and

builder. In all he has followed the trade for a third of a century, during which time he has built many buildings, principal among which are the Buchtel College, the *Buckeye* office and many other leading structures. He served on the Board of Education of Hudson, and also as a Councilman. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Akron Council for Second Ward and was re-elected in 1881. June 24, 1852, he married Miss Jane R. Herrick, a native of Twinsburg; they had five children, four of whom are living—Ella J., Frank N., Walter T. and Emory J. Mr. Carter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held many of the offices usual to that denomination, and has otherwise taken an active interest in its affairs.

DR. MASON CHAPMAN, dentist, Akron; was born on his father's farm in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, June 28, 1838. His parents, Lucius and Sally B. (Mason) Chapman were natives of New York; he was a farmer; was born Nov. 20, 1807, on a farm called Cone Hill, in Onondaga Co.; were married in Sennet, N. Y., June 2, 1829; they came to Ohio in June, 1833, and settled in Copley Township, where they lived until 1857. Mrs. Chapman died in 1852. In 1857, he moved to Wisconsin, and later, to Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, where he now resides. His father, Ashbel Chapman, was born in Massachusetts May 20, 1775; he came to Ohio about the year 1836, and settled near Copley Center, where he died Jan. 25, 1865; his wife also died there March 9, 1862; they were married in Massachusetts Aug. 8, 1800. Our subject lived with his father until December, 1864; his early life was spent on the farm. In Wisconsin he clerked in a grocery and boot and shoe store, after which he joined his father in Iowa, and assisted on the farm. The following winter, he attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, alternating on the farm and at college for two years. He then taught school for two terms, and, in the fall of 1862, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Matson, of Anamosa, with whom he studied for two years; he then visited in New York State, and, in the spring of 1865, he came to Akron and practiced one year with Dr. Bolles, after which he bought the business, and has continued the practice since. Nov. 3, 1867, he married Miss Alice L. Randall, a native of Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio. They have one child—Cloyd M. Chapman. During the term 1878 to 1880, the doctor served the city of Akron as Councilman.

DR. JOSEPH COLE, deceased; was born in Winfield, N. Y., in September, 1795; he was raised on the farm and began reading medicine in 1820, with Dr. Clark, graduating from the Fairfield, N. Y., Medical College. In 1824, he came to Summit County, Ohio, and practiced for three years at Old Portage; he then came to Akron, where he practiced until his death in 1861; he was married in November, 1826, to Miss Charlotte Dewey, a native of Westfield, Hampden Co., Mass.; she came West with her parents in 1822; there were ten in the family; all came in one wagon, the male members often walking; they settled at Old Portage and within three years, father, mother, three brothers and one sister died from the fever then prevalent in that locality. Charlotte lived with her brothers, who were farming in that vicinity, until her marriage; by the marriage were seven children, all of whom have since died. Mrs. Cole is living in the old homestead, where she has lived since 1832, and by her family has three grandchildren—Helen L. Agard, of Saratoga, N. Y., and H. D. and Fannie F. Cole, living with her. Their father, H. D., was the youngest son of Dr. Joseph and Charlotte (Dewey) Cole; he was born in Akron in 1840; he received a high school education, and in his latter years was engaged in the livery and undertaking business; he died in April, 1876. In 1864, he was married to Miss Hattie Farnam, a native of Akron, daughter of Daniel Farnam; they had two children, viz.: H. D. and Fannie F. Mrs. Hattie Cole is also living in the old homestead with her mother-in-law.

CHARLES A. COLLINS, carriage manufacturer, Akron; is a native of Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass. He was born July 26, 1816, and is the youngest of six children born to Ralph and Hannah (Hickox) Collins; they were natives of Connecticut; he died in Massachusetts Aug. 4, 1817. Our subject lived with his mother until 1827, when they moved to Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., where she lived for three years with her married daughter. Charles A., while in Massachusetts, worked about at farm work, and attended district school. In New York he lived with an uncle, working on the farm in summers, and attending select school winters. In the fall of 1830,

he and mother came to Ohio and settled at Tallmadge, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Amos Avery, was engaged in the manufacture of wagons. Charles A. apprenticed with his uncle, and remained until he became of age. His mother lived there with a daughter until her death in November, 1849. In 1838, the firm of Collins & Hale established a carriage manufactory in Middlebury, now Sixth Ward, Akron. They continued until 1841, though Mr. Collins was identified with the business until it was burned in 1860. During this year, the business was established by Collins & Bell in South Akron, where the business was conducted until 1869. In February, 1870, the present firm of C. A. Collins & Son erected a shop corner of Main and Church streets, Akron, where they have done business since. While residing in the Sixth Ward, Mr. Collins served as a member of the Board of Education for several terms, a member of the Village Council, and Mayor of Akron for the years 1862 and 1863, also member of City Council, 1876 to 1878. Jan. 16, 1839, he married Miss Louisa Hine, a native of Milford, Conn., and youngest child of Abraham and Abigail (Elton) Hine, who came to Summit Co., Ohio, about the year 1820. By the marriage there have been seven children, of whom four are living, viz.: George A., with father; Mrs. Josephine A. Kent, of Kent, Ohio; Charles E., formerly cashier Second National Bank of Akron, now with the Colwell & Collins Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, and Nettie E., at home.

A. L. COTTER, retired, Akron City; was born in Cornwall, Conn., Dec. 28, 1795, and is the second of five children born to Andrew and Rhoda (Rogers) Cotter, natives of Connecticut, and who died in their native State. Our subject lived at home until he was 22 years of age. He assisted his father at farming, and in his blacksmith-shop. His education was limited, and confined to the district schools. At the age of 22 years, he opened a blacksmith-shop of his own some three miles from his father's, where he continued in business for about two years, when he went to Bristol, and worked there for one year, engaged in ironing wagons. He returned to his native place, where he was identified with the blacksmith business until 1824, when he came to Ohio, with a cousin who lived in Middlebury. Satisfied with the country, he returned home, made himself a wagon, and removed to Ohio with his family, consisting then of a wife and one child. He located in Middlebury, where he followed blacksmithing until about the year 1868, when he retired to his present place, where he has since resided. His residence was destroyed by fire on Feb. 12, 1875, and the following year he built his present dwelling. He served a number of years as Trustee of Tallmadge Township while a resident of Middlebury. He was married, Nov. 21, 1821, to Miss Mary Ann Pratt, a native of Killingworth, Conn.; she died July 28, 1836. The result of this marriage was seven children, of whom five are living. Samuel A. and James P. live in Connecticut; Charles S. lives in Ravenna, Ohio; Mary E., now Mrs. Myers, lives near the old home; Henry C. lives in Toledo; Edward died in 1831 and Emily in 1868. Mr. Cotter was married on Nov. 1, 1837, to Miss Mary Talcott, a daughter of Alvin and Philomelia (Root) Talcott. Mr. Talcott traces his ancestry back to the family of Warwickshire, England. The original emigrant, the Worshipful John Talcott, came to Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1632, in the ship Lyon. He soon after went to Hartford, Conn., where he was married, and afterward lived. Mr. Cotter is a Presbyterian, and has been a member of that church for over fifty years; Mrs. Cotter has been a member for over forty years. Mr. C. has been a Republican in politics ever since the organization of that party.

JAMES H. CASE, druggist, Middlebury (Sixth Ward), Akron; was born Dec. 23, 1844, and is a native of Middlebury, Ohio. He is the eldest of two children, born to S. S. and Jane (McDowell) Case, who were natives of New York. S. S. Case came to Ohio in an early day, and located in the vicinity of Painesville, where he followed harness-making; and, about 1842, came to Middlebury. Here he followed the harness business, and later, became an extensive dealer in stoneware. He also took some contracts on the Mount Vernon Railroad. In 1864, he enlisted in the army, and was transferred to the Government shops at Chattanooga for the manufacturing of harness, etc. He served until the close of the war, and then located in Cincinnati, thence to Xenia, where he died June 9, 1879, at the age of 67 years. James H. (the subject), has always made his home in Middlebury. At the age of 17 years, he apprenticed himself to the carriage-ironing trade, at Greenville, Penn.;

he did not complete his apprenticeship, but retired to Middlebury, and worked one and a half years in the machine shops of Kent & Baldwin. In 1863, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Shenandoah, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Five Forks and at the surrender of Lee. He was at the grand review at Washington, and then moved West, remaining at Springfield, Mo., until the September following, when he, with regiment, was mustered out at St. Louis, and returned home. He then completed his trade as a machinist, and followed it some four years. He then worked in the Buckeye Reaper Works until the spring of 1876, when he opened his present business. He was married, Jan. 1, 1872, to Miss Ella S. Farrar, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of C. S. Farrar, of Akron, whither they came about the year 1870. By the marriage, there is one child, viz., Charles F. Case.

DR. W. E. CHAMBERLIN, physician, Akron, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., Nov. 29, 1840, and was raised in Maryland and Virginia, where his parents lived during his infancy, moving to Peninsula, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1858. His father, C. W. Chamberlin, was a physician and druggist. Our subject began at the age of 12 years to assist in his father's store and to read medical works, which he continued in connection with his schooling, which consisted of a high-school course and a course by a special instructor, which included French and German. At the age of 18, he began practice under his father, and Sept. 9, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and was detailed by Gen. Nelson as physician and surgeon, in which position he served until October, 1862, when, owing to ill health, he was discharged and returned home. During the winter, he attended lectures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, resuming his profession in the spring at Brimfield, Portage Co., Ohio. In September, 1865, he removed to Clinton, Summit Co., where he practiced until January, 1875, during which time he became well known as a newspaper correspondent, corresponding for the Akron *Beacon*, *City Times*, Cleveland *Herald*, the *Plaindealer* and numerous others. From Clinton he came to Akron and located at 104 North Howard street, where he has remained since. In 1869, he graduated at the Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland. A member of the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, he has served the same as delegate to the State and National Medical Conventions. March 31, 1862, he married Miss Mary E. Pritchard, of Medina Co., Ohio, Of their two children, one is living, viz., Myrtle. June 22, 1875, he married Mrs. McCoy, formerly Miss Wilhelmina Kohler. While in Franklin Township, the Doctor served as Justice of the Peace and Notary. He also conducted a drug business, which was destroyed by fire in 1874.

B. S. CHASE, M. D. (deceased), was born Jan. 9, 1834. He was a native of Vermont, and lived on a farm until he came of age, gaining an education in the meanwhile at the public schools and an academic course at the Chester Academy. On reaching his majority, he came West and engaged in the sale of some maps for which he had secured territory in Michigan. After several years spent in this way, he came to Akron and began reading medicine with his uncle, Dr. E. W. Howard, of Akron, and afterward graduating at Ann Arbor, Mich. He began his practice in partnership with his uncle and preceptor, continuing in this way until 1862, when the war opened up a new avenue for his services. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 16th O. V. I., remaining with the regiment until June, 1863, when he was transferred to the 53d Mississippi (colored) Regiment as Surgeon. He continued with this regiment to the close of the war, acting on the Operating Board at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and during the siege of Vicksburg. Subsequently he returned to Akron, where he continued his practice until his death Feb. 23, 1878. Jan. 26, 1863, he married Miss Henrietta Sabin, a native of Akron, and a daughter of Joseph W. Sabin, a long-time and prominent merchant of Akron. Mrs. Chase's mother was Prudence, a daughter of C. W. Brown (who is mentioned elsewhere), a native of New York and an early pioneer of the Sixth Ward of Akron. Mr. Sabin died March 5, 1876; his wife died Dec. 27, 1880. Mrs. Chase's family consists of five children—William S., Charles H., Martha, Byron S. and Sabin Ford, the latter a nephew whom she has adopted into her family.

J. G. CASKEY, of Diehl & Caskey, Akron; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; was born

in Strasburg Township, Sept. 3, 1832. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Brown) Caskey, were natives of York and Lancaster Cos., Penn. His father was a miller by trade, and was born July 1, 1798. In 1835, his parents, with four children, came in wagons to Norton Township in this county. Here his father bought wild land, cleared a farm, and, in the meanwhile, worked at milling on shares. The latter business occupied the principal part of his time until 1869, when he gave up a calling in which he had engaged for nearly fifty years. Feb. 1, 1875, his wife died at the age of 75. Both were members of the M. E. Church, in which he still takes an active interest. In politics, he followed the fortunes of the Democratic party until the rise of the Republican party, to which he has since given his suffrage. He still lives at the old homestead in Norton, and lacks but a few days of being the oldest man in the township. J. G. Caskey lived at home until he reached his majority, working on the farm and in the mill, gaining a practical knowledge of both occupations. On becoming of age, he entered the Baldwin University at Berea, where he studied for two years. At the expiration of this term, he returned to the farm, spending his winters in teaching school for some two years. He then turned his attention exclusively to milling, which he followed until 1871, save two years while in the army. Aug. 30, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 29th O. V. V. I., and served two years, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Mr. Caskey was subsequently taken ill and confined in the hospital at Murfreesboro, and later received a furlough and discharge. He returned home, and, after regaining his health, he resumed his milling business. In 1871, he moved to Akron and conducted a restaurant for some nine years. In 1880, he became a partner in the present business. Feb. 15, 1860, he married Miss Harriet B. Burget, a native of Wayne Co., Ohio. They have two children, Sybil A. and Charlie E.

JOHN S. CLEMENS, foreman gearing department of Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron; a native of Stark Co., Ohio, was born Aug. 30, 1832, and is the oldest son in a family of three children born to Daniel and Leah (Cameron) Clemens, natives of Stark Co. His (subject's) grandfather, Nicholas Clemens, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came from Pennsylvania to Stark Co. previous to that war. At the age of 19, subject was apprenticed to learn blacksmithing at Paris, in Stark Co., where he worked until 1857, when he entered the employ of Aultman, Miller & Co., at Canton, as a blacksmith. He remained here until 1864, when, at the opening of the company's shops at Akron, he came here to take charge of the blacksmithing department, and was foreman of that department until 1869, when he was made foreman of the gearing department, which he has made very efficient. He was married in November, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Flickmyer, of Paris, Ohio. They have two sons; a daughter died in childhood.

JOEL R. CARTER, of Carter & Steward, millers, Akron, a son of Joel R. and Mary (Dyer) Carter, was born in Devonshire, England, March 13, 1841. His father was a miller, and when but a boy he began to learn the milling business. He worked in the City Mills of London, England, about five years, and in 1865, he came to the United States and to Akron. He entered the present mill, where he worked for Robert Turner one year, and, in 1868, bought a fourth interest in the firm. He became half-owner in 1873, with Mr. Steward, firm Carter & Steward. In February, 1869, he was married to Miss Jane Rhodes, daughter of John Rhodes, of Cuyahoga Falls. There has been born of this marriage one son and one daughter. Mr. C. came here without capital, and by his own exertions has become one of Akron's stanch business men. His parents still reside in England, where his father has followed milling all his life, at Dotten, twelve miles from Exeter.

JOHN COOK, deceased, was born April 18, 1818, in Bavaria, Germany. On leaving school in his native country, he learned the trade of stone-mason, at which he worked until he came with his parents to the United States in 1839. He came at once to Akron, and found employment in the Ætna Mills, where he soon became foreman in the packing department. He went overland to California in 1850, encountering many perils and hardships. He remained there two years in the provision business, and returned home *via* Panama route. In 1855, he started a grocery on Market street, and by close application to business built up a large and lucrative trade—was one of the largest dealers in Akron, and for several years the

business partner of Jacob Dussell. When his sons John J. and William H. Cook grew up, he took them into partnership, which lasted until his death, Dec. 1, 1880. He was raised a Catholic, and at the organization of the German Catholic Church became a member, and was for many years a trustee and liberal supporter of it; later in life was a member of the St. Vincent's Church. He was Councilman two years, and took an active interest in public affairs. He was married October 17, 1843, to Miss Mary Bilz, of Akron. She was born in Germany, Dec. 5, 1821, and came with her parents to the United States in 1836, and were among the early residents of Akron. Subject has two sons living—William H. and John J.; oldest son, Francis, died when he was but two years old.

DR. ISRAEL E. CARTER, retired, Akron, was born in Concord, N. H, April 8, 1810, where he lived in the vicinity until 1836. He began the study of medicine in 1831, and at the same time supported himself by teaching school during the winters. He graduated in June, 1835, from the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, and came to Ravenna, Ohio, in May, 1836; being in poor health, he found he could not stand regular practice, so took up the study of dentistry with Dr. M. T. Willard, of Concord, N. H., in 1835, and after coming to Ravenna began its practice. He did a successful business then from 1836 to 1843, when he came to Akron and located here permanently. He remained in active practice here until his election as County Treasurer in 1862, holding the office until 1867, being elected each time by the Republican party. He was Mayor of the incorporated village of Akron in 1848 and 1849, and member of the School Board two terms. Owing to failing health, he has retired from active business. He was married July 4, 1840, to Miss Mary L. Williamson, of Ravenna. Three children by this marriage are living—Frances L. (Mrs. T. D. McGillicuddy); William H., bookkeeper; and Charles E. His wife died June 19, 1862, in her 43d year. He is a charter member of Summit Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., organized in 1845, and has always been an active and zealous member of it; was Deputy Grand Master one term.

HENRY J. CHURCH, merchant, Akron. Calvin Church was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1794, where the Church family settled on their arrival from England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The early members of the family were in the war of the Revolution, and he was in the war of 1812, and Adjutant in the Ohio militia. He settled in Rome, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in about 1804. Miss Susan Crowell, whom he married, was a sister of Judge Crowell, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Crowell family came from Connecticut about the same time that the Church family did, and were among the first pioneers of Rome, Ohio. Both families were strong churchmen of the Episcopal faith, and Bishop Chase preached in his grandfather William Crowell's kitchen, as early as 1819. The descendants have been Episcopalians ever since. To Calvin Church were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. His wife died in her 73d year, in 1876, and he in his 63d year, in 1856. Henry J. Church was born at Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio, on April 16, 1845. In December, 1858, two years after his father's death, he came to Akron, where he entered the employ of Henry & Oberholser, as clerk, attending school during the winters for six years, at the end of which time he became salesman, with Oberholser, Keller & Co., continuing for five years, when he received an interest, which, at the end of one year, he sold out. April 20, 1870, the copartnership of Wolf, Church & Beck was formed, and they did a large wholesale and retail business in dry goods. In 1878, Mr. Beck retired, and the firm dropped his name, being Wolf & Church. Their business rooms are at Nos. 200 and 202 East Market street, being 100x37 feet dimensions, with basement and second story. They employ eleven men and two ladies as clerks, salesmen and book-keepers. On May 6, 1868, he married Miss Mary H. Sanford, daughter of D. G. Sanford, of Akron; she bore him six children, five living. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in 1869, as was also his wife. For ten years he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and has been its presiding officer, and was one of the charter members of Akron Lodge, No. 547, whose organization he was among the first to suggest.

THOMAS W. CORNELL, Akron; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1820, raised on a farm, and, at 22, with but little capital, com-

menced in life for himself. He was for some time in a brewery in Auburn, N. Y. He came to Cuyahoga Falls in December, 1855, where he bought a distillery, which he conducted seven or eight years. In 1863, he came to Akron, Ohio, and became one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank at their first meeting, being elected President, which position he has since retained. The original capital stock was $100,000, and the deposits have reached to $250,000. Since 1865, he has been President of the Akron Gas Works.

REV. W. W. CASE, Pastor of First M. E. Church, Akron; is a son of William and Polly (Hempsted) Case, natives of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and was born Dec. 13, 1838. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up on a farm until 17 years of age, when he commenced teaching, and at 19 became Superintendent of Schools of Dunkirk, N. Y. During the year 1858, he was converted, and soon after entered the ministry under the auspices of the M. E. Church, laboring for the first five years in Western New York. In 1864, he was transferred to the Wisconsin Conference, and filled successively the pulpits at Edgerton, Beloit, Milwaukee (latter place three years), and then at Fond du Lac. He was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference in 1875, and stationed at Mt. Auburn Church, Cincinnati, for three years, and was then transferred to First M. E. Church of Akron. He is a member of the Examining Committee of Mt. Union College; has been a member of the Board of Management of Lawrence University, and of Phœnix Literary Society of that institution.

CHARLES CRANZ, Secretary of Wadsworth Coal Co., Akron; is a son of Daniel and Wilhemina (Renz) Cranz, and was born Feb. 13, 1817, in Wiesenbach Village, Wurtemberg, Germany. He was educated in his native country, and spent two years as an apprentice in a drug store. At the age of 17 he came to the United States with his parents, arriving in Baltimore in July, 1834. They journeyed by team to Wheeling, Va., when the river proved too low for navigation, and they continued on their journey by land to Holmes Co., Ohio, where the father, who was a Lutheran minister, had letters of introduction to parties. He resided there until his death in 1876, in his 87th year, having continued preaching until the age of 82. Subject worked on a farm in Holmes County two years, when he started out for himself, securing a clerkship in Nashville, Holmes Co., for a short time, when he went to Canton and became a clerk in a hardware store for six years. In 1842, he came to Akron, and together with F. A. Schneider (firm of C. Cranz & Co.), opened the first hardware store in the city; while in business, donated arms to "Old John Brown." Continued for about ten years, when Mr. C. bought out his partner, and in 1865, L. B. Schneider became a partner, remaining as such until 1875, when subject sold out to him. Mr. C. was one of the original stockholders and incorporators of J. F. Seiberling & Co., and was consecutively Director, General Agent, Secretary and Treasurer, and upon the failure of the company became one of the assignees by request of the creditors and stockholders. He is at present Secretary of the Wadsworth Coal Co. In September, 1845, he was married to Miss Margaret D. Schneider, daughter of F. A. Schneider, of Akron. They have four sons and one daughter, viz., Charles, Jr., and Frank are in the mines of Arizona; Harry, clerk in a hardware store in Omaha, Neb.; William S., a student in Lehigh University, and Emma R., is the wife of Thomas K. Perkins, of Akron.

FRANK D. CASSIDY, lawyer, Akron; is a son of William P. and Caroline M. (Kohler) Cassidy, and was born Jan. 29, 1849, at Peninsula, Summit Co. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and moved to Akron about the year 1853; was a native of Blair Co., Penn., and was born in October, 1811. He was of Irish descent, his great-grandfather coming to Pennsylvania from Ireland, and the larger portion of the family still living in Blair County, where the elder Cassidy laid out the town of Newry, named for their native town in Ireland. The father of subject was for fifteen years foreman in the factory of W. B. Doyle & Co., of Akron, and died in June, 1878, leaving two sons and one daughter—Frank D. (subject); James H., physician at Sharon Centre, Medina Co., and Mary E., wife of D. G. Steese, of Akron. In 1869, he (subject) became assistant bookkeeper in the Akron Iron Co., remaining one year, and then went to Cleveland and accepted the position of assistant book-keeper in a wholesale coal concern, which he held for three years, when he became a partner in the firm of Steese & Co., coal dealers and shippers, continuing until

1875, when he returned to Akron, and for some time assisted his father in the management of his real estate business, In 1877, he began the study of the law with Edgerton & Kohler, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, and has been in practice here ever since. He was married Dec. 30, 1878, to Miss Sarah J. Francis, a daughter of Joseph Francis, Sr. They have one child—Carrie M.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, lawyer, Akron; is a son of John and Matilda (Ervine) Campbell; was born Nov. 9, 1848, in Wayne Co., and when an infant, the family moved to Hancock Co. He lived there on a farm until 1861, when the family moved back to Wayne Co. He began teaching in 1868, and in 1870 graduated in Mt. Union Commercial School; in the fall of 1871, he entered the Law Department of the Michigan University, from which he graduated March 26, 1873, and was admitted to the bar at Wooster in June, 1872. In April, 1873, he came to Akron, and began practice, and January, 1875, became a member of the firm of Edgerton, Kohler & Campbell, until August, 1876, when the firm was dissolved, and he has been alone since. He is now located in Mathews' block, over No. 127 South Howard street. In October, 1870, he was married to Carrie E. Oswald, of Wayne Co. They have three sons. His father (John Campbell) was born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 29, 1810, and came there with his father, George Campbell, in 1822; his father dying three years thereafter, John virtually became the head of the family, and worked on the farm until the youngest child was 21 years old. January 21, 1842, he married Matilda Ervine, of Baughman Township, of that county. John H. is his only son.

NEWTON CHALKER, lawyer, Akron. James Chalker was born in Southington, Ohio, his parents being natives of Connecticut, as were also those of Miss Eliza Hyde, whom he married, and whose birthplace was Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio. His ancestors settled in Saybrook, Conn., in about 1640, and his parents moved to Ohio in about the year 1805, as also did hers. To James and Eliza (Hyde) Chalker, at Southington, Ohio, on Sept. 12, 1842, was born the subject of this sketch, Newton Chalker, who spent his early youth at his native home, on a farm, until he was 15 years of age, a year previous to which time he entered the Western Reserve Seminary of Farmington, continuing with his studies there until he was 20, teaching in the district schools, in the meantime, from the age of 16. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 87th O. V. I., his term expiring in October of the same year. In the spring of 1863, his 21st year, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, being assigned to the freshman class; taking a classical course, he graduated in June, 1866. In the fall of the same year, he was elected by the Trustees of Dixon Seminary, at Dixon, Ill., Principal, which position he filled for one year, when he was elected Superintendent of the Darlington Union Schools, Wisconsin, filling that position for the same length of time. In August, 1868, he entered the Law Department of the University of Albany, N. Y., graduating there in June, 1869. Shortly after his graduation, he opened an office for the practice of law in Cameron, Mo., where he remained five years. On Aug. 14, 1874, he came to Akron, where he has practiced law ever since.

CHARLES S. COBBS, City Solicitor, Akron, was born near Alliance, Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 7, 1853; and lived on a farm until 18; he entered Mt. Union College in the fall of 1872, and graduated in July, 1877. He then became Superintendent of the Malvern Union Schools, continuing two years, studying law in the meantime. May, 1879, he came to Akron and entered the law office of J. J. Hall, studying until his admission to the bar in May, 1880, at the session of the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, after which he located in Akron, and has been in active practice since. In April, 1881, he was elected City Solicitor, on the Republican ticket.

JAMES CRISTY, tanner, Akron. James, oldest son of Patrick and Eliza (McMoran) Cristy, was born Feb. 4, 1820, in Springfield Township, this county, where he lived on a farm until he attained his majority, attending district school in his earliest school days, and select school at Middlebury from the time he was 16 until he reached his 19th year. At the age of 20, he began teaching, in which he engaged for two terms. Soon after he was 21, he came to Akron, where he soon established a tannery on North Howard street, in company with one James Sawyer, who was his partner, running it under the firm name of Cristy & Sawyer, until 1851, when the partnership dissolved. The year following, he and his brother, John H. Cristy, fitted up a small

tannery on the same street, which they ran until 1856, when they built the present one, continuing as partners until 1879, when the firm dissolved, leaving subject proprietor, who then took in, as partners, his sons James, Jr., and William, under the firm name of James Cristy & Sons. They are doing a good business at the present time, manufacturing leather, buying and selling leather, hides, furs and leather findings, and making a specialty of harness leather. In 1841, he started in business at this place with but $500, and whatever of success he has attained is the result of his own labor, energy and perseverance. In politics he is a Republican, having been such since the organization of the party. A member of no church, he attends the Congregational, and gives it his support. For several years he has been a member of the City Council. His father, a native of New Jersey, was of Irish descent, and his mother, a Scotch lady, was born in Scotland. In 1812, they came to Stark County from Northumberland Co., Penn., settling in Springfield Township, this county, two years later, purchasing 30 acres of land of Judge Hinckley, for whom the father of our subject was land agent. Our subject was one of nine children, of whom but three are living—himself, a brother and Mrs. Sawyer, widow of his former partner. His father died in 1864, being in his 74th year, and his mother's death occurred in 1872, in her 83d year. Subject was married October, 1849, to Miss Jennie Warner, of Akron, Ohio, and of this union five children were the issue, all of whom are living.

ALEXANDER H. COMMINS (deceased). His father, Jedediah D. Commins, was born in the town of Charlotte, Vt., on the 9th day of July, 1790; in 1814, he was united in marriage with Sophia Field, of Wethersfield, Windsor Co., Vt. They soon after removed to Western New York, where they resided until 1832. At that date he came to Akron; here he found but few improvements, but being a keen lover of nature, he selected for his home the most desirable site adjacent to the village, and erected a residence on Fir street, ever since retained by the family. Mr. Commins opened the first drug store in the village, and for many years was the leading druggist of the town; he was a very careful and precise merchant, sustaining his credit through the panic of 1837, which wrecked all the other merchants of that period except his friend P. D. Hall. He espoused the principles of Democracy, and at once became a leader of his party in this section. Among the first he saw the advantages which would arise from the organization of a new county with Akron as its center, and, with unceasing efforts, he gave time and influence to that end; he was sent as a lobby member to the Legislature, and to his labors with that body we are indebted largely for the organization of Summit County. But this was not his only measure of beneficence; he originated the idea of a rural cemetery, and secured the passage of a bill authorizing corporations to purchase lands for such purposes, and put his beautiful theory into operation in the purchase of 40 acres for the Akron Rural Cemetery, probably the first of its kind in the State. That he was denied the discipline of school training did not discourage a mind which could draw a lesson from every object of nature. He gathered, studied and classified a fine collection of insects, minerals and flowers. He was an excellent botanist and a thorough student of nature; he was familiar with the best works of French and English literature; he greatly admired Shakspeare, and could repeat many passages from memory, and could read the French language with ease. He was a highly esteemed and influential citizen, who labored earnestly for the public weal as foremost champion of every good work. He died in 1867, respected by all. Alexander H. Commins, oldest son of Jedediah D. Commins, was born at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 21, 1815; at 17, he came with his father to this locality, and ere long entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, where he spent some time in laying the foundation for his future usefulness. On leaving college, Mr. Commins entered the drug store of his father, and for several years devoted his talents to that business. In 1845, with Col. Simon Perkins, he became interested in the woolen mills of Akron; he continued in the manufacture of woolen goods for a period of ten years, and, in 1856, converted it into a flouring-mill; he at this time formed a partnership with Jacob and Jesse Allen, which lasted until 1866. In company with Albert Allen, in 1867, he purchased the old stone mills, which have since been known as the Commins & Allen Mills, on account of the large and important additions made to the original structure by

them. During the period of copartnership of Mr. Commins with Mr. Albert Allen, mutual friendship and confidence became so strong that Mr. Commins so fashioned his will that his es teemed partner was given entire control of his large business and estate until the heirs should reach their majority, and, in case of the death of their mother, he should become the guardian of his children and executor of his will, and all without bonds (*de bonis non*). This partnership continued with the most cordial relations, until his death, Aug. 17, 1880. Mr. Commins was raised in the Presbyterian Church, but later in life gave his support to the Episcopal Church. He inherited many of the admirable traits of his father, having excellent business capacity ; an extensive reader, he was well informed on all current topics. He, like his father, was a stanch Democrat, and although he never sought office, had those qualities which stamped him as a leader of his party in this county and district, hence he was nominated for many positions of honor and trust. Oct. 8, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Addie H. Starks, of Buffalo, N. Y.; of this marriage nine children were born, seven of whom are yet living Mr. Commins was a public-spirited citizen, whose loss was deeply felt.

GEORGE W. CROUSE, manufacturer, Akron. George W. Crouse, manufacturer of reapers and mowers, at Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, was born November 23, 1832, at Tallmadge, same county. He is the son of George Crouse, a native of Pennsylvania, and Margaret H. (Robinson) Crouse, of Irish descent. His boyhood was passed on a farm, during which period he acquired such knowledge of the English branches as, at the age of 17, enabled him to teach school in a creditable manner, which occupation he engaged in for a period of five years. Ambition, which country school-teaching and farming could not satisfy, having entered " the chamber of the gifted boy," he commenced looking about him for more congenial employment, and so it happened that, in 1855, he came to Akron with no other capital than energy, integrity, common sense and determination to aid him in securing such a position as he desired. Arriving here, he very soon found employment under the County Auditor and Treasurer, as accountant and penman, in both of which he excelled. He held these positions for three years, during which time he became so familiar with the work of each, and had also extended his acquaintance so favorably, that, in the fall of 1858, he was elected County Auditor, being only 25 years of age, and, at that time, the youngest officer ever elected in the county. He held this office during the following two years, and was then re-elected, but, before the expiration of his second term, a vacancy occurred in the office of County Treasurer, which the County Commissioners appointed him to fill. This led to the resignation of his office as Auditor. His conduct in these offices had become so favorably known throughout the county that he was solicited to accept a responsible agency for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Co., the road having been completed as far as Akron. The agency being local, he accepted, and conducted both the business of his county office and that of his new engagement with great care and efficiency. About the 20th of August, 1863, he connected himself with the firm of C. Aultman & Co., being financial manager of their branch concern at Akron. In co-operation with J. R. Buchtel, he superintended the erection of the new buildings of the same, at the same time attending wholly to the financial management of the branch house. In the summer of 1865, it was re-organized as a stock company, under the firm name of Aultman, Miller & Co., of which, as a stockholder, Mr. Crouse was elected Secretary and Treasurer, his duties being to manage the finances and dispose of the goods. The first year of its existence, the company manufactured 2,900 machines. Under the able management of its executive officers, the business so rapidly increased that, in 1880, the machines manufactured were 12,000, the gross sales amounting to $1,800,000. The capital invested is $1,000,000, the business giving employment to over 400 men. Decidedly successful, this company has returned a dividend each year to its stockholders. Mr. Crouse has done his full share in achieving a well-merited success for the " Buckeye Mower and Reaper." His qualities of industry and rare ability have caused him to be much sought by his townsmen for local offices. A member of the City Council, he has served as its President ; member and President of the Board of Education, he has been three years a County Commissioner, and Chairman of the County Central Republican Committee. He is a member of the Protestant

Episcopal Church, and, for some years, has been a Vestryman of the same. In addition to the business in which he is principally engaged, he has encouraged and aided other business enterprises in Akron, among which were the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., the Akron Rubber Works, doing business as B. F. Goodrich & Co., a joint stock company in which he is a Director; the Akron Manilla Paper Co., doing business as Thomas Phillips & Co., a copartnership in which he is a one-third owner. In 1870, he assisted to organize the Bank of Akron, in which he is a stockholder, and of which he is President. In politics, he is a Republican, carrying the same earnestness into the partisanship of his political convictions that characterizes him elsewhere. He married Miss Martha K. Parsons, of Portage County, on Oct. 18, 1859, of which union there are five children, four daughters and one son, viz., Martha P., Julia M., Mary R., Nellie J. and George W., Jr.

ARTHUR L. CONGER, manufacturer, Akron, was born to John and Hannah (Beales) Conger Feb. 19, 1838, in Boston, this county, Ohio. He spent his early days working on his father's farm and in his brick-yard, until he was 20 years old, when he spent two summers boating on the Ohio Canal, attending school in winter, by his own efforts gaining such knowledge of the English branches as enabled him to teach, which vocation he followed from 1860 to July, 1862, when he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I. as a private soldier, having recruited a large number of men before entering the service. Of this company he was successively made 1st Lieutenant and Captain, serving with it nearly three years in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, being mustered out in July, 1864, having been for much of the time on detached duty. Assigned to the staff of Gen. Ammon, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, at Covington, Ky.; there he acted also as Provost Marshal, and served as a member of the court martial under Judge Advocate R. M. Corwin, serving on this court 100 days, during which time a large number of important cases were disposed of. By Mr. Corwin's special request, he then became a member of a new court martial subsequently organized, but his regiment being ordered to the front, he went with it, and was detailed in the Engineer Corps as an Assistant Inspector of railroad defenses in the Department of the Cumberland. His experience in this branch becoming known to Gen. Thomas, that officer recommended his appointment as a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, with the view of having him issue rations by special train to the garrisons of the block-houses and railroad defences throughout the Department of the Cumberland, in addition to his duties as Inspector, but the war came to a close before this appointment could be made, and Mr. Conger returned to Boston, and for a year after worked on a farm, when, in 1866, he was elected Treasurer of his native county, serving one term, when he was re-elected and served the second term, in all four years. His wife, formerly Miss Emily V. Bronson, of Peninsula (second daughter of H. V. Bronson, one of the pioneers of Boston Township, of whom see sketch), whom he married Nov. 1, 1864, proved herself truly worthy by assisting him at that time, doing whatever of writing he could place in her hands, which saved for him no small amount of the salary which otherwise had been placed in the pocketbook of a deputy. It cannot be estimated how much of men's success, financially and otherwise, is due to their wives' helpful, loving hearts and hands. In 1867, Mr. Conger moved to Akron, and, in 1870, he became a stockholder and director in the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., and at the close of his official duties as Treasurer of Summit Co., he became the traveling salesman for this company, and much of its western business was built up by his sagacity and personal efforts. The business of the company was manufacturing mower and reaper knives, sickles, sections, etc. In 1876, he was made Vice President of this company. In 1877, the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co. was consolidated with George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., under the name of The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., with works at Akron, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y. Of this new company he was made Vice President, with increased responsibilities. Later the company established works at Canton, Ohio, and St. Catharines, Ontario, and Mr. Conger was given the management of the western business. The new company make a specialty of manufacturing mower and reaper knives, sickles, sections, guard-plates, spring keys and cutlery, and complete cutting apparatus for mowers and reapers. It is the larg-

est establishment of the kind in the United States or in the world, employing in all over five hundred men, and its business aggregating over $1,000,000. In 1879, Mr. Conger, in company with G. W. Crouse, Col. George T. Perkins and John McGregor re-organized the old Akron Steam Forge Company. Of this new organization, Mr. Conger was elected President. The company have done a prosperous business in the manufacture of car-axles and heavy bridge works, with an annual product of $150,000. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Akron, and Secretary of the same. Has served several years as Treasurer of Portage Township and the city of Akron. He is a prominent Republican, and an active and sagacious worker in its organization. Has been for many years a member of the Republican County Central and State Committees, and, in 1880, served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Akron. He has four children, viz.: Kenyon Bronson, Erastus Irving (deceased), Arthur Whitman and Latham Hubbard.

WILSON M. DAY, associate editor of the *Daily Beacon*, Akron, is of New England parentage. His father, Rev. William F. Day, D. D., now of Titusville. Penn., was born in West Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1821, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Delia Grover, was born in Tolland, Conn., March 19, 1822. Both came to the West early in life. Mr. Day, their second son, was born in Clarion, Clarion Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1850. Following the fortunes of a Methodist minister's family, he lived successively in Clarion, Penn., in 1850; Franklin, Penn., in 1851–52; Northeast, Penn., in 1853–54; Akron, Ohio, in 1855–56; Poland, Ohio, in 1857–58; Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859–60; Ravenna, Ohio, in 1861–62; Meadville, Penn., in 1863–65; Jamestown, N. Y., in 1866–67; removing to Akron for the second time in August, 1868. Completing his preparatory studies in the Jamestown, N. Y., Union School and Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated June 17, 1868, he entered the Sophomore Class of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in the fall of 1868, graduating from the classical course June 29, 1871, one of a class of 46 members. In 1874, he received from his Alma Mater the degree of M. A., *in cursu*. He accepted the position of city editor of the Akron *Daily Beacon*, under Mr. S. A. Lane, in August, 1871, and upon the accession of Mr. T. C. Reynolds to the editorship, in December of that year, became associate editor, which position he has since held, with the exception of an interval of about six months—from November, 1874, to May, 1875—when he served as night editor of the Cleveland *Leader*. In March, 1876, he sailed for Europe, spending six months abroad, and visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Bavaria, Germany and Switzerland. He was married, May 15, 1878, to Mattie A., eldest daughter of Judge N. D. Tibbals, and has had two children, one of whom died June 7, 1880.

WILLIAM F. DRESSLER, grocer, Akron, eldest son and second child of Reuben and Matilda Dressler, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, May 4, 1841, and lived on a farm until he was 25, when he came to Akron. His father and mother were of German descent, and natives of Berks Co., Penn.; they both came to Ohio when young and were married in Wayne Co. His father still lives in Wadsworth; he was a plasterer, and our subject learned the trade of him when a boy and engaged at it at Akron until 1877, controlling from fifteen to thirty hands and executing plain and ornamental work on the principal buildings of Akron. October, 1877, he opened a grocery and provision store at 624 East Mill street, which since he has conducted with good success. March 9, 1871, he married Miss Sue F. Zwisler, of Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio. They have one child. His sisters and brothers are: Miss Flora, of Akron; Samuel, of Akron; Mary M., wife of J. H. Armstrong, Wayne Co., Ohio; Miss Laura, of Akron, and Miss Adelia, a student at Oberlin.

REV. JACOB DAHLMAN, minister, Akron; was born at Barmen, Rhenish-Prussia, to John Jacob W. and Helena (Hahn) Dahlman, on the 11th day of April, 1831. He was baptized on the 27th, and confirmed at the adjoining town of Elberfeld April 7, 1846, by the Rev. F. W. Krummacher, D. D., afterward court preacher of William IV. After his confirmation he entered as apprentice in a counting-house at Elberfeld, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1848, with the family of his father, he sailed for the United States, and landed at New York City in June. They journeyed westward to Wooster, Ohio, where

our subject, not being able to speak English, found employment in a tannery, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the tanner and currier's trade for three years with one Harvey Robinson. He then worked at his trade as journeyman throughout the cities of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan, and while soj urning at Detroit in 1854, from his convictions of duty for some time impressed upon his mind, he determined to study for the ministry. From this time he so shaped his affairs that in September, 1855, he entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., from which he graduated in 1860. He then entered for two years the theological seminary at Mercersburg, Penn., graduating in 1862. He became a member of the Philadelphia Classis of the Reformed Church, and was by it ordained to the work of the ministry June 15, 1862, and simultaneously began his ministerial labors in the organization of a German congregation in West Philadelphia, which was effected in 1862, and was known as the German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church. On Sept. 23, 1862, he married Miss Catherine M. Kopp, of Lancaster, Penn. His first pastorate extended over a period of over eighteen years, during which he built a large church and commodious parsonage, and raised the membership to 245 communicants. But Mr. Dahlman's labors were not confined to simply his own congregation. He was Stated Clerk of the Philadelphia Classis from 1863 to 1873, and while in that body labored, and also in the General Synod of which he was Assistant Clerk, for the interests of the German portion of the church, and to his efforts are largely due the organization of the German Classis, which leaves that element in the Church unfettered to advance the interests of their people without the restraint of geographical limits. He also labored for the organization of the German Synod, of which he is Stated Clerk. Mr. Dahlman received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Ursinus College, of Collegeville, Penn., in 1880. In November, 1880, Dr. Dahlman received a call to the pastorate of the First German Reformed Church of Akron, and severing the valued and cordial relations with his first charge, he assumed the new duties in 1880.

R. N. DOWNEY, proprietor Cascade House, Akron; was born in Yates County, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1831, where he spent his youth on a farm, receiving common school advantages. He entered a hotel when 21 at Watkins, N. Y., serving as clerk some four years. In 1858, he removed to Elmira, N. Y., and clerked in a hotel until 1862, when he went to Penn Yan, N. Y., remaining two years in a like position. July 13, 1864, he came to Akron and clerked for Brown & Folger, in the Empire House, until April 1, 1866, when he bought the entire stock and furniture and leased the building, conducting the house with fair success until 1876, a year later leasing the Cascade House, which hotel he still conducts. The house is convenient to the depot, and has thirty-six light, airy, comfortable rooms for guests, and the proprietor furnishes his table with the substantials and luxuries of the season. He was married July 4, 1864, to Julia A. Kitchen, of Wayne County, N. Y. They have one daughter.

WILLIAM A. DURAND, Chief Clerk and Cashier N. Y., P. &. O. R. R., Akron Depot, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Providence Township, Luzerne Co., of that State, April 30, 1848, and is the second of five children born to Silas and Phœbe (Drake) Durand, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. William lived at home until he was 26 years of age. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a brass molder and served about three years; he then came to Akron and took the position of laborer in the freight house of the N. Y., P. &. O. R. R., and has been in the employ of the company ever since, save about eighteen months. By strict attention to business, he has been advanced through the different positions up the important one he now holds. During some ten years of his time with this company, he had charge of the ticket department of the road at this station. In November, 1877, he accepted the position of bookkeeper for Barber & Grant, grain dealers, but returned to the employ of the railroad in the spring of 1879. He has held his present position upward of eleven years, save the time stated. Feb. 25, 1874, he was married to Miss Sarah Berg, a native of Akron, and daughter of Anton and Augusta (Capella) Berg. By this marriage there are two children—Lottie A. and Edward J.

DIEHL & CASKEY, house furnishing, decoration and floor covering, Akron. This firm was established in 1875 by Diehl & Oviatt. In 1878, the business was moved to Nos. 219 and 221 East

Market street, where the business occcupies the entire three floors, 90x40 feet. In 1880, the present partnership succeeded the old firm, Mr. Caskey buying the interest of Mr. Oviatt. This is the only house in the city dealing exclusively in this line of goods. W. H. Diehl of this firm is a native of Summit County, being born in Manchester July 5, 1843. His father, Daniel Diehl, came here from York County, Penn., and settled in Franklin Township, this county, in 1827; he married Miss Hannah Harter. W. H. Diehl was the second of four children born of this marriage. His younger days were spent in Manchester, but at the age of 11 years his parents moved on a farm, where he remained until 1861. In August of this year he enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., and served three years, taking part in the engagements and raids led by Gen. Sanders to Knoxville; at Bull's Gap, Richmond, Ky., where he was slightly wounded, but remained with his company; at Lebanon, Ky., Huff's Ferry, Tenn., Campbell's Station, at the siege of Knoxville, and in the march to Atlanta. In September, 1864, he returned home and attended school at Akron. In the following spring, he entered a dry goods store of Akron as clerk, where he was engaged for eight years. In 1871, he engaged with Oliver Baker as clerk in the carpet business, and some four years later, opened up a business of his own. Mr. Diehl, on Sept. 26, 1867, married Miss Mary A. Sisler, a daughter of Dr. William Sisler, of Akron. This marriage has been blessed with three children—John, Jennie and Fred.

SILAS DURAND, General Station Agent New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, Akron; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 7, 1822, and is the third child of a family of five children born to Samuel and Phœbe (Barner) Durand; his father was a farmer, and Silas assisted on the farm, gaining his rudimentary education at the district schools until the age of 19; at this time, he began attending an academy, and, after studying a year, he began teaching, following this occupation for a number of years in York State and Pennsylvania, in Providence and Scranton. In 1848, he engaged with a mercantile establishment in Dunmore, near Scranton, as book-keeper, where he remained until 1850. Moving then to Monroeville, Ohio, he engaged with the firm of D. Squires & Co., merchants of that place, and continued with them for about two years, when the business was destroyed by fire, and the firm dissolving by mutual consent, the business was not revived. Mr. Durand then went to Crestline and took charge of the books of a warehouse and lumbering establishment, continuing here some four or five years, during which time he served one term as Mayor of the village. From this point he went to Delaware, and became Auditor and Treasurer of the S., Mt. V. & P. Railway, holding the position until the sale of the road some three years later; he then moved to Galion, Ohio, where he was appointed Ticket Agent of the C., C., C. & I. Railway; subsequently he engaged with the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., and was assigned to the office at Urbana, which he opened; being versed in the business and the first agent here, he instructed the agents along the line toward Galion; November, 1864, he was sent by H. F. Sweetzer, General Superintendent, as agent at Akron, Ohio; in the following spring, he moved his family to Akron, and has since been a resident of the city. While teaching at Providence, Penn., he married Miss Nancy Drake, a native of that city; five children have blessed this union—Mary H., now Mrs. Parrott, of Bryan, Ohio; William A.; Norman N.; Frank S., baggage master and car clerk at Akron; and Eugene, deceased November, 1864, at Galion. Mr. Durand is an old member of the Methodist Church, dating his connection with the church some thirty-eight years back. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is more influenced by the fitness of the candidate than by his party connections.

JOHN H. DIX, Superintendent of W. B. Doyle & Co., Akron; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1823, and is the eighth of ten children of John and Polly (Bigelow) Dix, who were natives of Vermont and came to Portage Co. in 1813; he was a stone-cutter by trade, and also followed farming; he cleared up a farm in Portage Co., on which he died July 4, 1839. Mrs. Dix is still living in the vicinity of the old homestead at the advanced age of 91 years. The subject lived at home until 1846; in the fall of that year, he married Miss Rosette Durham, who died in 1857; they had three children, two of whom are living—Ella R. and Edwin H. Mr. Dix came to Akron in 1847, and worked as a carpenter until 1852; in company with Nathaniel Finch the firm of J. H. Dix & Co. was

formed and leased a water-power near the Ætna Mill, and fitted up a planing-mill and flouring-mill—the first in the city—and continued until 1856, when the mill was burned; after burning out, the firm erected the brick mill now occupied by W. B. Doyle & Co.; in 1857, the firm of J. H. Dix & Co. sold out, and Mr. Dix worked as foreman seven years in the same mill with different firms; he in September, 1865, became a partner in W. B. Doyle & Co., which has since continued. April 10, 1863, he was married a second time to Miss Celia Stowell, a native of Connecticut, who came to Summit Co. with her parents about the year 1853; three children are the result of this marriage, viz., Harry N. G., Marian J. B. and Bertie C. W. Mr. D. has affiliated with three political parties—was raised a Democrat, then was a Republican, and of late years has been a Greenbacker.

W. B. DOYLE, of the firm of W. B. Doyle & Co., lumber dealers and manufacturers, Akron, Ohio, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., March 5, 1825, and is the youngest of three children born to Thomas J. S. and Ann (Taylor) Doyle. His mother was a native of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn. His father, Thomas J. S., was a native of Franklin Co., Penn., and was the son of Barnabas, the son of Felix Doyle, who came from Ireland to this country, and, as near as can be learned, first settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and afterward joined a party of pioneers who attempted to make a settlement at Burnt Cabins, in Southwestern Pennsylvania, which was then Indian territory. These settlers were driven out by the soldiers under orders of the Governor, and their cabins burned. This was before the French and Indian wars. Afterward he purchased 1,000 acres of land in Franklin Co., then a wilderness, and settled there, where four generations have since lived. Thomas J. S. Doyle was raised a farmer; during the latter part of his life he engaged in mercantile business at Concord, in his native county. W. B. Doyle was also raised on the farm, and received a limited common-school education. At the age of 13, he went to Shippensburg, Penn., where he apprenticed to the cabinet trade, and served for three years; he then returned home, and soon after visited his brother, a manufacturer of fanning-mills at Williamsport, Md. While here, he determined to go to Tiffin, Ohio, taking a boat on the canal, which met with an accident at Johnstown, Penn., and he walked from there to Pittsburgh (ninety miles), where he worked a few months and then resumed his journey, stopping at Akron, where he got a job at his trade, and concluded not to go to Tiffin. He worked at his trade, and in the fall bought the business of his employers. Being short of funds, he fell back with the rent, and in the spring he made a trip to Pennsylvania, where he made some collections, and returned and paid his rent, continuing in the business several years, when he sold out and engaged in the meat business, which he followed for fifteen years. He then occupied a farm near Akron he had previously bought, and lived on same for four years, when he sold the place and stock for $16,000. Going back to his old home in Pennsylvania, he decided to go to Tennessee, but having some business in Akron, he visited the city, and while there bought the lumber manufacturing business of S. G. Wilson, the consideration being $35,000, and associated J. H. Dix and Daniel Farnam with himself, styling the firm W. B. Doyle & Co.; they have continued to the present. Mr. Doyle has been four times married; first in 1845 to Miss Phebe Budd, a native of Ithaca, N. Y.; she died about the year 1850. The second wife was Miss Harriet Sage, a native of Monroe Co., N. Y.; she died in 1862; of their two children one is living. The third wife was Miss Mary Ann Lantz, a native of Akron, Ohio; she died in her native city; they had three children, viz.: Willie, Della and Dean, all at home. His present wife was Mrs. Louisa Baird, a native of Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio. They have one child, viz., Anna.

WILLIAM EMMITT, retired, Akron, whose portrait appears in this history as a representative pioneer of Springfield Township, was born Sept. 20, 1805. His people are of Scotch origin, though his grandfather was a native of Ireland. He emigrated to the United States in an early day and settled in Lancaster Co., Penn. During the war of 1812, when the Indians were giving the settlers in Montour Co. (whither they had removed) so much trouble, he returned to Lancaster Co. When the Indian troubles had subsided, he removed to what is now Columbia Co., Penn. There John Emmitt, the father of William, was married to Jane Aikman, whose people were formerly of New Jersey. William was the young-

est of eight children, and when he was about 6 months old his father died. His mother, with a large family of small children, was left to manage the farm and bring her family to honorable manhood and womanhood. William attended school until he was 12 years old, and then had no more opportunities for doing so until he was 18, except a few weeks in his 17th year. When 18, he spent three months only in school, but he had a natural aptitude for learning, and with the poor opportunities afforded him he succeeded in getting a good education, and in becoming a good civil engineer, a business that he has spent more or less time at since his becoming a resident of Summit Co. In September, 1829, he married Miss Mary McBride, an old schoolmate, and, in the following April, they began a twelve days' journey westward by team, which brought them to their new home in Springfield Township. Two children were born to them—Franklin and John, both of whom are well-to-do farmers of Tallmadge Township. They were given a liberal start by their father, and have profited by his kindness. Mr. Emmitt first bought 125 acres of land upon his arrival in Springfield, and though he has bought, sold and given away other tracts since that time, he still owns his original purchase. During his residence in the township of Springfield, he held the different offices of Township Trustee, Clerk and Justice, besides, in 1870, he took the census of several townships of Summit Co. The 1st of April, 1875, he bought a neat little home in Akron, whither he and his wife removed. Mrs. Emmitt, however, lived but a short time to enjoy the rest she had so richly earned. On April 27, the same month of their arrival, she died, leaving Mr. Emmitt but little hope of happiness in the new home that had been looked forward to with so much of gladness. Mr. Emmitt is a member of the Disciples' Church, and during his life he has always taken an active interest in the building-up of churches and schools and in the cause of temperance.

G. L. W. EDAM, of Edam & Johnston, manufacturers of white lime, etc., Akron, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born April 21, 1849, and came to the United States with his parents when but 3 or 4 years old. They settled in Cleveland, where they now live. In 1869, subject went to Marblehead, near Sandusky, where he conducted a limestone quarry for five years; he then engaged in the lime business in partnership with his brother J. A. (firm of Edam Bros.), in Cleveland, and in 1875 he came to Akron and built the present manufactory. They continued business here and in Cleveland until January, 1879, when subject became the sole proprietor, and the following January he took Mr. C. N. Johnston in as a partner, and the firm still continues. At first the business was nothing more than a lime manufactory, and has since added commercial fertilizers, employing in the business ten men. He was married May 5, 1874, to Miss Mary Groh, a native of Cleveland. They had three children, two living—Mary Annie and George Adam; Anna Clara is dead.

TIMOTHY ERASMUS, retired, Akron, is a native of Northampton Co., Penn., where he was born Oct. 6, 1810. His father, John Erasmus, was a tailor by trade, though he taught school a considerable portion of the time, having qualified himself at Bethlehem College. He died in Philadelphia about 1817; he was a native of Lehigh Co., Penn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the age of 10 years, Timothy was put to work on a farm in his native county, where he worked until he was 18 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the cabinet trade, serving three years in Bethlehem. He then went to Philadelphia, where he worked several years, participating, while there, in the celebration of Washington's birthday. From here he went to Easton, where he worked two years at the carpenter's trade; thence to New York City, and in 1836, he went to Massillon by wagon with a friend. Here he remained one year, working at the carpenter's trade, when he went to Clay Co., Ind., and entered some land. He made his way west on foot and returned in the same way to Massillon in the following spring. In the summer of 1839, he came to Akron, where he has lived since. He engaged at his trade of carpenter and builder until the past ten years, during which he has lived a retired life. October 19, 1841, he married Miss Clarissa K. Smith, a native of Connecticut; she came West with her parents when young. She died in 1850, leaving three children, all of whom have since died. January 3, 1854, he married Mrs. Anson, formerly Mary J. Barriball, a native of Baltimore, and came west with her people when young.

In 1880, he served as Real Estate Assessor for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of Akron City.

JOHN GEORGE EBERHARD, Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, was born in Baden, Germany, March 21, 1829, where he went to school until he was 14 years old, and in addition to public schools, he for three years had instruction in mechanical arts. He also worked in his father's shop (his father was a tool-maker), and at 16 could fashion almost any edged tool. At 19, he went to Berne, Switzerland, and worked for a short time in a carriage-shop; also worked a short time in a manufactory of agricultural implements, when he returned home. Soon after, he was drafted into the German army, when he left without pass, and went to France; sailing from Havre, he arrived in New York Aug. 31, 1850. From there he went to Newark, N. J., where he worked for a time in edge tools, carriage-shop, and at ship-building, and afterward in a harness and trimming shop and forging wrought-iron hames. In the fall of 1859, he came to Sharon, Medina Co., Ohio, where he bought a farm, when for six years he engaged in farming and in the manufacture of wooden and wrought-iron hames. In December, 1866, he came to Akron, and built a shop for the manufacture of hames and machinery. Shop was in Akron until November, 1880, when he moved it to Cleveland, where it is now in successful operation under the name of Eberhard Manufacturing Co. He was married May 22, 1852, to Miss Louisa Clauser, of Newark, N. J. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in October, 1850. Three sons and four daughters were born of this marriage—George F., Louisa, John J., Anna C., Frederick, Bertha and Katie. Mr. E., in 1875, invented the "hollow hame," now largely used. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, in which, for fourteen years, he has been an Elder, and long the Superintendent of the Sunday school.

WILLIAM EBERHARD, Akron; son of George F. and Mary Catharine (Miller) Eberhard; was born in Baden, Germany, June 17, 1837. His father was a manufacturer of edged tools, near Millheim, Baden, and with him our subject worked at odd times from his 10th to his 16th year. When 10 years old, he made a pocket knife. When 16, the family came to the United States, reaching Akron in December, 1852. William worked for Lorenzo Chamberlain, in Copley Township, during the first year, at agricultural implements, and on the farm. Afterward, for two years, he worked with his brother at Sharon in the blacksmith-shop. In 1857, he went to Keokuk Co., Iowa, and worked there a year in his brother's shop; thence to Washington, same State, where he engaged in the forging department of the engine machine-shop, working his way up until he was given a partnership in the business for his services. In the summer of 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Iowa V. I. He passed through the Missouri campaigns with Gens. Fremont and Halleck; was at New Madrid, and Island No. 10, and was in the battle of Iuka, Miss. September, 1862, he was wounded by a musket ball, while his regiment was making a desperate attack on the rebel ranks of Gen. Price. Only twelve men of his company (F) came out of the battle alive. Twenty of these brave men were buried in one grave, and twelve were badly wounded. The shot fractured the bone, one and a half inches below his left shoulder, and fourteen pieces of bone were taken out; the ball split and tore away a large portion of the muscles of the upper arm. He lay twenty-four hours, weak from loss of blood, on the field, and then walked some miles to Iuka. By constant application of water he saved his arm from amputation; but it is still badly disabled. While at Corinth, Miss., in the camp hospital, weak and covered with vermin, from which, in his helplessness, he could not protect himself, the surgeons decided to amputate his arm; but a woman, named Mrs. A. M. Penfield, dressed and bound it, setting the bone, and attended him for a week, thus saving it for him. He was discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1863. He was foreman and partner in the machine-shops at Washington, Iowa, for two years; and, in 1865, he came to Akron, Ohio, where, on July 2, 1867, he married Mrs. Matilda Allgayer, of Sigourney, Iowa. He established a machine-shop here in 1865, and has been engaged in that business ever since. He is now a member of the firm of W. & J. G. Eberhard, and manufactures oat-meal machinery, engines and boilers. He has taken out several patents, the principal ones being for the improvement of oat-meal machinery and steam boilers. He has suffered by fire several times; but is doing a good business, with fair

prospects for future success. He has two children.

HON. SIDNEY EDGERTON, lawyer, Akron, Ohio, is a son of Amos and Zervia (Graham) Edgerton, and was born Aug. 17, 1819, in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y. His father died when he was but two years old, and, having been blind for some time, left his family in actual proverty. His widow moved with her family to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he (subject) lived until he was 8 years old, when he started in life for himself, and by his own indomitable energy managed to educate himself out of his wages, and at the age of 16 set in to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner with his brother. At 17 he began teaching, and, at 18, entered Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y.; after remaining two terms, he was employed as teacher. In April, 1844, he came to Akron a stranger, and with but $3 in money; after being here a few days, he began the study of law with Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, and, in 1846, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in that city. He opened an office here in 1846, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1852, serving four years; in 1858, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1860, the second Republican elected from this district; assisted in organizing the Republican party at Pittsburgh, in 1856. His term expired in Congress in 1863, when he was appointed Chief Justice of Idaho by President Lincoln, and took his family from Omaha to Bannock City in wagons; in January, 1864, he came on horseback from there to Salt Lake City, sleeping on the ground during the trip, and via coach to Mississippi River; proceeding to Washington, he succeeded in having Montana organized, the bill for which he prepared himself. After its passage, he set out to return home, and upon his arrival at Salt Lake City, he found that he had been appointed Governor of Montana by President Lincoln; this position he held until Feb. 23, 1865, when he resigned, his resignation being accepted in July, 1865. He returned to Akron in January, 1866, overland, and has been in active practice here since. In April, 1849, he married Miss Mary Wright, of Tallmadge.

NEWTON FORD, City Clerk, Akron, son of Marvin and Lydia (Cornwell) Ford; was born on March 24, 1852, in Northfield Township, this county, where he resided on a farm until 1863; he resided in Hudson from 1863 to 1868, assisting father in post office and store at Macedonia; in the spring of 1870, he entered the Western Reserve College, remaining until 1873, when he began teaching in the public schools of this county. The following year, he began the study of law under H. B. Foster, of Hudson; two years later, he came to Akron to continue his studies with Foster, Marvin & Grant; being admitted to the bar at this place on Aug. 28, 1876, and in April, 1877, located here for the practice of his profession, up to which time he had continued at intervals in the vocation of teaching. In February, 1878, he associated himself with H. C. Sanford, having since continued under the firm name of Sanford & Ford. He was elected Clerk by the City Council in April, 1879, and re-elected in 1880. In November, 1879, he married Miss Rosine McKinley, of Hudson.

GEORGE TOD FORD, lawyer, Akron, son of James R. and Julia A. (Tod) Ford; was born May 21, 1841, in Akron, where he attended the public schools until he was 16 years of age. In 1865, he graduated from Yale College, and, two years later, entered upon the study of law under the direction of W. H. Upson; he was admitted to the bar in 1869, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Akron. In 1873, he formed a partnership with W. H. Upson, which continues.

SAMUEL FINDLEY, Superintendent of Schools, Akron, is a son of Abel Findley, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was born in New Concord, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1831, where his grandfather, David Findley, settled in about 1806. His grandfather was Judge of the court in early times, and gave each of his six sons a one-fourth section of land near New Concord. Samuel is the second son living of his father. He lived on the farm, entering the Preparatory Department of the Muskingum College when quite young, and continuing there until about 17 when his father moved to a farm in Greene Co., Ohio, where he assisted in farm labor two years, and then taught country schools in the same county some four years, in the meantime teaching one year in the Xenia Public Schools. In 1855, he went to Cincinnati, and for two years was publisher and manager of the *Presbyterian Witness*, carrying a religious book concern with it. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Mon-

mouth, Ill., where he engaged in the book business for a short time, selling his interest to his partner, and again resuming school-teaching near Monmouth, continuing two years with good success. In the fall and winter of 1859, he was the agent of Monmouth College, working in Ohio. In 1860, he began teaching in Greene Co., and in the fall of 1861, became teacher in the Xenia Union Schools, leaving that position after a few months to accept a call to the principalship of a ward school of Columbus, Ohio. Here he taught two years. In June, 1864, he was called to the principalship of the old Brownell Street School of Cleveland. In 1865, a new building was substituted, and he organized the new school, with eighteen teachers, remaining until the fall of 1868, when he was called to the superintendency of the Akron Schools, which position he accepted and retains. Then the schools had but twenty-three teachers in all, there being but eleven little frame buildings of one room each, in addition to the central building. There are now fifty-seven teachers. Since 1869. he he has been County Examiner here; most of that time, Clerk of the Board, and member of the City Board of Examiners since 1870. For twenty years he has been a member of the State Teachers' Association. In 1873, he was President of the Superintendents' Section, and President of the Association in 1877. He received a State certificate; was given the degree of A. M. by Buchtel College in 1876, and, in 1880, that of Ph. D. from Wooster University. In March, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Hardie, of Xenia, Ohio. She bore him four sons and two daughters; all are living.

PROF. ELIAS FRAUNFELTER, Professor of Mathematics in Buchtel College, Akron; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Reaser) Fraunfelter, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1846, settling near Ashland, where they resided until their death, she in 1871 and he in 1879, leaving three sons and six daughters. Of this family, the subject is the second son, and was born near Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., April 3, 1840, and came here when but 6 years of age. He lived on a farm until 17, when he began teaching in the public schools of Ashland, and about the same time entered Vermilion Institute, and was made Tutor of Mathematics in 1859, continuing as such until 1862, when he enlisted in the 120th O. V. I., organized at Mansfield. He entered as a private, and was soon after made Sergeant, then Orderly Sergeant, and after the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was detailed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Osterhaus, commanding Ninth Division of Thirteenth Army Corps. In May, 1863, he was commissioned Captain of Co. F in his regiment, and commanded it in all the engagements during the seige of Vicksburg. He was made Adjutant of the 120th O. V. I., and was with Gen. Banks in the invasion of Louisana after the fall of Vicksburg. His regiment was with Gen. Banks on the Red River Expedition, and on the 4th of May, 1864, he and a large portion of the regiment were captured at Snaggy Point, on Red River, and were taken to different points, until finally landed at rebel prison in Texas called Camp Ford, where they were confined for thirteen months, and were badly treated and ill-fed on chopped corn. He and Capt. Miller were the only ones exchanged at New Orleans in July, 1865, were furloughed home and mustered out at Columbus in August. He then returned to Vermilion Institute as teacher of mathematics, remaining until spring of 1866, when he with Rev. S. T. Boyd organized Savannah Academy, at Savannah, Ohio, a private school, where he continued until 1873, successfully put up large buildings, and in the fourth year (1870) catalogued 385 students. In 1873, he came to Akron, and accepted the Chair of Mathematics in Buchtel College, which he still fills. He was married April 2, 1867, to Miss Laura J. Caldwell, a daughter of Rev. J. P. Caldwell, of Barnesville, Ohio. They have one son and one daughter. Prof. F. received the degree of Master of Arts in Bethany College in 1873, and the degree of Ph. D. in Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., in July, 1879.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY FOOTE, lawyer, Akron; is a son of Horace and Rosanna (Whittlesey) Foote, a sister of Col. Charles Whittlesey, and was born in Tripoli, Syria, near Beyrout, Jan. 21, 1853; his parents were missionaries. When he was about 2 years old, they returned to America; his mother died Dec. 24, 1854, off Sandy Hook; his father came on with his child to Tallmadge, where he lived with his uncle, Dr. L. C. Walton. In the fall of 1870, the subject entered Western Reserve College, and graduated as valedictorian of class

of 1874. He spent the next three years in Cornell University in post-graduate studies, received the degree of A. M. in 1876, Ph. D. in 1877; the next year was spent in Tallmadge with his father, and during the summer and fall of 1878 was assistant historian on Cuyahoga County History, published by Lippincott & Co. In the fall of 1878, he began reading law with Marvin & Grant, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1879, at Wooster. He at once became a member of the firm, with whom he had studied. He was married July 30, 1879, to Miss Harriet M., daughter of Prof. Hosford, of Hudson.

REV. JOSEPH F. FAHS, minister, Akron; was born at York, Penn., Jan. 18, 1825. At 14 he entered a store as clerk at Litiz, Penn., remaining four years, in the meantime, through his own endeavors, obtaining a fair knowledge of the English branches. At 18, he returned to York, where he again clerked in a store and recited, in his leisure moments, to a Moravian minister. In two years he began teaching in a private school, continuing about two years, at the same time carrying on his studies, when he was appointed a teacher in the York Co. Academy, and there pursued the languages. At the expiration of one year, he taught vocal music, and engaged in the study of theology and languages. At this time, through his own efforts, he was proficient in Latin and Greek. In 1851, he placed himself under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Seiss, of Cumberland, Md., for about one and one-half years. In 1852, he was licensed to preach by the Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church, and began his ministerial labors at Hancock, Md., where he remained three years, at the end of which time his health failed. After recovering, he took charge of a Lutheran Church in Newtown, Va., for fourteen months, when his health again failed. His next field of labor was at Williamsport, Penn.; here he continued five years, and was then called to Allentown, Penn., where he labored for about ten years with good success, part of the time teaching in Nuremburg College. In October, 1872, he came to Akron, where he became Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, which position he still retains, having more than trebled the membership of the church in less than a decade. May, 1854, he married Miss Emma Miller, of Norristown, Penn. There were four children of this marriage, three of whom are living.

CHARLES S. FARRAR, Akron, oldest son of Sumner and Sophia (Bruce) Farrar; was born in Old Concord, Mass., Feb. 22, 1825. Here he lived until he was 14, when he lived at Millbury, same State, for four years, after which he went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he was 29, when he entered the employ of Page, Whitman & Co., first as woodworker for a year, and he subsequently worked on the knives, sickles and edged tools, working as journeyman and foreman there until 1869, in April of which year he came to Akron, Ohio, and took charge of the manufacturing department of the Akron Knife Works, having charge, also, of the erection of the buildings, which at that time were not commenced. He has since been Superintendent of the works. Aug. 21, 1847, he married Miss Emma Bruce, of Fitchburg, Mass. She bore him three children, viz., Mary T., Freddie S. and Ella S. They adopted two children, viz., Willie, who died when ten months old, and George Francis, who died at Akron Sept. 18, 1880, in his 30th year. Sumner Farrar died ten years after the birth of our subject, leaving him to battle for himself.

NAHUM FAY, manufacturer, etc., Akron; is a son of Hannaniah and Rebecca (Mansfield) Fay, and was born July 26, 1811, in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt. His youth was spent there on a farm until he was 20 years old. He received a common-school and academic education, and began teaching at the age of 18, continuing for six winters. He then traveled for three years for a map publishing company, during the time learned the art of printing them from copper-plates. In July, 1836, he came to Akron in the interest of his company. Their maps were of the United States, also of Ohio and other States. He worked in the establishment (except winters) for six years. In 1837, he went back to Vermont and was married to Miss Lucia Cumings, of Windsor Co., Vt., and at once returned to Ohio by canal and lake. They have two children—Henry C. M., and Emma V., wife of James W. Chamberlain, of Akron. Mr. F. taught five winters in North Akron, the first two winters in the old post office building. In the fall of 1843, he was elected by the Whig party County Recorder

and re-elected in 1846, serving in all six years; he had also been City Clerk and Marshal and Township Clerk. He was appointed Deputy Treasurer in 1849 under Wm. H. Dewey for two years, and under Frederick Wadsworth two years, and under Dr. Rice two years, afterward bought grain for several years. About the year 1860, he began the manufacture of cordage, which he has continued ever since. His machines are run by hand, and the articles of cordage thus made are of the best quality. Mr. Fay is the third son in a family of three sons and four daughters, two of whom are living.

DR. W. K. FOLTZ, physician, Akron; is a native of Mifflin Co., Penn. He was born Nov. 15, 1829. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and he was raised to the same business. At the age of 18, he began teaching, which he continued till 1850, when he began reading medicine with Dr. C. F. Stauber, of Wooster, Ohio, and read with him for two years. He then attended the Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, and alternated teaching for two years. In the summer of 1855, he began practice in La Fayette Center, Medina Co., and, the following year, he moved to Sharon Center, where he remained until 1867. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1867, he engaged in a drug business, and practiced his profession at Ashland, Ohio. April 14, 1877, his business was consumed by fire, and, the following August, he came to Akron, where he has practiced since. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was married, May 12, 1856, to Miss Carrie L. Lehman, a native of Wayne Co., Ohio; they have one child—Kent O.

DR. A. E. FOLTZ, physician, Akron; is a native of Wayne Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 29, 1840. His father, Moses Foltz, was a carpenter by trade, and taught school during winters. A. E., the subject, learned his father's trade. At the age of 17, he began teaching, and lived at home until 1862. In July, of that year, he enlisted in the 102d O. V. I., Co. I, in which company and in one tent were his four brothers. He served until the close of the war. The five brothers were in the various engagements of the regiment, among which were the siege of Decatur, and the battle of Athens. They returned home at the close of the war. Our subject began reading medicine in October, 1865, at Sharon Center, Medina Co., with Dr. W. K. Foltz, and graduated in the spring of 1869 at Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland, which is now known as the Medical Department University of Wooster. In the summer of 1869, he began practice at Ashland, Ohio, and, after one year, came to Akron, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Summit Co. Medical Society, and also the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio. Oct. 6, 1870, he married Miss Frances, a daughter of Dr. William Bowen. She is a native of Stark Co., Ohio.

L. H. FARRAND, groceries, Akron; is a somewhat recent addition to the list of grocery merchants of Akron, yet one who has, by good financiering and a close attention to his business, placed himself among the rank of successful merchants, and, as such, is entitled to more than a passing mention. His name is of English origin, and he is a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y., where, at the age of 18 years, he began work at the carpenter's trade, and followed it as a business until he engaged in the grocery trade, except the time spent in the army during the war of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, of the 140th N. Y. V. I., but was transferred to the 1st N. Y. Dragoons, with which force he served for a time, and was then detailed as Sergeant of a corps of engineers, which was stationed near Fortress Monroe. In due time he received an honorable discharge from the proper authorities, after which he returned to his old home in New York. Seven years ago, he came to Akron, when his first introduction into the business in which he has been so successful was in the capacity of a salesman for Messrs. Heaston & Smith, with whom he remained for about four months. He then, in company with Mr. N. B. Allen, engaged in the business on his own account, and located in South Akron. The firm was known as N. B. Allen & Co., Mr. Farrand having almost exclusive charge of the business. His next step was to buy Mr. Allen's interest in the business, and, a few years thereafter, he moved to his present place of business, corner Main and Exchange streets, which is a well-finished business room. 20x65 feet. His success in the future can hardly be questioned, if the past may be taken as a criterion, as he began business on a capital of

$150, and has now a business of an aggregate annual sale of $3,200. He employs two clerks, and runs a delivery wagon. Lest he may think we design this as an advertisement, instead of a brief sketch of his business career, as well as other historical facts, we will only add that, in 1854, he was married to Miss Tryphena H. Lancaster, who is the mother of their only child, Master Alfred, aged 4 years.

DANIEL FARNAM, of W. B. Doyle & Co., Akron, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., April 8, 1816, and is a son of Amasa and Polly (Thompson) Farnam, natives of the Eastern States, who were married in New Hampshire, and moved to Northern New York at an early day, and to Vermont in 1817, where they resided until 1831, when they came to Ohio, their mode of traveling being by team and canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Sandusky, Ohio, and by team to Marion County ; thence a few years later to Hardin County. Here they died, and their son, the subject of this sketch, came to Akron on a visit to relatives and concluded to remain. He worked awhile in a saw-mill, and then in the powder factory, where he remained for six years. He then bought an interest in the linseed oil works, and three years later, the oil and powder business were consolidated. Mr. F. was identified with the business some three years, when he sold out and bought a farm in Hardin County. Two years later, he rented his farm and went to Xenia, where he became superintendent of the powder works, continuing for two and a half years, during the time buying an interest in the powder works of Akron, and finally returning to that place. He continued in the business until 1865, when he sold out and became a partner in the present business. He was married Dec. 23, 1843, to Miss Lydia Todd, a native of Seneca Co., N. Y. She was living in Akron with her sister, Mrs. Andrews. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom six are living, viz., Harriet A., now Mrs. Cole, of Akron ; George D., who lives in Akron ; Abbie T., now Mrs. Reed, of Iowa ; Francis J., Carrie, and Mary E., at home. Mr. F. voted first for Gen. Harrison, and has voted with the Whig and Republican parties ever since. He is a Baptist, and has been a member of that church for over fifty years.

DR. H. M. FISHER, physician, Akron, is a native of Warren, Penn., where he was born Sept. 1, 1848, and is the eldest of six children and one of two surviving, born to Andrew and Elizabeth (Shafer) Fisher. He is a native of Alsace, France, and came to the United States when but 13 years of age, with his parents, who settled at Warren, Penn. He is a dentist by profession, and has followed it for the past thirty years. His wife is a native of Pennsylvania. They now live at Warren. H. M. (the subject), lived at Warren until 1872, except six years spent with his parents in Illinois and Wisconsin. He received an academic education in the Franklin and Warren Academies, and entered and pursued a collegiate course at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., for two and a half years, when, owing to ill health, he was compelled to discontinue his studies. He began reading medicine in 1867, with Dr. Daniel Shanahan, of Warren, and in March, 1872, he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In June following, he began practice in Warren, remaining a few months, when he came to Akron. In December, 1872, he removed to Allegheny City, Penn., where he practiced in partnership with Dr. Thomas Elliott until March, 1876, when he again came to Akron, and has since practiced here. He was appointed surgeon for the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. at Akron Jan. 26, 1881. He is a member of Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, and of the Summit County Medical Society, of which he has been Recording Secretary. He was married May 21, 1873, to Miss Mary Talbott, a native of Warren, Penn. They have two children, viz., Frank T. and Clara E.

NATHAN L. GLOVER, teacher of music, Akron. The subject of these lines is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Shannon) Glover. He was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1842. Here he grew to manhood, employed by the multifarious duties of farm life, until he reached the age of 28. When but a boy, however, he began the study of music, and, at 10 years old, could read it quite readily. Impelled solely by his love for the art, he struggled on with only the meager advantages afforded at home and at the singing school until, in 1865, he gained such a mastery of vocal music that he began teaching and forming classes, first in Indiana and subsequently at various points in his native State. In 1868, he became a pupil of the Normal Music School held that year at Painesville, Ohio, under the management of N. Coe Stewart and S. B.

Hamlin, and, in 1869–70, he resumed the work of teaching, with increased success. During the summer of 1870, he entered the school again at Painesville, Ohio, as pupil. In 1871, the Normal Music School, which for several years has been under the direction of Prof. N. Coe Stewart, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has associated with him some of the finest musicians and prominent teachers in the West, was held in Akron, Ohio. This school, held each year (except 1876) in some town or city of Ohio, has educated a large number of pupils throughout Ohio and adjoining States, who have done more, perhaps, to popularize music than any other agency in the State. Mr. Glover became assistant teacher in the Normal of 1871, and, in the spring of 1872, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and placed himself under the personal instruction of Prof. Stewart, remaining until the summer session opened in Akron, where he was again employed as instructor. In September, 1872, he was employed as teacher of music in the public schools of Akron. Up to this time, no systematic attempt had been made to introduce music in the Akron schools. A few lessons had been given by Mr. N. C. Stewart at long intervals. While a vast number desired musical instruction for their children, many believed that only the "favored few" could be taught to sing and read music, and among the last-named were some of the members of the board, who looked upon the introduction of music as a doubtful experiment. It was during this crucial period that our subject began his labors in the Akron schools, and nine years of persistent, earnest work have removed this branch of study from the realm of uncertainty. It has demonstrated that every child not deformed can be taught to sing. The course, which begins with the elements in lowest primaries, carries the pupil step by step over a twelve years' course to the high school, where classical music is sung. The results which follow the systematic study of music are second to none in importance, and offer discipline of mind and culture of the heart that can be obtained in no other way. In addition to Mr. Glover's continuous nine years' work in the Akron schools since 1872, he has simultaneously taught six years in the Wooster schools, seven years in Kent, seven years in Ravenna, two years in Wadsworth and one year in the Cuyahoga Falls public schools, and has at present over five thousand pupils under his immediate instruction. Since 1871, he has been associate teacher during the summer sessions of the Normal Music School, held successively at Akron, Zanesville, Wooster, Sandusky, Delaware, Warren, Youngstown and Shelby. Mr. Glover was chorister of the Congregational Church of Akron from 1872 to 1877, when he was called to a like position in the First M. E. Church, where he still remains. He has also been leader of the Choral Society of Akron for several years. He was married, Aug. 21, 1873, to Miss Kate Morledge, of Waynesburg, Ohio. Of this marriage there are two daughters—Mary M. and Nellie L.

CHARLES R. GRANT, attorney at law, Akron; son of William T. and Esther (Treat) Grant; was born Oct. 23, 1846, in Orange, New Haven Co., Conn., where he lived until the war of the rebellion broke out, when he enlisted in the 12th Conn. V. I., under Gen. Butler, and held the position of dispatch bearer (which was oftentimes a very perilous one, as at times he was obliged to journey from 400 to 500 miles), on Gen. Butler's staff in the Department of the Gulf, and continued in that position on Gen. Banks' staff until October, 1863, when he was discharged. In April of the following year, he located at Cuyahoga Falls, where he engaged in farming until 1868, in the meantime employing his spare moments in study. In September of the same year, he entered the freshman class of the Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in 1872, as valedictorian of his class, which was composed of eighteen students. He then went to Denver, Colo., where he remained until the fall of 1873, recruiting his health. In October of that year, he returned to Ohio, and married Miss Frances J. Wadhams, of Boston Township, after which he entered the office of Judge Tibbals, of Akron, as student, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1874, at this place. His wife died Sept. 14, 1874. His health failing him, he again engaged in farming, until January, 1876, when he formed a partnership with H. B. Foster, and began the practice of law at Hudson, continuing until Nov. 9, 1876, when he married Miss Lucy J. Alexander, of Akron, and at once located here, where he has since continued practice, under the firm name of Foster, Marvin & Grant. He has contributed several articles to the *Central Law Journal*, of St. Louis, and the *Southern Law Review*, which

have attracted considerable attention from the legal magnates, some of his subjects being as follows, viz., "Statutory Liability of Guardians," "Constitutionality of Local Option Laws," and "A Monograph on the Monroe Doctrine." His second wife died on June 8, 1880, leaving one daughter. His father is a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent. His grandfather, William Grant, was shot by a Tory, on his return from the Revolutionary war. His mother was a descendant of Gov. Robert Treat, one of the early Colonial Governors of Connecticut. The father of our subject moved to Connecticut when a young man, and married, in about the year 1830. He was a shoemaker by trade, and an intelligent, well-read man, being a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1844–45, and Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years. He was the father of three sons and four daughters, of which family our subject is the youngest son. One of the children is now deceased. Charles R. Grant is a very able attorney, and possesses rare intellectual endowments.

EDWIN P. GREENE, lawyer, Akron, a son of Charles and Mary T. I. (Bowen) Greene, and was born March 10, 1828, at Gaysville, Windsor Co., Vt. He lived in the village until about 15 years of age, receiving his education at common schools, and at Bradford Academy. Afterward, he commenced the study of law at Littleton, N. H., and, in 1852, came to Akron, where he finished his studies with Upson & Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar in Akron in September, 1853. In the fall of 1854, he was elected Clerk of the Court, which office he held for six years, when he resumed his practice of the law, and has continued it ever since.

BENJAMIN F. GOODRICH, President of rubber goods manufactory, Akron, is a native of Ripley, N. Y., and a son of Anson and Susan (Dinsmore) Goodrich, and was born Nov. 4, 1841. He was brought up on a farm until 12 years of age, when his parents died. About four years were spent in schools at Fredonia, N. Y., and Austinburg, Ohio. In 1858, he commenced the study of medicine at Westfield, N. Y., and graduated at the Western Medical College at Cleveland in February, 1861. He went into the 9th N. Y. V. C. as Hospital Steward, and, the following spring, was made Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the Battalion of U. S. Engineers, serving in that capacity until November, 1862, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania to attend a course of lectures, returning to his old post in the army in the spring of 1863, and serving until September, 1864; a short time in charge of a hospital at Aquia Creek. In 1865, he went to New York City and engaged in real estate business until 1870, when he came to Akron, and, in the following fall, built a factory and commenced the manufacture of rubber goods, and, in partnership with H. W. Tew, conducted the business until 1875. The first year, $60,000 worth of goods was manufactured, which was increased under his management to $300,000. The business was conducted until June, 1880, under the partnership of B. F. Goodrich & Co., when a stock company was formed, with subject as President; A. Work, Vice President, and Geo. T. Perkins, Secretary and Treasurer. This was the first factory of the kind west of the Alleghany Mountains. It employs from eighty to a hundred hands in the busy season. Mr. G. is President (1880) of City Council. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Marvin, a daughter of Judge R. P. Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y. Three children are the fruit of this marriage.

HON. NATHANIEL W. GOODHUE, lawyer, Akron, is a native of Lincoln Co., Me.; was born Dec. 20, 1818, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Perkins) Goodhue, also natives of Maine. They were married in Grafton Co., N. H. Father died at village of St. Christopher in 1866, in his 83d year, and mother died in 1867, in her 80th year. They had seven children; five living—Julia, second daughter, is Mrs. Aaron Morrill, of Danville, Quebec; James, a merchant at St. Cristopher; (subject); Jacob P. died in 1852 on his way to California and is buried in the Pacific Ocean; Joseph L. is merchant and manufacturer at Danville, and Elizabeth P. is teacher in Summit Co. The grandfather of subject, Stephen Goodhue, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and, but 17 years of age, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded; he was within a few feet of Gen. Warren when he fell in that battle. When subject was 3 years old, the family moved to the Province of Lower Canada, now Quebec, where they lived on a farm in the woods for a number of years, the nearest house to them being thirteen miles distant; followed lumbering and farming. In May, 1837, he removed to Canaan Township, Wayne Co.,

Ohio, where subject employed himself teaching during winter and peddling in summer. Most of his education, except two terms at Danville, Canada, was obtained around the fireside. He commenced teaching at 18, and, in April, 1840, he came to Greensburg in this county, where he taught during the summer, and in the winter in Greentown village (Lewis Miller, C. Aultman, Jacob Miller, Geo. Cook were pupils). Early in the summer of 1841, he became a clerk for Johnston & Irving, of Middlebury, Ohio; afterward, Kent & Co. He taught the Middlebury school in the winter of 1845–46. In February, 1845, he began the study of law with Hand & Nash, and, in the winter of 1846–47, was Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, at Akron, in 1847. In October, 1848, he was elected County Auditor, and re-elected in 1850, both times on the Whig ticket. On the expiration of his last term as Auditor, he opened a law office in Akron, where he has been in practice ever since. He was, by appointment of Gov. Chase, Canal Collector from 1856 to 1858, and, from September, 1862, to September, 1866, was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, having entire charge in Summit County. In 1873, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Senate from the district composed of Summit and Portage Cos. He declined a renomination to the position. He was chosen Republican Elector for the Eighteenth Ohio District in 1880, and was President of the Electoral College of Ohio. His first vote was cast for Harrison in 1840, and has been Whig and Republican ever since. He was married, Dec. 20, 1841, to Miss Nancy Johnston, of Green Township, in this county. They have four children—James P., died at 8 months old in January, 1844; Allan J., manufacturer at Rochester, N. Y., and served three years in the 104th O. V. I.; Mary H., wife of Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Rector of St. Paul's Church of Youngstown, Ohio, and Nathaniel P., law student and assistant in his father's office. Mr. G. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. GOOD, retired, Akron; was born Oct. 25, 1818, and is a son of John and Margaret (Richert) Good, natives of Alsace, France, lived within twenty miles of Strasbourg. He attended common schools until 14 years of age, and one year at a private school. His father was a farmer and grain dealer, and took contracts to convey emigrants from Bavaria and Baden to Havre, a distance of 500 miles, in wagons; in 1838, he came to the United States, arriving in New York on the 5th of May, where he took canal to Buffalo, and lake to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Chicago, and from there to Cincinnati by stage, and on foot thence to St. Louis; thence to New Orleans, where he had intended staying, but fearing yellow fever, went to Pittsburgh, remaining there and working in brewery until the next year, when he came to Canton, Ohio; he secured work with a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood of Canton, where he remained until December, when he became a clerk in the store of John Robinson, at Canal Fulton, the largest establishment outside of the cities. For eighteen months he continued in the store, and in May, 1842, came to Akron, where he obtained employment in the store of P. D. Hall, then the largest in the city; he remained in this store about three years, and went into the grocery business. In 1845, he built the first brewery in Summit County, which he operated until 1855, and kept a grocery until 1865, with good success. In March, 1850, in company with about forty others, he went to California, under Capt. Howe, reaching Placerville in August; he worked in the mines for awhile, but his health failing, he went into a grocery and provision store, and in December returned to Akron, via Panama. In 1865, he bought the oil refinery on Furnace street, which he enlarged until it had a capacity of 250 barrels per day. His son, Charles W., was his partner in this business, and, as J. T. Good & Co., conducted it successfully until 1872, when he retired from active life. He was married, April 16, 1844, to Miss Barbara C. Yost, of Stark, Co., Ohio; four children living—Charles W., hardware merchant, of Cleveland; Charlotte, wife of Edward Schweyer, of New York City; George P., wholesale merchant, of Joplin, Mo.; J. Edward, student in Kenyon College. Mr. G. is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is Republican in politics.

OMAR N. GARDNER, Akron, son of James and Elvira C. (Chamberlain) Gardner; was born in Akron on Dec. 2, 1854; his parents were natives of New York State, and came here from Genesee Valley in about 1850; here his father followed the trade of brick-mason, and died in

the spring of 1873; his mother died in 1876. He is the only son, and has one sister in Jamestown, Lottie S., now Mrs. R. P. Robertson. Until the age of 16 he attended the public schools; in 1872–73, he was engaged as engineer on the Valley Railroad, and in the fall of 1873, he entered Buchtel College, remaining one year. In 1875, he entered the City Engineer's Office, as assistant, and remained nearly a year; from that time to 1878, he was engaged in engineering and surveying. In the spring of 1878, he was elected to the office of City Engineer, and has been re-elected every year since. In 1880, he got up a system of sewerage for the entire city, and superintended the sewering, grading, curbing and guttering of Carroll street. In September, 1877, he married Miss Ella J. Bush, of Jamestown, N. Y.

THEODORE GORNER, Akron, senior member of the firm of Gorner & Planz, file manufacturers. He purchased the establishment of a Mr. Harter, the founder, in 1873, and carried on the business one and a half years, when he sold to H. Pohle, he taking in Mr. Planz, and being unable to pay for the business, it reverted to the former owner. He was born Dec. 15, 1845, in Saxony, near Waldenberg, to Gotlieb and Catharine (Magenhammer) Gorner, she a native of Bavaria, the father a native of Saxony, a shoemaker by trade, and came to his son in this country about five years ago. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of file-cutting in 1859, at which he worked in Germany, Denmark, France and Austria, until his departure for this country in 1867. After his arrival in this country, he worked in the principal Eastern cities and traveled throughout the Western country, returning in 1868, and began working for Mr. Harter, who had, in that year, started the works. He was married in 1873 to Elizabeth Miller, a native of Akron and daughter of Jacob and Christine Seidle. They have no children. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ALDEN GAGE, deceased; son of Elijah B. and Margaret (Hoffman) Gage, was born in Herkimer, Herkimer County, N. Y., July 27, 1836. The family moved to Norfolk, N. Y., where his mother died when he was but 4 years old, and he lived on a farm adjacent to Norfolk, attending a school taught by one E. P. Greene. When a young man, he entered the Academy at Potsdam, N. Y., to prepare for college, and spent two years in Amherst College, when his father died, after which he came to Akron in 1856, and secured the position of Deputy Clerk of the Court under Edwin P. Greene, whose pupil he had been in Norfolk. In the fall of 1861, he became Assistant Quartermaster under Capt. Myers, and followed the fortunes of the Union army until the fall of 1864. In November, 1865, he secured a clerkship under Capt. Nash in the Provost Marshal's office at Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position a year, during which time, on Sept. 20, 1865, he married Miss Belle Webster, second daughter of Charles Webster, of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Gage returned to Akron in 1865, and became Cashier of the Second National Bank, continuing five years. In July, 1870, at the opening of the bank of Akron, he became First Cashier and held that position until his death, November 12, 1875, at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he had gone to find relief from consumption. He was highly esteemed, public spirited and well informed. He was an ardent Republican, but never sought office. His only child, Martha, died when but 8 months old.

H. G. GRIFFIN, groceries, notions, etc., Middlebury, is a native of Ohio; he was born on his father's farm in Geauga County, Oct. 8, 1840, his parents, S. B. and Huldah (King) Griffin, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He came West and settled in Geauga Co., Ohio, in the year 1829, and farmed there until his death. He was well known and respected; he was a member of the Baptist Church, and took an active interest in its affairs. Mrs. Griffin lives on the old homestead; our subject lived at home until 1861. On Sept. 10 of that year, he enlisted in Company G, 41st O. V. I., and served two and a half years; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the other engagements of the Army of the Cumberland to which he belonged, up to the time of his discharge, by reason of ill health. After recuperating on the farm about a year he began the manufacture of cheese for Budlong & Stokes, of New York, the factory being located in Geauga Co., Ohio. He continued some three years; then started a creamery for L. J. Randall, being the first in this State; about a year later, he went to Kentucky and managed a cheese factory in Woodford County for two years, when he moved to Painesville, Ohio, and, in company with L. F. Miller,

opened a grocery and crockery establishment, and about one and a half years later, he came to Middlebury, where he became connected with the grading of the Valley Railroad. In 1875, he engaged in the general merchandise business with George Viall & Co., and, in September, 1880, he began his present business. On Dec. 22, 1865, he married Miss Hattie Taylor, a native of Ohio. They have two children, viz.: Lizzie T. and Lucy H. He is a member of the School Board of Akron, a Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the party.

NOAH HODGE, lawyer, Akron, Ohio; was born in Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6, 1842, to Richard and Catharine E. (Divelbiss), and lived there until 1868. His father started to California with his family in 1852, and died of cholera about seventy miles west of Ft. Kearney, where he is buried, near the Platte River. After the father's death, the family returned to Springfield, where the subject of these lines attended the Illinois State University, now St. Paul's College. From this he graduated in June, 1862, and the following month he enlisted in the 124th Ill. V. I., and fought in the Vicksburg campaign. In September, 1864, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant; he held the regimental position of Adjutant in the 52d U. S. Colored Regiment until his resignation in 1865, the war being over, immediately after which he became a tutor in the college from which he graduated, continuing one year, when he was made Professor of English and Latin, and Principal of the Preparatory Department, in which capacity he acted until 1868, when he received the degree of A. M. from the college; and the same year became Superintendent of the public schools of Mt. Carmel, Ill., continuing a year. In September, 1868, he married Miss D. L. O. Johnston, of Clinton, Miss., whom he had met while in the army. In June, 1869, he went to Clinton on a visit, and in the fall he removed with his family to Jackson, Miss. He was appointed by the military commander, Gen. Ames, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hines County, Miss., and subsequently, by Gov. Alcorn, in November, 1871; he was re-elected to the same position, retaining it until 1876. He began the study of law in 1865, continuing it at intervals, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Mississippi in January, 1875. His wife died Aug. 10, 1874, at Jackson, Miss., of typhoid fever, and is buried there. She left a son, Edgar O., and a daughter, D. L. O. In February, 1876, he came to Columbus, Ohio, was examined by the Supreme Court, on the 2d, and admitted to the bar; in March following, he opened an office in Akron, and has since been in active practice here. May 16, 1876, he married Miss Sarah W. Ashmun, daughter of the late Dr. George P. Ashmun, of Akron; she bore him a daughter, Fanny A., who died in her third year.

MILTON W. HENRY, merchant, Akron, Ohio, is a son of William and Rachel (Frary) Henry, and was born Oct. 13, 1816, in Blanford, Hampden Co., Mass., where he lived on a farm until 13 years of age, engaged, as he says, in useful employment. In May, 1830, the family came to Westfield Township, Medina Co., by teams, and settled in the woods, where a home was carved out of the great wilderness. In the fall of 1835, subject entered McGregor Academy, at Wadsworth, remaining one year, and during the time aiding Roswell, H. B. Kent & Spelman in their store of mornings and evenings and of Saturdays. At the expiration of his year, he was employed by them at $100 per year. He remained with them until they sold out in the latter part of 1837, and was employed by the new firm, G. & J. Miller, until 1841. In the meantime, Mr. Spelman located in Akron, and with Mr. Clapp, opened a store under firm name of Clapp & Spelman. An urgent letter from Mr. Spelman to subject brought him to Akron in October, 1841, and as a clerk he remained with them until the spring of 1843, when, having saved up $1,000, he bought a third interest in the store, Mr. Spelman owning the balance, and Clapp having retired. The firm was now H. B. Spelman & Co., and so continued until 1848, when Mr. Henry bought out Spelman, and subsequently sold an interest to Jas. Zwisler, and firm name, M. W. Henry & Co., lasted three years. Dec. 27, 1849, a fire destroyed a large portion of building and goods, on which was a small insurance. At 10 o'clock he had rented another building, and with the few goods left began business, continuing three years, when the owner rebuilt on the present site and Mr. H. bought an interest in the building and entered it in 1854, and has remained in it ever since. He remodeled it in 1857, and rebuilt it in 1877. The firm of G. C. Berry & Co. was formed in 1875. The first floor of this

elegant store is 40x65 feet; the second is same size, and comprises the wall paper, shawl and underwear departments; the third floor, carpets, oil cloths, matting, etc. The upper floors are utilized by the aid of an elevator; there are fourteen persons employed, three of whom are ladies. The cash principle was adopted in 1876. Mr. H. has been a member of the City Council for a number of years, and a member of School Board for nine years. He is a stockholder and director in Taplin, Rice & Cos'. foundry, and in Austin Powder Co., of Cleveland. In 1863, he became one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Akron, and has since been its Vice President and Director. He was married Dec. 5, 1843, to Miss Abigail Weeks, a daughter of Moody Weeks, of Copley Township. Of this marriage there are six daughters and one son, viz.: Olive C., Ella C., Julia A., Hattie A., Charles M., Grace P. and Mattie W., all of whom are living.

PHILANDER D. HALL, prominent and oldest merchant of the city of Akron, Ohio, represents the seventh generation of the Hall family, who came from Lancashire, England, with the New Haven colony in 1639. They soon afterward took possession of a grant of land given them by Charles I, extending from Long Island Sound northerly, twelve miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, and near the city of Bridgeport, Conn., a part of which city it now includes, and where the subject of this sketch was born Oct. 10, 1808. He was educated at Weston Academy, where his family held a free scholarship, the academy being endowed by land given to it by his family. At the age of 20, he left the school at Weston, and taught in the academy at Saugatuck, Conn., afterward entering a dry goods store at that place, where he remained one and one-half years. Returning to Bridgeport, he engaged in the grocery shipping business, and importing West India products. In July, 1834, he made his first visit to Akron, and in May, 1835, opened his goods in his present location, then called Cascade Store; he rented of Dr. Crosby, the assignee of Howard, Iredell & Fenn, who had recently failed; the crash of 1837 destroyed the credit of all the merchants, fourteen in number, except his own, J. D. Commins and Kent's. Feb. 17, 1851, his store building was destroyed by fire, and the present building was rebuilt and occupied in December of the same year. From 1835 to 1857, Mr. Hall gave his entire attention to the business, removing in the fall of 1857 to New York City, where, as buyer for Hall Bros., he still resides; 1858, Mr. Hall spent most of the year in traveling in Europe, visiting the principal countries on the continent and the British Islands, and has since made two journeys to the Pacific Coast. Mr. J. D. Commins, Mr. R. P. Spalding and Mr. Hall were among the original subscribers to the Akron Rural Cemetery, and he, with Dr. Ackly, originated, and helped support the Episcopal Church. Orlando Hall, deceased, the younger brother of P. D. Hall, was born on the family place near Bridgeport, Conn., in 1820. He joined his brother in business at Akron in 1842. He was married to Sophia R. Towne Dec. 12, 1854, and died March 10, 1855. He was a popular business man, greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances for his many virtues, and sincerely lamented.

CALVIN P. HUMPHREY, lawyer, Akron, Ohio; is a son of Van Rensselaer & Laura (Pease) Humphrey, and was born in Hudson, Ohio, June 21, 1840. His father was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and his mother of Trumbull Co., Ohio. She was a daughter of Judge Calvin Pease, and married first G. W. Tallmadge, who died in Tallmadge Township, where she afterward married Mr. Humphrey. Subject graduated at Western Reserve College in 1863, and began the study of law with his father, Judge Humphrey, who died in 1864. In the fall of 1865, he (subject) entered Cleveland Law College, from which he graduated in 1866. After graduating, he located at Cuyahoga Falls, and lived there until 1874, when he came to Akron. He was elected City Solicitor in the spring of 1879. On the 20th of September, 1864, he was married to Miss Della Whedon, of Hudson.

WILBUR F. HAWXHURST, insurance agent, Akron; second son of Isaac and Clarissa (Miller) Hawxhurst; was born in Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, June 19, 1844. He was 14 when his father died. Shortly after, in 1860, he entered Baldwin University, at Berea, where he studied two years, and was then employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. about two years as operator at the stations at Elyria and Youngstown. March 20, 1864, he enlisted in the 65th O. V. I. as private soldier. In the summer of the same year, he was detached as clerk for the Assistant Inspector General of

the District of Etowah, and located at Chattanooga, Tenn., for Capt. Mills and his successor, Capt. George M. Brayton, until June, 1865, when he was ordered to his regiment, then in Nashville, and again detailed as clerk to the Assistant (James I. Wilson) Commissary of Musters for the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and served in that position until March 4, 1866, when he was discharged at Indianola, Texas. On his return, he was in the commercial school at Oberlin for some time. He again entered Baldwin University in the fall term of 1866, remaining two years. In 1868, he became book-keeper for Charles W. Stearns & Co., of Cleveland, and continued until 1870, when he entered the insurance office of W. F. Fox, of Cleveland, State agent for the old Putnam Insurance Co., and, in the fall of the same year, he opened a local agency fire insurance office at Lebanon, Ohio, which he conducted one year. In November, 1871, he was given the Ohio and Indiana State agency for the Watertown Fire Insurance Co., and continued in that field until January, 1874, when he accepted a like agency for the Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool, England, serving one year. In 1875, he was employed for a year as rating agent at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and served also another year as rating agent throughout the Western States. In 1877, he was special agent in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, and, in December of the same year, he located at Akron, and associated with M. Mattison in local insurance, representing several of the leading fire and life companies. Sept. 22, 1868, he married Miss Clara L. Mattison, of Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio. They have one son living, and one son deceased.

JOSEPH HAYS, foreman molders' department Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron; a son of Hugh and Mary (Pollock) Hays; was born Oct. 17, 1843, in Stark Co., Ohio, and is the youngest son in a family of ten children, five of whom are living; parents are both deceased and were both natives of Ireland. In 1858, he began to learn the trade of molder with E. Ball, at Canton, Ohio, where he worked at molding until June 5, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. F, 4th O. V. I., for three years. He was with McClellan in the Army of West Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley, with Gen. Shields, and joined the Army of the Potomac after the seven days' fighting before Richmond, and remained with it until the battle of Chancellorsville, March 3, 1863, where he was wounded by a musket-ball, which shattered his elbow-joint. He was disabled eighteen months, and in Washington Hospital about eight months, when, in February, 1864, he was discharged. He draws a pension. He came to Akron soon after, and began work as a molder for Aultman, Miller & Co., in March following. He worked as a journeyman until Feb. 21, 1880, when he was made foreman in the molding department, which, when full, employs 110 men, and melts about twenty-eight tons of iron per day. He was married Aug. 10, 1865, to Miss Cora Dunbar, of Canton, Ohio; they have one son.

JOHN W. HOLLOWAY, master of machinery on C., Mt. V. & C. R. R., Akron, a son of Joseph T. and Susan (Hawk) Holloway, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 26, 1831. In 1848, he apprenticed himself to the trade of machinist, first at Cleveland, but in 1849 came to Akron and entered the machine shops of G. D. Bates & Co., serving with them two years. He went to Cumberland, Md., and took a place in the shops for a time, and during one year run a locomotive from Cumberland to the mines. He next became an engineer on a steamboat on the Ohio River, plying between Shawneetown, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., and was so employed for about one year. In the fall of 1854, he went to La Fayette, Ind., and was employed in the shops of the La Fayette & Indianapolis Railroad Company for one and one-half years, and, in 1856, became master of machinery on the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad, now the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus, a position he has held ever since. In November, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline E. Tifft, of Cuyahoga Falls. Of this marriage there are five children. His (subject's) father was a native of New Jersey, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, about 1820, where he lived until 1831, when he removed to Cuyahoga Falls, and resided there until his death in 1878. He was a cabinet-maker, and in later years was an insurance agent, Justice of the Peace, etc.; served also as Coronor of the county.

REV. JOSEPH D. HOLLINGER, deceased (widow resides at No. 1203 South Broadway, Akron), died Oct. 4, 1871, and was buried at

Manchester, Franklin Township, with other of his relatives. His birth occurred near the place of his burial Jan. 22, 1839. His education was obtained in the district schools, with the additional advantages of the seminary at Greensburg, Summit Co., Ohio. He was the oldest son of Jacob and Barbara (Daily) Hollinger, she a daughter of Jacob Daily, one of the old pioneers of Franklin Township. The father of our subject was a twin brother to Michael Hollinger, who has resided in Franklin Township the longest of any person now living. Our subject connected himself with the Evangelical Association and began preaching in his 23d year, first serving at North Lima, Ohio, for one year; then at New Salem, Penn., one year; near New Hamburg, Mercer Co., Ohio, one year; thence back to North Lima, where he served two years; thence to Osnaburg, Stark Co., Ohio, where he served two years, subsequently returning to the State of Pennsylvania, where he filled the pulpit at Fulton Street Mission, Pittsburgh. While there, he was elected as Presiding Elder of Franklin District by the Church Conference then in session. While serving in this office, his lamentable death occurred as stated above. The supposition is that his fatal sickness was caused by overwork, as the ministers of that church are required to go through a four years' course of study before becoming regular members of Conference, their examinations occurring every year, the successful termination of their second examination being the occasion of their ordination as Deacons, and the fourth entitling them to the highest honors of the church, that of Elders, receiving license in full. The spring following the death of her husband, Mrs. Hollinger moved to the city of Akron, where she now resides. He was married, Dec. 13, 1858, to Mary E. Leuszler, born May 5, 1836, of Holland Dutch extraction, to John and Catharine (Long) Leuszler, he of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Came early with his parents from the land of his nativity and settled in Doylestown, Penn., and, in 1853, settled near Wadsworth, Medina Co. Their children are Anna M., born Aug. 23, 1859, teacher at No. 7, south building public school; Harvey M., Aug. 28, 1861, engaged in the Buckeye works; Clara E., May 7, 1863; Royal E., April 10, 1866.

LEVI S. HERROLD, ex-Mayor, 958 South Main street, Akron; was born on the 17th day of November, 1820. Is a son of Col. John George, the son of Frederick Herrold, who came from Germany to that part of Northumberland Co., Penn., now known as Snyder County, deriving its name from a distinguished gentleman of that name. The Herrolds were the first settlers in a township of the above-named county, where they took up several hundred acres of land and have always resided. The family having grown numerous, occupy the principal part of one or two townships in that section of country. His mother was Mary Steese, daughter of Frederick Steese, a very prominent man and mill-owner in Union and other counties in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch, on account of the indigent circumstances of his parents, was compelled to labor in various employments to support himself and secure the meager educational advantages which he received, amounting to three terms of district school. He at one time was employed as driver on the canal from McKees' Half-Falls to Havre de Grace on the tide-water; then steadily advancing, as his own energy and natural tact in business have shown in following him briefly through his subsequent business life of about ten years in general merchandising. Immediately after marriage, his official career began by being elected for a term of five years as Justice of the Peace in Snyder County, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for a second term, but after having served two years, he was called upon by the people of his county to serve a term of three years as second Sheriff of the county after its organization. In the spring of 1865, he came with his family to Akron, having purchased, the preceding summer, the grist and saw mill now owned by Brewster & Sons, which he run successfully for ten years; he served as Assessor of the Fifth Ward, a term of three years as Infirmary Director, and, in the year 1875, was elected Mayor of the city of Akron; after having filled successfully the last-named office until the expiration of his term, he retired to a quiet life and the superintendency of his farm in Springfield Township. He was married Aug. 2, 1842, to Lydia Motz, daughter of John and Barbara (Moyer) Motz, who were Union County people. They had eight children—four sons and four daughters—Mary M., born Sept. 9, 1843; George I., April 26, 1845; Alfred, Jan. 21, 1847; John S., Sept. 6, 1850; Henry S., Dec.

12, 1853; Ada B., April 24, 1856; Martha A., Aug. 4, 1858; Ida, Oct. 3, 1865. Mary M. married Capt. H. Harrison in the fall of 1863, and died Oct. 18, 1867, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the depot at Cleveland, on her return home with her husband, having gone there for medical aid. She left one child, Mary Ida, born Aug. 23, 1865. George died Feb. 26, 1859; Alfred, April 9, 1847; Henry, Dec. 20, 1853; Ada B., Feb. 9, 1859; Ida, May 9, 1867. John was married to Mary Cook, daughter of Louis Cook, of Akron; she dying in the spring of 1875, leaving one child, Lilly May, born Sept. 26, 1872. Both grandchildren are living with the subject of this sketch.

J. H. HOWER, of Hower & Co., manufacturers of oat meal, Akron, is a native of Stark Co., Ohio, and was born Feb. 22, 1822. His father, Jesse Hower, was a native of Center Co., Penn., and came to Ohio with his parents about the year 1815. His father, Jacob Hower, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a shoemaker by trade. He moved to Stark County, where he settled and improved a farm. Jesse moved to Clinton about the year 1823, and bought a farm of his father, upon which he built a saw-mill, but died soon after completing same. Mrs. Hower then moved to her folks', near New Berlin, where she lived some five or six years, when she married Mr. John Snyder, and located near Doylestown, where she died about the year 1855 or 1856. J. H. (the subject) lived at home until he was 30 years old, receiving a common-school education, working on the farm and teaching school during the winters from the time he was 18 years of age. At the age of 28, he bought an interest in a general store at Doylestown (firm Graham & Hower), and continued for five years, when he sold out and bought a pottery, which he operated for two years, and then sold out and organized the Excelsior Reaper and Mower Works of Doylestown, now conducted by Seiberling, Miller & Co. Mr. H. was connected with the works until 1875, though he came to Akron in 1866, and was one of the organizers of the Excelsior Reaper Works, as above, of which he was Vice President, and continued for some ten years. In 1879, he bought an interest in the Turner Mills of Akron, and, in 1881, his sons, Harvey Y. and M. Otis, bought out the interest of Mr. Turner, and formed the present firm of Hower & Co. He was married in 1852, to Miss Susan Youngker, daughter of J. Youngker, of Doylestown. By this marriage there have been three children—Harvey Y., M. Otis and Charles H. Mr. H. and his wife are members of the English Lutheran Church, in which he has always taken an active interest, being one of its organizers, and a Trustee since. He was originally a Democrat, but a Republican since the organization of that party.

JACOB D. HOLLINGER, druggist, Akron, junior member of the wholesale and retail drug firm of Warner & Hollinger; was born in 1844, and is a native of Summit Co. His people were among the early pioneers of Franklin Township. The early life of J. D. was spent on a farm. He was educated at the Evangelical College of Greensburg, and is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Commercial College. This latter attainment led to his accepting the situation of book-keeper for Mr. George Weimer, who, for many years, was one of the leading druggists of Akron. During Mr. Hollinger's connection with the firm as book-keeper, Mr. Warner was employed as prescription clerk. Though both young men, they now compose a firm that ranks among the leading druggists of the city. Their house was established in 1852, and the dimensions of their present house, No. 213 and 215 East Market street, is 33 feet frontage by 80 feet in depth, two floors and double basement cellar. Politically, Mr. Hollinger has taken no active part, he choosing rather to devote his time and energies to the building up of a good business. He is a member of Akron Lodge, No. 547, I. O. O. F. During the war of the rebellion, he served as a volunteer in Co. G, 19th O. V. I., three months' service, and also in the 104th O. V. I., three years' service.

H. B. HOUSEL, millwright, Akron; was born April 9, 1821, in Stark Co., Ohio. When he was about 1 year old, his parents moved to Brewster's Corners, Summit Co. He was the oldest of a family of sixteen children, ten of whom are still living, and, at that early day in the settlement of Summit Co., but little opportunity was afforded him for getting an education. At the age of 19, he began learning the trade of a millwright with one John Gilcrist, with whom he served an apprenticeship of two years, which included six months of schooling given him by Mr. Gilcrist. The first summer after completing his trade, he worked at the carpenter's trade; and, in the following winter,

he came to Akron, and helped to build the city mills. He followed "jour" work for about eight years, and since that time he has been contracting and building mills in Ohio and adjoining States. In 1847, he bought the old homestead farm, which was the home of his family until 1865, when he removed to Akron. In 1877, when the co-operative store was organized, he became interested in it; and, in 1880, he was made one of the directors; and, at present, when not otherwise engaged, he spends his time at the store. Jan. 24, 1844, he was married to Miss Eunice Meach, a native of Connecticut, but who came to Wayne Co., Ohio, with her people, when she was a child. Six children have been born to them, of whom but one son and two daughters are living. George, the son, has a decided talent for music, and, at present, he is connected with the schools of Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Housel are both members of the First M. E. Church of Akron. He is well known throughout the county, and is a man whose name and reputation stand above reproach.

D. W. HOLLOWAY, merchant, Akron; is a native of Center Co., Penn., and is the son of Daniel C. and Sarah M. (Speaker) Holloway, both of whom lie buried at Aaronsburg, Penn., the former home of the subject of this sketch, and the place where most of his early life was spent; there he also received a fair education, and, though he was left an orphan at the early age of 14 years (he is now 24), and principally dependent upon his own resources, he has succeeded not only in establishing himself in a good business, but has, by carefully associating with that class of people who are possessed of a self-respect, built for himself a worthy name and reputation. His mercantile life began in Aaronsburg when he was 14 years old, and, though a part of his boyhood days were spent on a farm, he soon became partial to the life of a merchant, and how great his talent in that direction lay is evidenced by his present position and success. Nov. 1, 1879, he and Mr. Harrison became the successors of Mr. E. P. Holloway, under the firm name of Harrison & Holloway; their place of business is located on the corner of Main and Exchange streets, South Akron; it is a large storeroom, 27 feet frontage by 78 feet in depth, stocked with everything pertaining to the dry goods business. Mr. Holloway began first as a salesman for E. P. Holloway, and, the better to enable him to do business successfully and accurately, he attended the night school of the Commercial College of Akron, from which he graduated; he now keeps the firm's books, and, though still a young man, he stands upon an equal footing with many of his competitors who are double his age.

H. HARRISON, merchant, Akron; senior member of the dry goods firm of Harrison & Holloway; has been a resident of Summit Co. since 1865; he is a man now 42 years of age, and a native of Snyder (formerly Union) Co., Penn. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and the most of his early life in his native State. Sept. 16, 1861, he entered the Federal army, and gave his services to his country to aid in the suppression of the war of the rebellion; he was made Captain of Co. F, of the 172d Penn. V. M., and remained in the service until Aug. 1, 1862. In 1865, he came to Summit Co., and for about one and a half years he was in the employ of E. P. Holloway; subsequently he engaged in milling; he and ex-Mayor Herrold, under the firm name of Herrold & Harrison, were proprietors of the South Akron Mills. For about one year he resided in the country and was interested in farming; again he became a resident of Akron, and, after having spent some time as a clerk for Mr. E. P. Holloway, he and W. H. Holloway bought the establishment on Nov. 1, 1879. He is a member of Aetolia Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., and a man in every way worthy to be identified with the business and social interests of Akron.

DR. ELIZUR HITCHCOCK, physician, Akron; is a native of Summit County. He was born on his father's farm in Tallmadge, Aug. 15, 1832, and is the fourth of seven children born to Lucius W. and Eleanor (Wolcott) Hitchcock. His parents were natives of Connecticut, his father coming on foot in 1822, to Tallmadge, where he bought a farm, married and raised his family. In 1873, he lost his wife, and left the farm, coming to Akron, where he now resides. Dr. Hitchcock remained at home until the spring of 1850, working on the farm and gaining such education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. At 18, he entered the Western Reserve College at Hudson, where he studied two years, and then entered the Junior Class in Yale College, graduating there in 1854. During the next four years, he

taught select schools in Tallmadge and Gustavus, dividing the time between them. In 1857, he began reading medicine with Dr. Dudley Allen, at Kinsman, Ohio, and in 1860, graduated at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, having taken a course previously at Ann Arbor, Mich. He began his practice at Mecca, but in the following spring located at Orwell, where he remained two years. He then went into the army as Surgeon of the 7th O. V. I., and resigned after serving about six months. In the fall of 1863, he located in West Williamsfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1869, when he sold out his business and attended the Bellevue Hospital. In 1870, he came to Akron and has since practiced his profession here. He is a member and President of the Summit County Medical Society, and also a member of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio. On Nov. 24, 1861, he married Miss Hattie Reed, a native of Mecca, Trumbull Co., Ohio, by whom he had one child, Gertrude R. His wife died in May, 1864. In November, 1864, he married Miss Lucretia Kellogg, a native of West Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, by whom he has two children—Halbert K. and Lucius W.

H. P. HITCHCOCK, general insurance and local and special adjusting agent, Akron; is a native of Summit Co., Ohio. He was born on his father's farm in this county, July 18, 1841, and lived there until he was 16 years of age. He then engaged as clerk in the general merchandising business of Starr Bros. & Co., in Elyria, Ohio, where he remained one year, when he returned to his parents' home and remained until, at the age of 20, he entered the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R., now known as the N. Y., P. & O. Railway Company. He continued in this employ some seven and a half years, serving in all the subordinate positions up to that of conductor. During the construction of the road from Marion to Dayton, he had charge of the construction train with from fifty to seventy-five men, for about a year. Upon leaving the railroad company, he began working for the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, as solicitor. During the year he was engaged with this company, he took $360,000 worth of risks. At the expiration of this time, he engaged with the Enterprise Fire Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. This was about 1870, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the insurance business, adding to his agency various companies until now the combined assets of the companies which he represents reaches the immense sum of $100,000,000. His list of companies includes some of the oldest and most reliable in this and the old countries. In 1876, he took the field as an adjuster, and has served with distinguished ability in this department since. For the past three years, Mr. Hitchcock has served as a special agent and adjuster for the Meridian, Fanieul Hall and Fairfield Companies, and is now acting in the same capacity for the Niagara of New York. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Upson, a native of Summit Co., Ohio. By this marriage there have been two children—one, Eva, living.

JOSEPH HUGILL, contractor and builder in stone and brick, Akron; was born in Yorkshire, England, September 1, 1834. His father, George Hugill, was a railroad contractor. Joseph was apprenticed at the age of 14 to the stone mason's trade and served three years, when he came to the United States and settled in Cleveland, where he lived with a married sister. Remaining in that vicinity several years, he went to Canada, where he worked at his trade on the Grand Trunk R. R., for two years, after which he contracted stone work on the Buffalo & Lake Huron R. R. He went to California *via* New York and Panama during the Frazer River excitement in 1858. He went to El Dorado Co., and worked at his trade in Placerville one year; the next year, he followed mining, and, in 1860, imbued with the excitement which then prevailed, he went to Nevada, working at his trade in Carson City, where he built the county buildings. He next went to Virginia City, where he did the stone work on the Gould & Curry Quartz Mills. He returned to Cleveland in 1864 *via* Panama and New York, and thence to Canada, where, on September 28 of the same year, he married Miss Sarah Wells, at Hamilton. She was a native of South Dumfries, Brant Co., Canada. In the spring of 1866, they came to Akron where he has since conducted the business of contractor and builder in stone and brick. In 1872, he purchased some land upon which he has developed a stone quarry which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of building material. By their marriage there have been four chil-

dren, of whom three are still living, viz., Willie E., Franklin W. and Daisy.

A. J. HUSE, cabinet-maker, is a native of Vermont; he was born in Windsor County, June 7, 1804. His father, Robert Huse, was a shoemaker by trade, but followed farming; he was a native of Massachusetts. His father was a sea captain, and lost his life in a storm at sea. Robert moved to Rochester, Vt., about the year 1797, of which place he was one of the pioneers. Our subject was born and raised on the farm. At the age of 22 he was apprenticed to the cabinet trade, and on Sept. 6, 1829, he married Miss Louisa W. Austin, a native of Vermont. The following year they moved to Cayuga County, New York, where he worked at his trade until 1836, when he took the water route to Ohio and settled in Middlebury, where he worked at his trade until 1844; he then worked in a woolen machinery manufactory until 1872, since which time he has done general business pertaining to his trade. By his marriage there were five children, of whom but one lives, viz., Charles W., of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Huse have been connected with the Universalist Church for the past forty years. September 6, 1879, they celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion friends to the number of 300 joined in the ceremonies.

WILLIAM FOSTER HOPE, manager of Akron Malleable Iron Works, Middlebury (Sixth Ward of Akron), is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn.; was born Aug. 4, 1838; his father, Richard Hope, was a contractor and builder, in which capacity he is well known in Pittsburgh, where he built many of the leading buildings of that city. William F. (subject) lived in his native city until September, 1880, receiving his education in the city schools, and also a course at Jefferson College. At the age of 18, he engaged as a book-keeper with Holmes & Co., edge tool manufacturers, where he remained two years; he then engaged in the grain commission business for himself, continuing for four years, when he took a position as general ticket agent for the Allegheny Valley R. R. for seven years. Next, he engaged as book-keeper for a wholesale grocery house for two years, after which he became book-keeper in the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, remaining two years, and then went into the Auditor's Department of the Allegheny Valley R. R., and remained there until July, 1880, when he came to Akron, Ohio, in September following, having formed a partnership, in August previous, with John F. Greer, under style of Akron Malleable Iron works, which is spoken of elsewhere in this Work. He was married in February, 1864, to Miss Lizzie E. Greer, a native of Pittsburgh. They have three children, viz.: Mary E., Annie W. and Nellie M.

A. M. HEATHMAN, groceries, provisions, flour and feed, 432 Centre street, Akron, is a native of Coventry Township, Summit Co., and was born July 28, 1832; is the eldest of seven children born to Elijah and Melintha (Westphall) Heathman, natives of Springfield and Coventry Townships. Elijah was the third son of Bennett Heathman, a native of Maryland, who came to Coventry in the early pioneer days, and followed farming there until his death. He was brought up on a farm, and worked also at carpenter's trade; also worked on Ohio Canal. Mrs. Heathman died at the residence of her daughter, in Copley Township, in the summer of 1880. A. M. (subject) lived at home until twenty years of age, brought up on the farm; also worked at carpentering, and visited Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. He was married Nov. 28, 1861, to Miss Agnes R. Kidder, a native of Akron, a daughter of John and Phœbe (Savage) Kidder, who were old residents of the place. In 1872, he engaged in the grocery business, the firm, Breniger & Heathman, continuing seven years; he then sold out and engaged in his present place. Five children have been born to him, four of whom are living, viz.: Melintha, George, Etha and Alexander—Ida, deceased.

DAVID E. HILL, President of the Hill Sewer Pipe Co., Akron, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 25, 1825, and is the youngest of four children born to David and Avis (McMillan) Hill, natives of Rhode Island, and who removed to New York in an early day. He was a carpenter by trade, and died in Cattaraugus Co. at the age of 77 years; she died at the age of 79 years. David E. (the subject) lived at home eighteen years; his brother was a cabinet-maker, and he learned the same trade with him. His education was received at the district schools. In 1843, he came to Middlebury, Akron, and worked for his uncle, Reuben McMillan, manufacturer of woolen machinery, until 1849, when the firm of Hill, Foster & Co., for

the manufacture of stoneware, was formed. They occupied the old "Black Mills," and continued in business until about 1851, when Mr. McMillan sold his interest to Hill & Foster. Mr. Hill was identified with the business until 1855, and retired for one year, at the end of which time he came back, and the firm became Hill & Powers, and later, Hill & Adams, which continued until 1868, when it was merged into a stock company, known as the "Hill & Adams Sewer Pipe Co.," Mr. Hill being President. He retired from the business in 1871. The old firm of Hill, Merrill & Co. made the first machine for the manufacture of sewer pipe in America. About the year 1866, Mr. Hill became one of a company of five men, who bought the present building, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods—known as the "Middlebury Woolen Mills." The business finally passed into the hands of Mr. Hill and John Townsend, and in the spring of 1873, the machinery was sold, the building was fitted for the manufacture of sewer pipe, and the Hill Sewer Pipe Co. was formed and incorporated, with Mr. Hill as President; his son, George R., being Secretary and Treasurer, with James Viall as Superintendent. Mr. Hill has always been a public-spirited man, favoring all improvements for the benefit of town or county. He served several years as a member of Middlebury School Board; also as a member of City Council of Akron, and as a County Commissioner for six years. He was an Abolitionist until formation of Republican party; since then he has voted with that party. He was married in June, 1848, to Miss Harriet L. McMillan, a daughter of Reuben McMillan. They have had three children, but one of whom is living—George R.

DENNIS A. HINE, deceased; was born in Milford, Conn., in the year 1808. His parents moved West and settled in Tallmadge Township, Summit Co., Ohio, at an early day. Our subject lived on the farm until 1829, when he came to Middlebury, and engaged as clerk in a general merchandise business of John McMillan's, and some years later, in company with Mr. M. L. Sherman, he engaged in the general merchandise business in Middlebury, they continuing a number of years, after which he clerked in Middlebury and at Tallmadge, and later conducted a butchering business in Middlebury, and next engaged in the fishing business on Lake Huron, after which, in company with Drs. Jewett and Wright, conducted a water-cure establishment for a number of years in Middlebury; he then engaged in the nursery business, which he followed many years. He died July 27, 1878. Dec. 29, 1831, he married Miss Lucy A. Smith, a native of Groton, Conn. Of their eleven children, but five are living, viz.: Henry and Lewis C., both married and live in Akron; Addie, now Mrs. I. L. Bevis, of St. Louis, Mo.; Augusta, now Mrs. B. M. Allison, of Middlebury; and Jennie, now Mrs. Jacob Replogle, of Middlebury. Mrs. Hine is living on the old homestead.

DR. E. W. HOWARD, physician, Akron; is a native of Andover, Windsor Co., Vt., and comes of a family noted for its longevity; his father reached the age of 89; his father's mother reached 95; a great-aunt reached 115, and his great-grandmother the age of 97. Dr. Howard's parents, David and Cynthia (Crossman) Howard, were natives of Massachusetts. His father's family was one of those that contributed all their available male force to the Revolutionary war; his grandfather David, with his brothers James, Solomon, Joseph and Elias, went as soldiers, the latter being killed in the service of his country. Dr. Howard, the seventh child of a family of ten children, was born April 14, 1816; his youth was spent upon the farm, acquiring the rudiments of an education in the schools of the neighborhood, and more liberal advantages in a course at the Chester Academy. At the age of 19, he made a visit to the West, calling on his cousin, Prof. R. L. Howard, a physician in Elyria; was by him persuaded to study medicine, and accordingly began reading with him; this was in 1835. He subsequently attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., going later to Windsor Co., Vt., to read with L. G. Whiting, with whom he read for two years. In 1838, he graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., when he formed a partnership with Prof. R. L. Howard, in Elyria, Ohio. He practiced at Elyria only a year when he came to Akron, where he has remained in the practice of his profession up to the present. During the late war, he was sent by Gov. Tod to assist in caring for the wounded after the battle of Antietam. He was assigned to the hospital at Frederick City, Md., where he served about a month. In the following winter, the Governor again sent him to assist in caring for the troops, this time spending several months in hospital

work at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Howard has been a member of the Summit County Medical Society since its organization, of which he has also been President. He is also a member of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, which he has served two terms as President; of the Ohio State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. In 1876, he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia. June 16, 1840, he married Miss Elizabeth Chittenden, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sprague) Chittenden, who were natives of Connecticut, and pioneers in Springfield Township. There are two children—Henry C., for the past seven years practicing in partnership with his father; and Frank D., engaged in the foundry business.

B. C. HERRICK, of Herrick & Cannon, wholesale and retail china, crockery and glass goods, Akron; is a native of Twinsburg Township, in this county, and is the eldest of five children, born to J. E. and Philo (Clark) Herrick; his parents were natives of New England; his father came when a young man from Massachusetts to Ohio, settling, in 1825, in Twinsburg, where he met and married his wife, a native of Connecticut; she came there with her parents in 1826. The older members of the family, including herself, walked a greater part of the way, while an ox team transported the household effects. After marriage they settled on a piece of land, cleared it, and are still living there, at the advanced age of over 75. In 1878, they celebrated their golden wedding. B. C. Herrick was born Oct. 25, 1829, and lived at home on the farm until 25 years of age, gaining the foundation of his education at the district schools, and later graduated at the Twinsburg Institute; at the age of 18 he began teaching winter school, continuing through ten seasons. In 1854, he went to Newbury, Geauga Co., Ohio, and, with his brother Earle, bought the business of E. Stone, Esq., and continued dealing in general merchandise, butter and cheese, for some two years, under the firm name of Herrick & Bros. He then sold his interest and bought a farm in Twinsburg, where he resided until 1867, traveling, however in the meanwhile, as a commercial traveler for four years. At this time he came to Akron, and in company with his brother-in-law, W. B. Cannon, formed the present business partnership. Mr. Herrick is a Trustee and Steward of the Methodist Church, and takes an active interest in church matters. Feb. 4, 1858, he married Miss H. C. Cannon, a native of Aurora. By this marriage he has three children, Oakley C., Winnie C. and Victor M.

DAVID HANSCOM (deceased); was born Oct. 18, 1814, on his father's farm, near Portland, Maine; at the age of 6 years, his parents removed to Monroe Co., N. Y.; at the age of 18, he began learning the cooper's trade, and, when of age, he came to Ohio, stopping at Middlebury, where he remained one year, working at his trade; he then went to Lake Co., and pursued the same business there for three years. In 1840, his father's family came to Summit Co. and settled on a farm in Portage Township which the boys bought, the parents living with them. Our subject worked at Cuyahoga Falls some two years, then went to Ravenna, where he kept a hotel; also kept a hotel (half-way house) between Bedford and Twinsburg; he afterward came to Akron, where he conducted a cooper shop for two years; he then kept grocery until 1850, when he sold out to James Gardner, his partner; he then became one of a party of about one hundred and fifty going to California; he went to Pittsburgh and chartered a steamboat for the party, they embarking at Wellsville; they went direct to St. Joseph and thence overland to California, being three months on the way. Our subject engaged in the grocery business, and, after a year's stay in the land of gold, returned home by way of Panama and New York. Soon after his return, he and his brother Charles (the firm D. & C. Hanscom) engaged in the grocery business, and, some five or six years later, built on the northeast corner of Howard and Market streets, also taking their brother George in as a partner, under the firm name of Hanscom Brothers; they continued until about 1862, when they sold out, and, about a year later, engaged in the business again and continued about three years, when he again sold out; one year later, one of his rooms becoming vacant, he put in a stock of groceries and once more engaged in the business, continuing about seven years, since which time he lived retired until his death, March 26, 1881. The deceased was twice married—first, to Miss Sarah Pemberton, of Lake Co., Ohio; she died Oct. 21, 1844; they had three children, viz., Mrs. Thayer, of Westville, Ohio, and John and Cornelia.

March 17, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Stimson, a native of New York, and came with her parents to Ohio about 1840; there are two children—Mrs. Jennings, of Akron, and Frank.

COL. JOHN C. HART, deceased, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 17, 1798. In 1802, his father, Rufus Hart, moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1815, when he moved to Ohio. In the war of 1812, his father was a Lieutenant in a company commanded by Capt. Mallison, and was in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane and the burning of Buffalo. Between the age of 14 and 15, John C. enlisted in a company of cavalry at Rochester, N. Y., under Capt. Stone, and was with his father at Newark, Fort George and other contested points. He was at Black Rock as a bearer of dispatches when the British attacked Fort Erie in 1814. After the war, he and his father returned to Genesee Co., and, in 1815, they removed to Ohio, and settled at Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron. At the age of 21, John C. started south, going on foot to Steubenville, thence by raft down the Ohio. His raft lodging, he went on foot to Cincinnati, thence by canoe or skiff to Shawneetown, Ill., thence on foot to St. Louis, where, for a time, he worked in a mill, and, later, made bricks at Milton. The June following, he returned home and bought 50 acres of land just south of Middlebury, which he improved. He was married, Feb. 24, 1831, to Miss Margaret A. Sterling, by which marriage he had six children—four sons and two daughters. She died March 7, 1869, and, Dec. 22, 1870, he married Mrs. Mary A. Sterling, formerly Miss Todd, a daughter of Stephen Todd, of Beaver Co., Penn. She was born May 1, 1828, and, when 16 years of age, her parents removed to Wooster, Ohio, and, two years later, to Canal Dover, where she married John Sterling, a merchant of that place. He was born June 16, 1818, and died Dec. 14, 1854. By this marriage there were two children—John S., of Cleveland, and Flora E., now Mrs. Beardsley, of Cleveland. After her husband's death, she moved to New Lisbon, thence to Cleveland, where she lived until her marriage with Col. Hart, Dec. 22, 1870. Col. Hart obtained his military title by raising a regiment of cavalry at Middlebury under the old militia law of the State, and of which he was commander at the time it was disbanded.

HIRAM HART, retired, Akron; was born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 19, 1804, and is the fourth child in a family of seven children born to Rufus and Esther (Cotter) Hart, who were natives of Goshen, Conn. They were married in that State, and moved to New York about the year 1798, where they farmed until 1815, when he moved to Ohio. Two of his sons had come out the preceding spring. He settled on 100 acres of land in what is now Coventry Township, which he had bought before coming to the State, and which had been partly improved by a man named John Collins. Mr. Hart lived in this vicinity until his death, which occurred in 1840, his wife's death also occurring about that time. Hiram Hart (our subject) lived at home until he was 25 years of age. His educational advantages were limited, and confined to the district schools in New York, and a short period in Ohio. He was married, July 18, 1830, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Haley) Smith, who were natives of Massachusetts, and came to Ohio about the year 1825. After his marriage, he occupied a piece of land containing 50 acres, and continued upon it until 1844, when he bought the old homestead. In October, 1863, his wife died, leaving seven children, three of whom are living—Delos, a farmer in Springfield Township; Milton, cigar manufacturer, Akron, and Louisa, now Mrs. Thos. F. Cleveland, of Akron. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Hart moved to Akron, where he has since resided. He was married to Mrs. Pratt, formerly Miss Sophia M. Packer, a native of New York, who came to Ohio with her parents about 1832. They settled in Portage Co., where he died; she died in Akron, where she was living with her daughter. He was a prosperous farmer, and was widely known as a leading dairyman.

O. W. HALE, Deputy County Clerk; Akron; was born in Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio, April 1, 1841, and is the third of five children born to William and Harriet (Carlton) Hale. They were natives of Connecticut and Ohio. She was the daughter of John Carlton, who died from wounds received in the war of 1812. William Hale came to Ohio with his parents in the year 1810, they being among the first permanent settlers in Bath Township. He was raised on the farm where he lived until 1857, when he located in Hudson, and in 1861

he moved on his farm, where he died the year following. He was three times married. His first wife, Miss Sallie C. Upson, of Tallmadge, died about six months after marriage. His second wife, who was Miss Harriet Carlton, died in 1853. His third wife, Miss Adaline Thompson, survives him, and is now the Matron of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Fairbault, Minn. Our subject lived at home on the farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the 29th O. V. I., but, owing to his father's illness, received his discharge and returned home. Sept. 23, 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth Hanson, a native of England, who came with her parents to Summit Co. at the age of 13. By the marriage there were two children, one, H. C. now living. In 1868, Mr. Hale moved to Portage Co., where he lived two years. He then went to Corry, Penn., and engaged in the lumber business, and two years later he removed to Huntingdon, W. Va. where he also engaged in the lumber business. While at the latter place, he lost his wife, in 1874. He next moved to Akron and engaged as book-keeper in an agricultural implement store. In 1879, he took the position of Deputy County Clerk in the office under Sumner Nash, and has filled the position since. Nov. 26, 1876, he married at East Cleveland, Mrs. Cozad, formerly Miss L. E. Hine. She has one child by her former marriage, viz., Henry Irving Cozad.

LEVERETT JOSEPH IVES was born in Westfield, Mass., on the 19th day of September, 1806. He was a son of Joseph Ives and Sarah Bishop, both natives of New Haven, Conn. His paternal ancestor, William Ives, likewise recorded "Eves," came, it is supposed, from England, previous to 1639. He settled in New Haven, and was one of the sixty-three original free planters, who, upon the 4th day of June, 1639, signed the "Fundamental Agreement of Quinnipiack" in, as tradition states, the barn of Mr. Robert Newman. Joseph Ives, son of William, married Jan. 2, 1672 or 1673, Mary Yale, born April 16, 1650, daughter of Thomas Yale, Esq., and Mary Turner, of New Haven. Mary Turner was a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Turner; he, with Mr. Thomas Gregson, of New Haven, were of that "Godly company" who perished in the Phantom Ship, and both were direct ancestors of Leverett Joseph Ives. Gov. Elihu Yale, in honor of whom, through his munificent donations, Yale College received its name, was likewise a son of Thomas Yale, Esq., and brother to Mary (Yale) Ives. Ensign and Deacon Samuel Ives, son of Joseph Ives and Mary Yale, was born in New Haven, Nov. 6, 1677; he died there Nov. 24, 1726, aged 49 years; he was one of the first two Deacons of the First Society Church of New Haven. He married Jan. 3, 1706, Ruth Atwater, born Dec. 31, 1688, daughter of Jonathan Atwater and Ruth Peck, of New Haven. Ruth Peck was a grand daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Peck, who, "in 1660, was established, according to an act of court, in the Hopkins Collegiate Grammar School, of New Haven, and there taught the languages and sciences." Capt. Jonathan Ives, son of Deacon Samuel Ives and Ruth Atwater, was born March 14, 1716, "which perhaps is 1716–17." He married Feb. 19, 1737–38, Thankful Cooper, daughter of Joseph Cooper, of New Haven; she was born, probably, April 11, 1721. Capt. Jonathan Ives had four sons, all of whom served faithfully in the Revolutionary war. Jeremiah Ives, son of Capt. Jonathan Ives and Thankful Cooper, was born in New Haven, Nov. 19, 1738; he married June 7, 1768, Hannah Bassett, born Dec. 26, 1739, daughter of Abraham Bassett, of New Haven, and Mehitable Street, of Wallingford. Joseph Ives, son of Jeremiah Ives and Hannah Bassett, was born in New Haven, Feb. 2, 1771; he married Sarah Bishop, born Feb. 3, 1777; she was a daughter of Isaac Bishop and Sarah Macomber, of New Haven. Joseph Ives and Sarah Bishop, as already stated, were the parents of Leverett Joseph Ives. On the 25th of April, 1832, he married in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Fidelia Elvira Field, born April 31, 1805, at Grass Hill, Gill, Mass.; they settled in the adjoining town of Lodi. About 1833, Mr. Ives removed to Hamilton, Canada, West. In the spring of 1837, owing to the occurrence of the Canada rebellion, being unwilling to swear allegiance to the British Crown, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and in the following autumn, became a resident of Akron, Ohio, where he lived twenty-three years, acquiring there prominence as a druggist; he identified himself largely in the interests of the town; was energetic in promoting its early growth, and may be truly styled one of its pioneers. In 1860, he removed to Chicago,

Ill. After remaining in the West a number of years, he returned East, and died at his residence, in East Orange, N. J., on the 20th of September, 1876, aged 70 years and 1 day. He was honest and upright in his dealings with men, a good citizen, a kindly friend and neighbor; his manners were pleasing, and full of hospitality; in politics, he originally belonged to the school of Whigs; in 1848, he voted the Republican ticket, and adhered thereafter firmly to the Anti-Slavery party. He gave to "Old John Brown, the martyr," the rifle he took to Kansas. Prominent in the early history of Akron, was the wife of the subject of this sketch. Fidelia Elvira Ives, daughter of Rodolphus Wright Field and Hannah Dwight Hollister, of Grass Hill, Gill, Mass. She traces her lineage through a number of the original settlers of New England, among whom may be mentioned Samuel Wright, of Springfield, Mass.; Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass.; Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, Mass.; Lieut. John Hollister and Richard Treat, both of Wethersfield, Conn.; and Zachariah Field, of Northampton, Mass., grandson of John Field, of England, the astronomer, who, in 1556, wrote the first astronomical work ever published, based upon the tables of the Copernican system; through it he has become known to history as the "Proto Copernican" of England. Like her ancestors, Fidelia E. Ives possesses energy, activity and strength of character; through all the years of her residence in Akron, her gentleness of spirit and large benevolence secured her many friends.

HENRY WARD INGERSOLL, Akron, Ohio. Lemi Ingersoll was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was raised on a farm. Theodosia S. Humphrey, whom he married, was born at Goshen, Conn. They both came, when young, with their respective families, to this county. Six sons and two daughters were the fruit of their marriage. The subject of this sketch was born to them Oct. 23, 1833, in Richfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio. When he was 2 years old, his family moved to Hudson. In 1857, he graduated from the Western Reserve College, and at once entered upon the study of law with Van R. Humphrey, of Hudson, then with Wolcott and Upson, of Akron, being admitted to the bar at the Supreme Court of Columbus, on March 29, 1859, after which he located in Akron, where he has practiced ever since, except during the period passed in the army. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the 2d O. V. C., as a member of the regimental band, serving in the Western campaign in the division of Gen. Blount. During that and the following years the regiment made an excellent record. After the band was discharged by order from the War Department, he enlisted at the call of Gov. Brough, in 1864, in 164th Regiment, Company A., O. N. G., and served on the Potomac, where they were garrisoned in six forts. In 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Tod, Captain in the 124th O. V. I., but owing to the consolidation of the companies, he was mustered out. He came again to Akron in the fall of 1864, and has been in continuous practice since. For several years he has been a member of the Council, and Recorder and Attorney for the corporation. In 1863, he was a member of the Council and took the census and prepared the necessary papers and obtained from the Secretary of State, the present charter as a city of the second class. For many years he has been chorister of the Congregational Church. June 6, 1866, he married Miss Sarah H. Boardman, of Newton Falls; there are two children living.

JAMES IRVIN, deceased; was born in Center Co., Penn., May 29, 1806. His father was a farmer, and he was raised to the same business. He came to Ohio about the year 1838, and located in Middlebury, at that time one of the most energetic business places on the Reserve. He here formed a partnership with Mr. John Johnson, and did a general merchandise business for a number of years, when Mr. Irvin retired, and so lived until his death, Sept. 4, 1863. He married Nov. 2, 1842, to Miss Martha Clark, a native of Springfield Township, Summit Co., and a daughter of Wm. L. and Sarah (De Haven) Clark. Mrs. Irvin is living still on the old homestead, in Middlebury, where so many years of her life have been passed; she has no children. Her father, William L. Clark, was a native of Union Co., Penn.

DANIEL A. JAMES, Akron; youngest son of Daniel and Mary (Pells) James, was born in Paris Township, Portage Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1846. His father was a native of Wales, and died in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1846; his mother was a native of New York State. He learned cabinet-making in Ravenna, Ohio; in 1866, he

came to Akron, and worked for Miller, Thomas & Co., until 1875, when he started a manufactory of office and church furniture and interior decorations, which business he has carried on since with fair success; in 1876, he located at 218 West Market street, employing five skilled workmen constantly; he experiences a steady growth of business. He is the youngest of sixteen children, of whom but five are living. In February, 1879, he married Louisa Thomas, daughter of George Thomas, of Akron.

M. JEWETT, physician, Middlebury; is a native of Massachusetts; he was born in Greenwich, Sept. 4, 1815. He came to Ohio in the year 1836, and located at Hudson, where he read medicine with Drs. Noble and Town; in 1839, he began practice at Mogadore, and the years 1850 and 1851 he spent in California, after which he returned to Ohio, and during the winters of 1855–56 and 1856–57, he represented Summit County in the State Legislature. In 1858, he removed to Middlebury, where he has since practiced his profession. The Doctor attended lectures at Willoughby, Ohio, and graduated from that college after its removal to Cleveland. Now 66 years of age, he is one of the oldest practitioners in the county; he has been associated in practice with Dr. Ferguson (a former student), of Mogadore, Drs. L. S. Esbright and S. T. Odell, of Akron, and at the present time with Drs. C. C. Davison and F. W. Reed. Having a great love for horticultural matters, he has given his leisure moments to the management of a small farm, and has now in bearing the largest peach orchard in the county, besides a great variety of other fruits, the care of which afford an appreciated recreation.

DR. W. C. JACOBS, 605 High street, Akron, is a native of Lima, Ohio, where he was born Feb. 26, 1840. His parents, T. K. and Ann (Elder) Jacobs, were natives of Juniata Co., Penn., whence they came, in 1836, to Ashland, moving two years later to Lima, where they have since lived. His father was a tailor by trade, though turning his attention to farming in the new country, and was one of the early pioneers of the latter place. Dr. Jacobs, the fourth in a family of nine children, spent his early years on the farm and in the village until the age of 16, when he received an appointment to the National Naval School at Annapolis, Md. He resigned in 1859, and began the study of medicine in Cincinnati with Dr. William Carson, graduating in 1862, at the Ohio Medical College in that city. In April, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 4th O. V. C., and served with the regiment until December, 1862, when he was promoted to the position of Surgeon and assigned to the 81st O. V. I., with which he served until the end of the war. During the Atlanta campaign, he served on the Operating Board of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. October, 1865, he came to Akron, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, of the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Of the second named society Dr. Jacobs was the first Secretary, and has held offices in other of the societies. September 10, 1863, he married Miss Huldah M. Hill, a native of Knox Co., Ohio. Her father, Luther Hill, was a native of New York, and settled with his parents in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1811. Dr. Jacobs has one child—Herald L.

TIMOTHY S. JONES, of the firm of Jones, Wait & Co., potters, Middlebury, was born in Venango Co., Penn., April 22, 1829. His father, Alpheus Jones, was a blacksmith. At the age of 16, our subject began the potter's trade, and worked at same for five years. He then went to Tionesta, Penn., where he was lumbering until 1855. In this year he came to Ohio and settled in Middlebury, working for three years in the Sewer Pipe Company. He then worked as a potter one year, when, in company with Harvey Baldwin, he opened a pottery, which they conducted a number of years, when he sold his interest and worked at his trade as a hand. In November, 1880, the present company of Jones, Wait & Co. was formed. They have liberal facilities for making all kinds of stoneware, and will add double their present capacity during the summer. April 25, 1842, he married Miss Martha H. Watson, a native of Venango Co., Penn. Of their seven children, four are living, viz., Sarah, now Mrs. D. C. Allen, of Middlebury; Onna, now Mrs. C. M. Wait; Ada H., now Mrs. H. Akers; and Wilburn L., the latter and Mr. Wait Akers and T. S. Jones forming the company.

PARK B. JOHNSTON, Akron, is a native of Middlebury (now Sixth Ward of Akron). He was born Sept. 23, 1846, and is fifth in a family

of ten children born to John and Elizabeth R. (Newton) Johnston. Our subject lived at home until the year 1865, when he took a position as clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1871. He then returned to Akron and took the position of Deputy Auditor, which office he held until November, 1880. Oct. 16, 1878, he married Miss Lois Caruthers, a daughter of Perry C. and Cynthia Clark Caruthers, of Tallmadge Township. By the marriage there is one child, viz., Ethel Lois Johnston.

MRS. ELIZA KENT, Middlebury (Sixth Ward), is the widow of Roswell Kent. He was born in Leyden, Mass., May 18, 1798, and was a son of Zenas and Ann (Plumb) Kent, who were natives of Massachusetts. They removed to Ohio about the year 1812, and settled in Hudson, where he followed his trade of carpenter and joiner. He soon after settled on a farm in Portage Co., and lived in that vicinity until his death, which occurred in 1824. Mrs. Kent lived with her son Roswell until her death, which occurred in Middlebury about the year 1838. Roswell Kent lived at home until some time after attaining his majority. His educational advantages were limited. When he became of age, he went to Ravenna, where he clerked in his brother's store. About 1820, he came to Middlebury to establish a business for his brother and Mr. Oviatt, and about the year 1826 he bought the establishment, continuing in the business for a number of years. He then engaged in the manufacture of woolen machinery and later in the manufacture of sewer-pipe, which he followed until his death, which occurred July 19, 1871. He was married to Miss Eliza Hart, who was born August 6, 1808, in Middlebury, and was the first white child born there, and the third in Tallmadge Township. She was the seventh child in a family of eight children of Joseph and Annie (Hotchkiss) Hart. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and at the age of 12 years went to sea, being a sailor for a number of years, and finally became captain of a vessel. His wife was a native of New Haven, Conn. In 1804–5, they came to Ohio and stopped at Deerfield, and in April, 1808, came to Tallmadge Township, where the same year they erected a saw and grist mill. He died about the year 1830. Mrs. Hart lived in this vicinity with her son William until her death. Mr. and Mrs. Kent had seven children, of whom but three are living—Ella K., now Mrs. Finley McNaughton, of Akron; Russell H., of the Akron Stone Ware Company, of Middlebury, and Flora K., now Mrs. T. S. Paige.

DAVID L. KING, manufacturer, Akron; was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1825. He was the third son of a family of eight children born to Leicester and Julia Ann (Huntington) King, both natives of New England. Mr. King's father commenced business as a merchant in Westfield, Mass., but, in 1817, desiring to establish himself in business at Natchez, Miss., he came West, spending some weeks in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He proceeded to his destination, where, although the prospect of success was very bright, he could not reconcile himself to the thought of rearing his family under the degrading influences of slavery. He finally abandoned his scheme, and returned to New York by vessel, narrowly escaping death from the yellow fever on the voyage. The same year, he removed to Warren, Ohio, and engaged in a successful mercantile business until 1833, when he became interested in the land upon which Akron is built. He served one term as Associate Judge, and subsequently represented the Trumbull County District in the State Senate for two terms, from 1835 to 1839. He became an ardent opponent of the institution of slavery, and afterward allied himself with the Liberty party, refusing the most flattering offers of advancement from the Whigs, in obedience to his convictions upon the question of slavery. He was the nominee of this party for Governor in 1844, and of the Free-Soil party for Vice President in 1847. though he subsequently declined, and gave his support to Martin Van Buren. He died Sept. 19, 1856, just as the principles for which he had labored were made the foundation of that great political party which has carried them on to such glorious fruition. The subject of this sketch, David L. King, graduated at an early age at Harvard College, and removed to Akron in 1846, where he at once entered upon the study of law in the office of King & Taylor. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1848, and, in 1851, established his residence there, practicing his profession with success until 1856, when he returned to Akron. Here, in 1867, he abandoned his profession and accepting the offices of Secretary and Treasurer in the Akron Sewer Pipe Co., the largest

institution of the kind in the world, he engaged in the manufacture of "vitrified sewer pipe." Since that time, this constantly increasing business has absorbed his whole attention. Rapid success followed his management of this company, the product of which in the past year reached the amount of $400,000. The completion of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, in 1864, gave a great impetus to the manufacturing interests of Akron, and to Mr. King's intelligent activity and financial ability is largely due the advanced position as a manufacturing point of which Akron is justly proud. All enterprises for the promotion of the city's growth have found in Mr. King a liberal supporter and a capable worker. He was prominent in securing the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and, in 1871, was elected President of the Valley Railroad, the establishing of which he did so much to secure. At the death of his father, Mr. King assumed the management of the large landed estate which his father owned in company with Gen. Simon Perkins, pursuing a policy in the disposal of these lands which materially aided the interests of the growing city. A member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and for fourteen years an active Superintendent of its Sunday school, he has ever been found a prominent worker in all charitable and benevolent enterprises. He is known throughout the community as an indefatigable worker, and is highly esteemed. He was married, May 1, 1849, to Miss Bettie Washington Steele, of Charleston, Va., a grand-neice of Gen. Washington. Of this union were born Ellen Lewis, Bettie Steele, Howell Steele, Susan Huntington and Martha Perkins King, all of whom are living except Ellen Lewis, who was married, Jan. 19, 1870, to David R. Paige, of Akron, and died Dec. 20, 1878, leaving two sons, Charles Cutler, born Nov. 25, 1870, and David King, born May 20, 1872. The second daughter, Bettie Steele, was married, Dec. 10, 1873, to John Gilbert Raymond, of Akron, and has one child, Harry King, born April 29, 1877.

FRANK J. KNAPP, manufacturer of stoneware, Akron, is a native of Baden, Germany. His parents, John and Barbara (Schneider) Knapp, came to America in 1847 and settled at Pittsburgh, going thence to Minnesota, and, in 1850, to Akron. His father was a stone-mason and followed the trade in this country; he died about 1867; his wife died three years previous. Frank J. was born in Germany June 4, 1840; he came to this country with his parents, with whom he lived until he was about 22 years of age. At the age of 13, he was apprenticed to the potter's trade, and six years later, he was conducting his own shop; entering his wares at an agricultural fair, he secured the first premium over five competitors. He has been conducting the business here ever since, save for eight years, during three of which he was engaged at the business in Stark County, and later, worked five years with Johnson & Baldwin, in the Sixth Ward. He started his present business in 1868 or 1869, which has grown until he now employs about thirty hands and from four to six teams, turning out from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per week. His business is done entirely upon orders, although he employs no agents. In 1862, he married Miss Louisa Hines, of Coventry, Summit Co., Ohio, and by her had three children, two of whom are now living—Mary and Emma. In the fall of 1878, he married Miss Katie Strumk, of Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio.

REUBEN N. KRATZ, book-keeper, Akron; was born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, July 2, 1845; at 18 he began teaching, having received a good high-school education at Smithville. Until 1870, he taught in Medina, Summit and Wayne Counties. In 1871, he went to Pentwater, Mich., where, for two years, he had charge of the Union schools. In 1873, he came to Akron, and, in August of the same year, was married to Miss Amanda Miller, daughter of Charles Miller, of Akron; she bore him two sons; one is deceased. He entered the employ of Mr. Miller, having charge of the shops and lumber yards; finally, the firm was changed to Miller & Kratz. In 1877, he became a partner with Harvey F. Miller, continuing one year, followed by a year of teaching in the public school, since which time he has been book-keeper for D. W. Thomas. His mother was a native of Bucks Co., Penn., and his father, Jacob Kratz, was of German descent, also a native of Bucks Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming; he came to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1838, and resided on a farm there until his death in 1872, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter, all now living, viz.: Samuel, a farmer in Wayne County; Maria, wife of J. C. Stiner, of same county;

Reuben N. (subject); Henry E., of Bucyrus, Ohio; Jacob L., farmer at Salt River, Mich., and Lee G., a student in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Reuben N. Kratz is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

J. A. KOHLER, lawyer, Akron, Ohio; is a son of Henry Kohler, and was born Aug. 15, 1835, in Franklin Township, in this county. He received his education at the public schools of the neighborhood, and at 18, went to the Lodi Academy. In 1853, he came to Akron, where he apprenticed himself to one Sanford for four years, and then began the study of law with N. W. Goodhue, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; elected Prosecuting Attorney two terms, beginning in 1868 and continuing to 1872; practiced with Hon. Sidney Edgerton for a number of years, and since 1881, in firm of Kohler & Saddler. He was married in May, 1860, to Miss Frances Coburn, daughter of Dr. Coburn, of Akron. They have two children—Burt and George. Subject's grandfather came from Holland, and settled in Berks Co., Penn., at beginning of 19th century. He was born about 1788, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he came to Franklin Township, this county, about 1836, where he lived until his death in 1843.

RICHARD H. KNIGHT, publisher of Akron *City Times*, Akron, Ohio; is the second son in a family of seven children born to Jonathan and Deborah (Barber) Knight, Connecticut. The father was of English descent, but was born in Norwich, Conn., where he followed farming until 1832, when he came to Ohio and settled at Ridgeville, and resided there until his death. He had three sons and four daughters; five children still living. Richard H. (subject) was born Nov. 11, 1813, in Litchfield Co., Conn., and came with his father's family to Ridgeville as above (in 1832) and followed farming and stone-cutting in Lorain Co. for fourteen years, and then moved to Dover, Cuyahoga Co., where he lived until 1873. He owned a farm there, on which was a stone quarry, and he worked in the various departments of stone-work at Elyria, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. In 1873, he removed to Akron, and purchased the Akron *City Times*, and has devoted himself to the business management of it since. He was married Dec. 31, 1837, to Miss Emma Beebe, of Ridgeville, Ohio. They have three children, viz.: Eber H., carpenter, at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ellen, a teacher at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Clarence R., editor of the Akron *City Times*, who was born at Dover, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1850. He (Clarence R.) entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., at the age of 17 years, for four years, and in 1871–72 was in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Came to Akron in 1872, and at the opening of Buchtel College, matriculated and finished the course in 1873; when in the December following he took charge of the editorial department of the *Times*, which position he has since retained.

ARZA KELLOGG, retired, Akron. The birthplace of our subject was in Addison Co., N. Y. His parents were David and Christiana (Traver) Kellogg. From the date of his birth, which was Feb. 11, 1799. he lived there for thirty-five years, attending school in his boyhood, and acquiring a thorough common-school education. When he attained his majority, he began to fight his own life-battles, and farmed at that place until 1834, when he discontinued the vocation, and, with a good team, started for Akron, which place he reached in September. For several years he engaged in teaming, but when, in 1848, the "gold fever" reached Akron, he grew discontented, and, in the spring of the following year, he, in company with fifteen others, driving three six-horse teams, traversed the overland route, arriving at Sacramento in August, which was five months from the time of his leaving Akron. There he engaged in the dairy and gardening business, within two miles of Sacramento, on the river, all the products selling for high prices; this he followed with good success for four years, at the end of which time he returned to Akron. It was in the spring of 1854 that he bought his present place, on Maple street, the lot consisting of 5¼ acres. In 1856, he was employed as Sexton of the Akron Rural Cemetery, which place he held for twelve years, since which time he has farmed land which he owned here. In 1874, he was appointed Superintendent of the Akron Cold Spring Co., and is one of its principal stockholders. In March, 1825, he married Miss Polly Marshall, of Starksboro, Vt., from which union one child was the issue, whom they named Julia O., and who died at Akron in her 19th year. His wife, Polly, is a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Marshall, a noted and eccentric clergyman of Starksboro, Vt.

SAMUEL A. LANE, Mayor of Akron, and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., June 29, 1815. His father, Mr. Comfort Lane, commonly called by his townsmen "Judge Lane," beside cultivating a small farm, carried on quite an extensive carriage building establishment, his specialty being the old fashioned, ante-railroad, thorough-brace stage coach; "Judge" Lane was also something of an inventor, and beside fabricating a number of labor-saving devices for facilitating his own business, was the inventor of a cotton-picking machine called the "Suffield cotton gin," that, when perfected, he expected, would rival if not entirely supersede the celebrated Whitney cotton gin, then and ever since mainly used by the cotton planters of the United States. The letters patent, on parchment, for this machine, bearing the autograph signatures of John Quincy Adams, President, Henry Clay, Secretary of State, and William Wirt, Attorney General, and the great seal of the United States, under date of March 24, 1825, are still in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mr Lane, the father, dying before successfully introducing his machine to the public, it was never utilized, and the expenses incurred in its invention, construction, patenting, etc., were of course a dead loss. The boyhood of "Lant," as he was familiarly called, was about equally divided between the district school, the farm, and the painting room of the carriage-shop, it being the intention of his father to bring him up to the trade of a carriage painter—his next elder brother, Henry Leander, being designed by the provident father to be a wood-workman in the same line of business. The death of the father, however, Sept. 20, 1828, when Alanson was but 13 years old, thwarted this plan so far as he was concerned, though the brother, who had already been at work a year or so as an apprentice to the trade, was enabled to secure a situation in the then celebrated establishment of George & Henry Francis, in Hartford, and complete his trade. The condition of the deceased father's affairs was such, on settlement of the estate, that it became necessary for the sons old enough to do so to win their own bread. By working for the neighboring farmers in summer and doing chores for his board while attending school winters, Alanson was not only able to provide for himself but also to contribute something toward the replenishment of the family larder until the spring of 1831, when, by an arrangement made for him by his eldest brother, Comfort U. Lane, who had been for several years a clerk in the store of Owen & Hurlbut, extensive paper manufacturers in the village of South Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., he entered the adjoining store of Mr. Billings Brown, quite an extensive mill owner in the same village—the distance from Suffield to South Lee being about fifty miles. Commencing with Mr. Brown May 1, 1831, being then not quite 16 years old, the relations of the merchant and his clerk were of the most friendly and confidential character for a year and a half, when Mr. Brown, by reason of his other more important interests, substantially abandoned his mercantile business, and, in the fall of 1832, young Lane's clerkship was transferred to the store of Mr. Austin Hayden, in the more important village of Pittsfield, in the same county. Here he remained until the spring of 1833, when, on visiting home (after an absence of just two years, during which time he had outgrown the knowledge of his most intimate acquaintances), he entered into an arrangement with a Hartford book publisher to canvass Merrimack Co., in the State of New Hampshire, for Goodrich's History of the United States. Simultaneously with his arrival at Concord, the county seat of Merrimack Co. and the capital of the State, was the arrival of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, who, with his Cabinet, was at that time making a grand triumphal tour through New England. The military and civic display on that occasion was probably greater than was ever witnessed in that State, either before or since, and though the embryo book agent was obliged to sleep for two consecutive nights in a stage coach in the stable yard of the hotel where he had intended to stop, he laughingly remarks that he has always felt gratified at the honors then and there paid to *him* and "Old Hickory." Though his father had been a stanch Democrat before him, the sight of the old hero and the "pomp and circumstance" of that occasion, probably had a tendency to confirm young Lane in his Democratic proclivities, and in making him, for many years after attaining his majority, an active member of the Democratic party. The display over, the canvassing business was vigorously proceeded with, every family and business establishment in the city

and county being visited, and the work so satisfactorily done, that on his return to Hartford, though then but a little over 17 years old, he was detailed to do similar work in Georgia and South Carolina, with his headquarters at Augusta. Arriving at his destination in January, 1834, the principal towns in the river counties above that point, in both States, were canvassed during the winter, spring and early summer, and a good portion of the books delivered. A hitch in the receipt of books from the North occurring, in the latter part of the summer, young Lane entered the office of the *Southern Spy*, an anti-nullification or radical Union paper, as assistant editor and general helper, in the village of Washington, Wilkes Co., Ga., then and for many years afterward the home of the since notorious Southern politician and rebel General, "Bob" Toombs. At the close of the election campaign, in October, 1834, in which the Unionists of Wilkes Co. were triumphant over the Nullifiers for the first time in several years, and having closed his canvassing matters, young Lane, with a view of resuming mercantile operations somewhere in the South, visited Mobile and New Orleans, in both of which cities, in January, 1835, he made a diligent effort to obtain a clerkship, but being a stranger, and there being at least twenty applicants to each vacancy, he was unsuccessful, and concluded to return North. Leaving New Orleans by steamer, and making short stops—at Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus—he reached Cleveland about the 1st of March, whence he proceeded directly to Aurora, in Portage Co., where an aunt and other acquaintances from Connecticut resided. After a somewhat prolonged visit among his Aurora friends, and a short time spent at Ravenna, the county seat of Portage Co., he wended his way to the then new village of "Cascade," now the busiest portion of the city of Akron, taking up his abode at the "Pavillion House," kept by Mr. Charles B. Cobb, now residing on his magnificent farm just west of the city limits. This hotel stood on the northwest corner of Howard and Market streets, where the fine brick block of Dr. E. W. Howard and Edward Oviatt, Esq., now stands. Being now rather short in funds—in fact, substantially "dead broke"—our young adventurer was glad to avail himself of Mr. Cobb's offer to let him work for his board—clerking, tending bar, waiting on guests, etc.—until something more favorable should "turn up." This was on the 10th day of June, 1835, and nineteen days before he had attained his 20th birthday. Mercantile clerkships being less plenty than aspirants therefor, and no eligible situation presenting itself, our impecunious young friend continued to mix whisky toddies and perform the multifarious duties of a village hotel tapster for about two months, when he was offered and accepted a temporary situation in the shop of a house and sign painter by the name of Burt, as a sort of half-apprentice, half-journeyman, at very low wages, and to board in the family of his employer—the very first jobs assigned to him being some ornamental work beyond the skill and capacity of his employer and so-called instructor. Applying himself diligently to the business in hand, with his natural taste for designing, lettering, etc., and his youthful experience in and about his father's carriage-shop, he was in three months the peer of his employer in all branches of the business carried on, and, in some, his superior. This arrangement continued until about the 1st of December, 1835, when work substantially closing down for the winter, our young "artist" returned to his old quarters at the Pavilion. Shortly afterward, however, he was offered and accepted the position of "pedagogue," in School District No. 7, Portage Township, about a mile and a half west of Akron, on the Medina road. Though not liberally educated, having graduated from the district school of his native town at the age of 15 years, and though several of his scholars were older than himself, and one or two in some branches greatly his superiors, he managed to get creditably through his term of three months, or at all events to draw, if not earn, the munificent salary which the Trustees had stipulated to pay him, to wit: *$11 a month and board 'round.* In the spring of 1836, yielding to his natural tastes in that direction, his dire necessities, and the encouragement of his friends, Mr. Lane, then not quite of age, rented a shop and started in business on his "own hook," as a full-fledged "house, sign and ornamental painter," soon attaining, and for many years maintaining, a fair standing in that profession.

In September, 1837, while successfully pursuing his chosen avocation as a painter, availing himself of the slight knowledge of the printing business and journalism acquired in the office

of the *Southern Spy*, and taking an active interest in the reformatory measures then being inaugurated for ridding the village of certain professional gamblers and other disreputable characters, Mr. Lane commenced, and for a year and half maintained, the publication of a small semi-monthly paper, under the unique title of the Akron *Buzzard*, a more extended history of which will be found under the head of the "Press of Summit County," Mr. L., however, continuing his painting business without interruption. November, 11, 1838, Mr. Lane then 23 years old, was married to Miss Paulina Potter, of Castleton, Ontario Co., N. Y., the foster-sister of Mr. Paris Tallman, now living in happy retirement from active business, at No. 803 East Market street. A few days later, Mr. Henry L. Lane, the carriage builder heretofore spoken of, arrived in Akron from Connecticut, with the view of establishing himself in business here, and at the earnest solicitation of the brother, and to allay the fears of his young wife for his personal safety, by reason of his fearlessly exposing the disreputable characters and practices of the village, combined with other causes, in March, 1839, the *Buzzard* was discontinued, and a copartnership was formed between the two brothers, under the firm name of H. L. & S. A. Lane, for the purpose of carrying on a general carriage making and painting business. Shops were erected on the site now occupied by the brick blacksmith-shop of James A. Moody, on South Main street. Though quite limited in means, everything in those days having to be done on the "truck and dicker" principle, a fair business was being done, when, on the 20th day of July, 1841, the elder brother, Henry L. Lane, suddenly died, about two months, only, after his marriage to Miss Sarah Hovey, of Granville, Ohio. The surviving junior partner continued the business, though to great disadvantage, by reason of his non-acquaintance with the main branches thereof, until the close of that year, when he associated with himself an old graduate of his father's establishment, lately arrived from Connecticut, Mr. Jonathan Remington, the father of Mr. O. H. Remington, the jeweler now doing business on Howard street. The new firm of Lane & Remington continued in operation about two years, when the concern was sold to other parties. Too close application to his own branch of the business (painting) having by this time very materially impaired Mr. Lane's health, and having meantime also become deeply interested in the success of the Washingtonian Temperance Reform, then agitating the country, in the spring of 1844, Mr. Lane again embarked in the newspaper business, in connection with Mr. William T. Coggeshall, as detailed elsewhere, reviving the *Buzzard* as a temperance organ, but soon changing its name to the *Cascade Roarer*, which was continued with a fair degree of success for something over two years, Mr. Lane leaving to his partner the general conduct of the office, and devoting most of his own time to lecturing, canvassing for subscribers to the paper, correspondence, etc. One novel feature adopted by Mr. Lane, as a lecturer, was to take the other side, *i. e.*, traveling in connection with another lecturer, and discussing the question pro and con, Mr. Lane using the same arguments in favor of drinking, selling, etc., usually urged by drinkers and venders, and by carrying them out to their legitimate results, with the introduction of ludicrous illustrations to show that the use of intoxicating liquors, instead of shortening, prolongs life; instead of poverty, brings riches; instead of sorrow, happiness, etc., often producing a greater impression upon the minds of those addicted to their cups, and those engaged in the traffic, than the most eloquent straightforward lecturing could possibly do, the "discussions," unlike the regulation temperance lecture, calling out the very classes sought to be reformed and benefited. On the discontinuance of the *Cascade Roarer*, in the fall of 1846, Mr Lane continued to occupy the lecture field, for the most part, until the fall of 1847, when, with improved health, he again embarked in the painting business, assiduously devoting himself thereto until the spring of 1850, so closely, in fact, that during the previous year a serious relapse of his old malady—a sort of paralysis of the stomach, or an aggravated form of dyspepsia—had substantially unfitted him for that or any other active business. With the view of bettering his physical as well as his financial condition, with some 200 other Summit Co. men, he started overland for California on the 14th day of March, 1850, and though many of his friends believed that, in the precarious condition of his health, he would never live to reach the Pacific Coast; and though the journey was very hazardous and fatiguing, he not only got

safely through, but heavier by thirty-two pounds than when he left Akron, and six pounds heavier than ever before in his life ; a condition of things—thanks to the pure air, vigorous exercise and coarse food of the plains and mountains, and the salubrious climate of California—more than maintained during his entire two years sojourn upon the Pacific Coast. Arriving at Placerville, the first town entered in California, August 4, 1850, after a day or two spent among the mines, and a stop of one day at Sacramento, Mr. Lane proceeded immediately to San Francisco, where he remained during his stay in California, making his rooms the general headquarters of Summit Co. gold-seekers visiting the city, whether en route for home or on their way to the mines via the Isthmus route; also acting as the regular semi-monthly correspondent of both the *Beacon* and the *Democratic Standard*, in keeping the "loved ones at home" posted as to the movements of their friends in the mines and other portions of California—a service very greatly appreciated by the people of Akron and Summit Co.

On reaching San Francisco, a few days were spent in "prospecting," and finding nothing better suited to his tastes or his finances, Mr. Lane, having thoroughly regained his health and youthful vigor, then being 35 years of age, again embarked in the painting business, renting a small second floor room for a shop, and earning with his own hand over and above his board and expenses, about $200 per month. At that time, Mr. James G. Dow, a former Akron merchant, one of the "Forty-niners," was engaged in the retail auction business, which was netting him about $3,000 per month. In October, Mr. Dow disposed of his stock of goods, with the view of spending the winter with his family in Massachusetts. Before leaving, Mr. Dow advised Mr. Lane and Mr. Charles G. Caldwell, also a "Forty-niner," and an Akron boy, then operating a small "ranch"—growing milk, butter, eggs, etc.—at Sacramento, to embark in the auction business, in which he had done so well, offering to lease to them for six months a building owned by him, on the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets, for which he was then receiving $800 per month in rents, for $600 per month, $350 of which was to be paid monthly in advance to the land-owner, the remaining $250 to remain in their hands until his return in the spring. The plan appearing perfectly feasible, Mr. Lane added his little "pile" of about $600 to the Mr. Caldwell's cash surplus of about $1,400, the firm of Lane & Caldwell borrowing $1,000 from a mutual friend, and with a cash capital of a little over $3,000, "sailed in," Mr. Dow aiding them in the purchase of their goods and in getting started. The "grand opening" took place Dec. 1, 1850, and for a time gave promise of abundant success. Within three weeks, however, and almost before Mr. Dow had got outside the harbor, one of those sudden and disastrous commercial revulsions then peculiar to the Pacific Coast—a regular panic and stagnation in almost every branch of trade—occurred, in consequence of which not only was it almost impossible to sell anything, at any price, but affecting the wholesale trade to such an extent that they could go into the market and duplicate the very goods they had in stock at less than one-half the prices they had paid for them. This condition of things continued for several months, the result being, that though they struggled hard, and held on in hopes of better times, they sunk every dollar invested (though managing finally to refund their borrowed money), besides coming out, at the end of the six months, nearly $1,500 in debt to their generous-hearted landlord ; the building, however, having been destroyed in the big fire of May 4, 1851, about one month before the expiration of the lease. Before this, however, Mr. Lane had returned to his paint-pots and brushes, and Mr. Caldwell to his cows and chickens, which, in the mean time, had been in charge of Mr. William H. White, also an Akronian, and now the head miller in the Allen Mills of Akron. On his return, about the 1st of June, 1851, Mr. Dow, after listening to the lugubrious story of the broken-down merchants, philosophically remarked: "Well, boys, you've had a pretty rough time of it, but it's all in a life-time ; and there's one consolation about it, the more you have of it the shorter'll be the life-time. But," he continued, "I'll not be hard on you, boys, for I know how it feels to be a 'busted-up community' myself, and if you'll make me up 50 cents on the dollar, I'll call it square." This offer was of course gladly accepted, each contributing his equal share, Mr. Lane at this time earning at his trade about $300 per month, net. Soon after this, Mr. Dow and Mr. Charles W. Tappan, a lately-arrived Akronian, embarked in the

same business which had proved so disastrous to Messrs. Lane & Caldwell, in which, the panic being over, they made money very rapidly, their net profits averaging over $150 per day for a year or more thereafter. Mr. Lane continued to wield the brush with varied success all the time, however, earning good wages, until about the middle of September, 1851, when he entered the service of Messrs. Dow & Tappan, as an auctioneer, on a salary of $275 per month. About the 1st of November, the firm established a branch store on the same street, with Mr. Lane and a young Massachusetts Yankee by the name of Humphrey Sawyer, as salesman. Dec. 1, Messrs. Lane and Sawyer, and Hallett Kilbourn, another Akron boy, (now a well-known operator in Washington City), each bought a one-fourth interest in the "branch," Messrs. Dow & Tappan retaining the other one-fourth, Mr. Dow doing the purchasing, and the junior partners running the "chebang." Feb. 1, 1852, Mr. Kilbourne withdrew, Messrs. Lane & Sawyer, then, with the old firm of Dow & Tappan, becoming each one-third owners. March 1, Messrs. Lane & Sawyer bought of Dow & Tappan the remaining one-third interest, thus becoming the sole owners of the concern, Mr. Dow still doing their purchasing on a small commission. The plan was to buy at auction from wholesale houses, by catalogue, goods that would retail readily, such as clothing, boots and shoes, hats, blankets, watches, jewelry, revolvers, notions, etc., and sell them either at auction or private sale, always, of course, aiming to obtain a good liberal margin over and above the original cost of the goods, but very often selling them at less than one-half the original cost of production. Business slowing up somewhat during the months of March and April, Mr. Sawyer became disheartened, and insisted on closing the concern out, which was accordingly done on the 1st day of June, 1852, Mr. Lane not having sufficient capital to purchase his partner's interest and run it alone. Dividing their goods, Mr. Sawyer immediately disposed of his share at a loss, through a wholesale auction house, while Mr. Lane packed and stored his share to await the "logic of events." While "waiting and watching" for something else to "turn up," Mr. Lane something more than paid his current expenses by doing occasional jobs of lettering for an established house and sign painting firm, until the latter part of August, when, yielding to a strong desire to see his wife and children, from whom he had then been absent about two years and a half, and the rather urgent solicitations of several Akron boys just in from the mines, en route for home, he sold his goods at a slight margin above cost, closed up his affairs, and on the 1st day of September, 1852, on the new and stanch steamer "Winfield Scott," set sail for Panama, by no means rich, but still with quite a fair showing for his thirty months' time and labor, considering the utter failure of the first half thereof; and with what was far better than gold, good health.

In the spring of 1853, Mr. Lane invested his California savings in a clothing and merchant tailoring establishment in Akron, which business he conducted with reasonable success until the spring of 1855, when every dollar was swept away by fire. In the fall of 1853, the Temperance Reform party of Summit Co. put Mr. Lane forward as an Independent candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, in competition with the regular nominees of the Whig Democratic and Free-Soil parties. Afterward, an arrangement was made between the friends of Mr. Lane and the Whig and Free-Soil leaders, by which all three candidates should submit their claims to a union mass convention, which was accordingly done, the contest being between Mr. Lane and Dr. Porter G. Somers, of Cuyahoga Falls. Union Hall was completely packed, and the vote was taken by passing around the hat, with no check whatever as to the number of ballots cast, or the right of any person to vote. The count resulted in a small majority for the Doctor, who was triumphantly elected over the pro-slavery, pro-whisky, Democratic candidate; though it was more than suspected at the time that the honest sentiment of that mass convention was defeated by partisan "strategy," and that Mr. Lane should have been, by right, declared its nominee. In January, 1854, Mr. Lane was appointed by the Town Council of Akron to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education of the incorporated village, occasioned by the death of Mr. Horace Canfield. On the re-organization of the board in the following April, Mr. Lane was elected Treasurer of the Board, holding the position until the expiration of his term in 1856. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Lane having been thrown out of business by the fire above spoken of, and having naturally allied

himself with the newly organized Republican party, presented himself before the Republican County Nominating Convention as a candidate for State Representative; but the honors were fairly won by that then stanch Republican, Dr. Mendall Jewett, of Mogadore, now an equally stanch Prohibitionist of the Sixth Ward in Akron. On the accession of Salmon P. Chase to the Gubernatorial Chair of Ohio, in January, 1856, Mr. Lane, backed by a majority of the business men of Akron, both Republicans and Democrats, applied for the position of Canal Collector for the port of Akron; but his genial and rotund friend, Nathaniel W. Goodhue, Esq., carried too many political guns for him, and won the prize for himself. Thus far, though doing his best to establish and maintain Reformatory and Republican principles, Mr. Lane's political aspirations had proved such utter failures that, though still working both on the rostrum and with the pen and the paint-brush, in the fabrication of party banners and mottoes, he had concluded to make no further efforts in the office line, when, in the fall of 1856, during the celebrated Fremont-Buchanan campaign, the Republicans in different parts of Summit Co. spontaneously fixed upon him as their candidate for Sheriff, and in their Nominating Convention nominated him for that position on the first ballot, by the very handsome majority of 17 over all competitors, some six or seven in number. Though bitterly opposed, on account of his radical temperance proclivities, he was triumphantly elected, and in 1858, was renominated by acclamation, and re-elected by a greatly increased majority. On the expiration of his second term, January 1, 1861, Mr. Lane became the editor-in-chief of the *Summit County Beacon*, then, as now, the sole Republican organ of Summit Co. Some three months after assuming his editorial duties, he was appointed by Gov. William Dennison, without solicitation on his part, or on the part of his friends, Probate Judge of Summit Co., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge William M. Dodge. The honor, however, was respectfully declined, his editorial duties not permitting him to fill both positions, and as the appointment was only until the ensuing October election, about three months, and as he had but just retired from the office of Sheriff, he did not feel like asking the people for another county office so soon. Mr. Lane continued to devote the best energies of his mind and body to the building-up of the *Weekly Beacon*, and its later adjunct, the Akron *Daily Beacon*, as detailed elsewhere in this volume, for nearly fifteen years, meantime becoming the one-third owner thereof, when, from causes entirely beyond his control, he was obliged to retire therefrom in the fall of 1875, without a dollar. At this crisis in his affairs, he again, in the fall of 1876, asked the people of Summit County for his old position of Sheriff, which, notwithstanding the objections urged against him that he was too old (being then 61 years of age); that he had already held the office two terms, and that he was too radical in his temperance and other reform notions, was generously given to him by a handsome majority of the voters of the county; as was also another term, by a still larger majority at the October elections in 1878. Notwithstanding his "advanced" age, his administration of the office was so successful and satisfactory to the people, that still another term would undoubtedly have been tendered to him, but for the constitutional provision that no incumbent of that office shall serve more than four years in any consecutive six years. Transferring his office to his successor, William McKinney, Esq., on the 3d day of January, 1881, Mr. Lane continued to make himself generally useful about the court house, as Mr. McKinney's Chief Deputy, some three months, when, on the 1st day of April, 1881, the Republican Convention of the City of Akron placed him in nomination for Mayor, by the very decisive vote of 36 to 12. At the election, April 5, almost superhuman efforts were made to compass his defeat, not only by his old-time bitter enemy, Democracy, but by the entire "bummer" and "hoodlum" element of the city, and though in no way seeking or working for the office himself, Republicanism and Law and Order principles so far prevailed as to secure the election of Mr. Lane by a small majority, to be the Mayor of the city of Akron for the period of two years.

In thus presenting the merest outlines of the varied and somewhat eventful history of Mr. Lane, compiled mainly from data furnished by himself, we have, at his request, omitted a large number of interesting, thrilling, as well as ludicrous reminiscences of his life—his youthful exploits as a "Gay Lothario" among the girls, and otherwise; his rich experiences as clerk

and book agent ; his getting lost in the woods and spending a night among the untamed Creek Indians in Alabama ; his frequent personal rencontres with blacklegs and other desperate characters, while publishing the *Buzzard* and *Cascade Roarer;* the numberless egg-peltings and other indignities received while preaching the gospel of temperance ; the hazards and hardships of his overland journey to California ; scenes, tragical and comical, including the excitements of the vigilance committee period, in San Francisco ; his " hair breadth 'scapes by land and sea," from shipwreck and pestilence upon the journey home ; the successful system of criminal detection pursued by himself and others, while filling the office of Sheriff from 1856 to 1861 ; his many encounters with both male and female desperadoes in and about the jail during his eight years of official service ; his experiences with the fire-fiend by which he was twice reduced from comparative affluence to substantial beggary ; his struggles with poverty, with disease and with domestic afflictions ; all possess an interest of no ordinary type, but which Mr. Lane thinks would occupy more space in this volume than their importance to the public would justify. But a few words more regarding the family matters of Mr. Lane should not be omitted. With the wife of his youth, Mr. Lane lived harmoniously and happily for almost a third of a century, her death occurring on the 2d day of July, 1871. To them were born eight children, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, were taken from them by death, in infancy and early childhood. Of the survivors, the eldest, Julius Sherman Lane, now in the 40th year of his age, is an honored citizen of Akron, a machinist by trade, and is one of the proprietors and the superintendent of one of Akron's most successful manufacturing establishments—The Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company. The next son, Frederick Alanson Lane, now in his 32d year, is an engineer and pressman ; at present, after about ten years' acceptable service in the extensive newspaper and job press rooms of the Beacon Publishing Company, in Akron, is in charge of the presses and machinery of the *Ohio Farmer* in the city of Cleveland. The third son, Arthur Malcolm Lane, now 25 years old, is under the training of his elder brother, both a practical machinist and an experienced draughtsman, and, after about three years' service in the draughting room of the celebrated Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, is now filling a similar position in the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, in the city of Providence. The youngest, a daughter, Carrie Maria Lane, now 23 years of age, was married, Sept. 11, 1878, to Mr. Albert J. Pitkin, also a graduate from the works of the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company, in Akron, who, after four years experience in the draughting rooms of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, is now the superintendent of the draughting department of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, above alluded to, at Providence. And now, in summing up this brief sketch of his family, Mr. Lane bids us say that each and all of his living children are in every respect the superior of their paternal ancestor, a circumstance which he attributes entirely to the careful early training bestowed upon them by their sainted mother. Nov. 11, 1872, Mr. Lane married, for his second wife, Mrs. Emeline Manning, a sister of the former Mrs. Lane, with whom he has since lived in perfect harmony and happiness. Thus, in the 66th year of his life, though not rich in this world's goods, Mr. Lane is comfortably situated, and, in the companionship of his most excellent wife, the society of his children and grandchildren, and surrounded by kind friends and neighbors, he is happy in the thought that during his nearly half a century's residence among them, he has so largely attained and retained the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of the city of Akron and of Summit Co.

CARSON LAKE was born March 17, 1852, at Fredonia, N. Y., being descended on his fathers side from stock of Gen. Warren, of Bunker Hill fame, and on his mother's side from the family which numbered among its branches the noted scout Kit Carson, and the Hills of Southern fame. He was the sole survivor of a family of six children. His father died when he was quite young, and in 1861, his mother going into the hospitals of Alexandria, Va., he spent some two years amid the thrilling surroundings of Washington and Alexandria at that period, a portion of the time serving as a Government messenger. Returning North, after some time in the Akron schools, he was sent for a year to the well-known Academy at Madison, Ohio, and then entered the office of the *Weekly Beacon* as an apprentice. His first newspaper work was

done about this time as local correspondent for the Cleveland *Herald*. He was finally promoted to the position of reporter, after the starting of the *Daily Beacon*. For some months, although not yet 18 years of age, during an unsettled condition of the office affairs, he had entire editorial charge of the paper. Resigning to enter college, he was for a year a student at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, and a year at Buchtel College, leaving the latter just before graduating, to accept a position on the *Tri-Weekly* and *Weekly Times*, which was resigned a year later, the *Tri-Weekly* having suspended, and the *Times* changed hands, to accept the position of managing editor of the Toledo *Democrat and Herald*, the organ of northwestern Ohio Democracy. He occupied this position for a year and a half, when he was for a year business manager of the Toledo *Daily Commercial*. In December, 1876, he purchased the Akron *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly Argus*, which he sold in July, 1879, to Messrs. Weiner & Nelson, in order to accept the position of corresponding secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee. This position kept him in Columbus for a year, during which time he was managing editor of the *Times and Statesman*, and State correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. In September, 1878, he became editor and manager for the *Gazette* Co. of the *Sunday Gazette*. In 1878, he was appointed an aide on the staff of Gov. Bishop, with rank of Colonel, but resigned the following year. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the State, and has several times been prominently mentioned in connection with State offices. He has, however, never desired such mention. Being warmly attached to Gen. Ewing's cause, it is probable he would have been given a prominent position, had that gentleman been elected Governor. He was married in 1873 to Olie E. Helfer, by whom he has four children.

DENNIS J. LONG, Agent Union Express Company, Akron; was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1844, where he lived until he was 15 years of age, when he came to Akron with his brother, J. A. Long. In 1859, he became an apprentice in the *Beacon* office, where he served about four years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 104th O. V. I., serving the first two years as private soldier. In February, 1864, he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of Gen. Schofield, where he remained in the Department of Ohio until the close of the war. June 28, 1865, he was mustered out at Greensboro, N. C. On his return, with A. L. Paine, he started a new weekly paper entitled, the *Summit County Journal*, in 1865, with Judge Carpenter as editor; this they conducted with good success two years, when Mr. Long sold out his interest and bought a one-third interest in the *Beacon*, being connected with that paper as stockholder and proprietor until 1875, when he became book-keeper in the office of the Akron Iron Company, continuing for two years. March 1, 1877, he was appointed agent of the Union Express Company; he is now agent of the Union, American and Adams Express Companies. In May, 1870, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Potter, of Akron.

CHARLES LIEBMAN, Akron; was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 30, 1854; when very young, his family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, that he might have better opportunities for studying music. His father, Rev. L. Liebman, was a Rabbi at Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland; also twelve years at Youngstown, Ohio. At each of these places the subject of this sketch studied music, for which he had early formed a great love. From 1874 to 1876, he attended the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, Mass., studying the piano and violin. In 1876, he went to New York City where he was under Prof. Mills and other noted teachers. In 1877, he became director of the Youngstown Maennerchor, where he remained two years; in June, 1879, he came to Akron, and, at the solicitation of the Akron Harmonic Society, he became the leader, also engaged in teaching piano, organ, violin and theory; he is a director of the society. Oct. 26, 1877, he married Miss Emma Ritter, of Youngstown, Ohio.

REV. W. LOTHMAN, Akron; oldest son of Ernest Lothman, was born in the village of Buer, situated in the southren part of the Kingdom of Hanover, Jan. 31, 1845. He was but 2½ years old when his parents came to Cleveland, Ohio, where his mother still lives, and where his father was in the employ of Morgan, Root & Co., having charge of their grocery until his death in 1861. The subject of this sketch attended the Cleveland Public Schools until he was confirmed in 1858, when he entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., and graduated from the gymnasium of that

school in 1862. He then entered the Concordia University at St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in June, 1866, when he entered the ministry, serving the German Lutheran Church at Elyria and the St. Paul's Church at Liverpool, Medina Co., on alternate Sabbaths for six years, during which period, the membership of the Elyria Church largely increased, a new building was erected and a school established. In 1872, he received a call from Zion's Lutheran Church of Akron, and became its Pastor in August, having since continued. On June 20, 1867, he married Miss Betty Husmann, daughter of Rev. F. W. Husmann, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Euclid, Ohio. She bore him five children, and all are living.

J. A. LONG, Secretary and Treasurer of Akron Iron Co., Akron; is a son of John and Margaret (Reilley) Long, and was born April 10, 1837, at Albany, N. Y., where he lived until 18 years of age, when he left school and took the position of clerk in a lumber yard. In 1855, he came to Akron, Ohio, and became teacher in the public schools of Summit Co. for eleven terms, and working during vacation at various employments. In 1864, he became book-keeper for Aultman, Miller & Co., remaining with them for five years, when he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Iron Co., which position he still holds. Since his connection with the establishment, its business has increased threefold. He was married, Nov. 10, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Falor, daughter of Geo. A. Falor, one of the pioneers of Coventry Township. Twelve children have been born of this marriage, seven of whom are living—Ludie B., Celia R., Bennie A., John H., George A., Mary A. and Lloyd G. Mr. L. is Republican in politics; is a member of the Central Committee. Was first City Clerk, and held the office from 1865 to 1867, and Councilman from 1867 to 1869.

FRANK F. LOOMIS, an engineer in fire department, Akron; is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Taylor) Loomis; was born in Akron April 2, 1854, where he attended public schools until his father died, when he lived with an uncle at Wadsworth for some time. In 1869, he went into a pottery, working in it for one year; then learned the blacksmith's trade, and, in 1870, he became a minute man in Steamer No. 1, and served as fireman and blacksmith in the city fire department. At the death of James H. Stanford, he was made engineer of steamer in January, 1881. He was married, July 10, 1879, to Miss Barbara Grad, of Akron. His father was born in Medina Co., and lived there till he was 14, and then went to Lake Co. When grown, he came to Akron, and became captain of a canal-boat for the Navigation Co. He followed this business until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the 29th O. V. I., and after a hard campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, he caught cold from fording a river, and died at Cumberland, Md., in January, 1862. Subject is the oldest son; one brother, Charles H., is a farmer, near Sears, Mich. Mother still lives in Akron.

DR. THOMAS M. LEIGHT, physician, Akron; was born on his father's farm in Perry Township, Snyder Co., Penn. (then included in Union Co.), on the 8th of August, 1827, and resided in the vicinity until 1857. He was married, Feb. 8, 1853, to Miss Bella R. Bobst, of Milton, Penn. They have no children. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Wilson & Bibighouse, of Selin's Grove, then Union Co., Penn. (now Snyder Co.) He read with them some four or five years, and then began practice at McKee's Falls, in Snyder Co., where he remained about nine years, during which time he attended lectures at Philadelphia (Jefferson Medical College); also the University of Pennsylvania, attending a month or two each year, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College in July, 1857. From McKee's Half-Falls, he removed to Mifflin, Juniata Co., Penn., where he practiced in partnership with Dr. E. D. Crawford about seven years, during which time they served as surgeons of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. He then came to Akron, Ohio, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, of which he is now (1881) Vice President, and is also a member of the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio.

HON. SAMUEL W. McCLURE, son of Jairus McClure and Amma Hobbs, was born Nov. 8, 1812, at Alstead, Cheshire Co., N. H. His parents, when he was about 3 years old, returned to the place of their nativity, Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., with their children, two in number, consisting of the subject of this sketch and an elder sister. There they remained until he was about 7 years old, when they emigrated to Western New York, ultimately

settling in Monroe County, near what is now the city of Rochester. There they remained until the spring of 1828, when they removed to Medina, Medina Co., Ohio, where both died—the father in 1865, in the 89th year of his age, and the mother several years earlier, at the age of 71. His parents were of Scotch ancestry, though, on the paternal side, they had lived in the North of Ireland for two generations or more before emigrating to the United States, or rather to the British colonies of America, for such they then were. The mother, inheriting the fervent religious sentiments of her Scotch ancestry, intended to devote her son to the Christian ministry, and molded his youthful efforts and education in that direction; and, she was so far gratified that she saw him enter into full membership with the Congregational Church at the age of 15. With the ministry in view, he pursued his academical studies while he lived in New York, and until he was near 16 years old. At the age of 18, he commenced teaching in the public schools of Medina County during two or three years ensuing, when he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and where he prosecuted his collegiate studies with great zeal, embracing in them other branches as well as the prescribed course. At about the expiration of three years, he retired from the institution and took private instruction for nearly one year of Rev. Lee, who was then Pastor of the church to which he belonged. He was in advance of his class when he left college. In 1837, he opened a select school in Medina, taught the same two terms, and at the same time entered the law office of Canfield & Camp as a student, with the view of entering the legal profession. In 1838, he went to Ashland, then in Richland County, and organized a select school there, which was afterward called the Ashland Academy when transferred to a new building erected by the citizens expressly for its accommodation. In this school he was employed less than two years, successfully managing the same, and also prosecuting his legal studies, a portion of the time in the office of Silas Robbins, Esq., and the residue in the office of the late Northern District Judge, Hon. Charles S. Sherman. During a part of the above time, he also edited the Ashland *Phœnix*, a non-partisan paper, and made of it a first-class literary and racy paper for his readers. In 1840, he returned to Medina, and took charge of the editorial department of the Medina *Constitutionalist*, its former editor, then James S. Carpenter, Esq., having been elected to the State Senate for the Medina district. All through the exciting campaign which resulted in the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency, both through the columns of his paper and upon the stump, he advocated, with much success, the cause of the Whig party, whose candidate Harrison was. Soon after his return to Medina County, he formed a law partnership with Senator Carpenter, and in the organization of the new county of Summit, Grant B. Turner, of Cuyahoga Falls, was added to the firm—Carpenter and McClure residing in Medina County, and Turner in Summit. In January, 1842, he married Miss Matilda E. Deming, of Ashland, and, in the spring of the same year, settled in Cuyahoga Falls, where he continued to live until 1865, when he removed to Akron, where he now resides. Grant B. Turner did not remain long in the practice of the law, and, retiring from the firm, it was left as originally formed, until 1850, when it was dissolved. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county in 1847, but the next year, and before his term as Prosecutor had expired, he was nominated and elected to a seat in the Ohio Legislature, which office he held for one term only. From 1850 to 1864, he had associated with him, as law partner, the Hon. Henry McKinney, late State Senator from Summit and Portage District, and now Common Pleas Judge of the Cleveland subdivision.

In 1865, he associated with himself as law partner, Edward Oviatt, Esq., and that firm continued until the spring of 1871, when he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench, for the subdivision composed of Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties, serving in that capacity five years; and, not desiring a re-election, he retired to private life, and measurably from the practice of his profession. Possessed of an ample fortune, it was not necessary for him to endure the drudgery and fatigue of active practice. Still he is largely called upon for counsel in important business matters and suits, and occasionally engages in the trial of causes, especially in the District Court. In the mean time, he has visited Europe with his younger daughter; and with his wife and same daughter he visited California, making thorough tours

in each of those great sight-seeing portions of the globe.

He had by his marriage two daughters: Julia E., who became the wife of Mr. Henry G. Mathews, with whom she lived fourteen years, and died in February, 1881; and Ida M., who continues to live in her father's family. Judge McClure possessed elements of strength which gave him extraordinary power as a lawyer. He was an incessant and tireless worker, intensely enthusiastic in whatever he undertook to accomplish; had great courage, and was wonderfully quick in his perceptions. These qualities, combined as they were with a remarkable grasp for business affairs, rendered him a most dangerous adversary, and, for many years, made him one of the very foremost lawyers of the State. Probably no lawyer in Ohio tried more causes during the twenty-five years of his life between 1846 and 1871, than he, or was more successful. He more than made the cause of his client his own. With all his zeal, however, he never forgot the courtesy due from one gentleman to another; and while dealing the hardest kind of blows, in any given professional contest, he always left opposing counsel feeling kindly toward him personally, and to young men especially he was considerate and encouraging. Naturally he possessed a very quick, fiery temper, which required for its control constant watchfulness and a strong will, and this, as a general rule, he succeeded well in accomplishing, under all the varying changes of practice at the bar. For ready wit, vigorous thought and thrilling eloquence, he had no superior among his associates at the bar. He was always systematic, logical and ready in his public addresses; a fact somewhat surprising, since, at the commencement of his career, he dared not venture an attempt at speaking extemporaneously, and until he was 30 years old he had always carefully to write and commit to memory all his public addresses, being too timid and nervous to trust himself before an audience without such preparation.

He never was a politician, in the popular acceptation of the term, though he always took an earnest interest in public affairs, and occasionally took an ctive part in political contests; not so much from a partisan standpoint as from his thorough convictions of what, in the given contest, was the better public policy; that is, what was right. From his first appearance before the public until the close of the war of the rebellion, he was a most earnest anti-slavery man, and took a resolute and pronounced position against the system of slavery and its aggressions; and on all proper occasions sought to educate public sentiment in harmony with his own convictions. He was, as already stated, elected to represent Summit County in the General Assembly, in 1848, and as a Whig, and was a candidate for re-election in the fall of 1849, but was beaten by the united votes of the Democrats and Free-Soilers, by a majority of less than one hundred, while the balance of the ticket was beaten by about four hundred votes. He occupied a more flattering position in the Legislature, being universally recognized as one of its ablest and most useful members. His nomination for legislative position both times was much against his wishes, and he only consented to accept as a matter of public duty, on account of the peculiar attitude of the two leading political parties upon the slavery question, that then being the all absorbing question with the electors of Northern Ohio.

Judge McClure's industry and painstaking preparation of his cases when a practitioner, made him exceedingly restive when he was on the bench, at the heedless and dilatory modes of lawyers who came into court unprepared to try their causes; and, occasionally, provoked him into sharp reminders, that the public interests before him should not be sacrificed to the indolence of attorneys, and occasionally caused the summary disposition of their cases. But, as his modes and motives became understood and appreciated, the lawyers ascertained that their true interests were best subserved by willing co-operation with the court. He disposed of his judicial business with great dispatch, and to the general satisfaction of the bar. His sense of justice and fair play, always acute, led him first to find where justice lay, and then, he was almost sure to find some rule of law by which justice could be upheld. His great experience as a lawyer made him a very able tryer of causes, and his general knowledge of the law and the practice of the courts, made him a very first-class Judge, when exercising the jurisdiction of an appellate court, sitting as he did, during his entire term, mainly in Cleveland and Toledo.

In the early years of his practice, he was appointed United States Commissioner because

of his strict stand-up to his convictions, especially to cope with a band of counterfeiters, who, for years, had been preying upon the coin and currency of the country, headed by the notorious Jim Brown. While acting as such Commissioner, a singular incident occurred, in which he was a prominent actor, and it illustrates a peculiar social condition in the community where it occurred. Brown, for years, had defied the State authorities in his raids upon the currency, and thus far had been singularly successful in eluding the vigilance of the General Government. Though notoriously recognized as the leader of these law-breakers, he was elected and served term after term as Justice of the Peace of Northampton Township; and, to his credit it may be said, that he performed the duties of the office well. Complaint had been made before Commissioner McClure, and he had issued his warrant for the apprehension of Brown upon a charge of counterfeiting, and, while this warrant was out, standing in the hands of the Sheriff and unexecuted, Judge McClure appeared before Brown for one of two parties litigant. The trial being concluded, the Justice took the case under advisement, but was arrested and lodged in jail before he decided the case. He then rendered his judgment in favor of McClure's client, remarking, as he did so, that he hoped the Commissioner would take a similar favorable view of his case, and in his favor, whenever the same came up for hearing. Judge McClure did so, by holding Brown under $20,000 bond for his appearance before the United States Court at Columbus, which, however, was afterward reduced to $5,000 by the Federal Judge.

There is no telling how much the pulpit lost by the making of so able a lawyer. There is no question, however, that he would have won distinction as a divine. But his logical and independent cast of mind, on reaching full maturity, led him to distrust, and, in fact, to despise dogmatism, and to demand demonstration; or, at least, that every proposition and doctrine should challenge the approval of right, reason and common sense before his continued assent could be secured for the toleration of any given tenet, theory or system, whether in ethics, philosophy or religion. Consequently, at an early period of his life he abandoned, or, rather, never fully fell into the ways that had been with the very best motives marked out for him. He may be classed with those who are popularly known as Free-thinkers or Liberalists: who believe in being good, and doing good for goodness' sake, irrespective of religious creeds, beliefs or sanctions, for they are legion; who advocate a greater degree of religious influence in the world than even sectarians, but it is the religion of humanity—the only genuine human ideal. It consists in loving human beings and other deserving objects, such as we know and can benefit, and not in loving a God or gods about whom we know nothing, and who, if they exist at all, are infinitely beyond the reach of the adoration of mortals.

LEWIS MILLER, manufacturer and inventor, Akron, the youngest of three sons of John and Elizabeth (York) Miller, was born in Greentown, Lake Township, Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1829. His parents were respectable and industrious people. His father, a cabinet-maker, house-builder and farmer, originally came from Maryland, removing to the West in 1812. He was a man of sterling integrity, and universally esteemed, holding a prominent position in his community. Lewis, the subject of this article, spent his boyhood on a farm, until about 17, attending school in one of the old-time schoolhouses built of logs, having slab benches, etc. In 1846, he learned the plastering trade, serving two years with a man named Wm. Essig; he worked at this trade for five years, also attending acadamies in Illinois during winter seasons and teaching in Stark Co., Ohio, two terms, in that time having moved to Plainfield, Ill, near Chicago, in the meanwhile. In 1851, he returned to Greentown, where he connected himself as a partner with the manufacturing firm of Ball, Aultman & Co. (afterward of Canton) and by patience, determination and energy, soon mastered the machinist's trade, serving for but 50 cents per day at first while learning. In the fall of 1851, the company with $6,000 capital in all, removed to Canton. The partners were six in number, viz: E. Ball, C. Aultman, David Fouser, Lewis Miller, Geo. Cook and Jacob Miller. They first manufactured threshing machines, stoves and plows, and old Obed Hussey reapers, and did repairing. They had no competition in reapers except one shop on the Ohio River. During 1849, our subject worked on the old "Hussey" reaper, and ever since that time he has been experi-

menting on reapers, every season, in harvest field. His remarkable aptitude for the machinist's trade, manifested itself so plainly, that, in a short time after his apprenticeship he was advanced to the superintendency of the works, and while in this position he invented the world-renowned "Buckeye Mower and Reaper" —known in the market as the double-hinged floating-bar—a distinctive feature from which all two-wheeled floating-bar machines are patterned. To this great and valuable invention he afterward added others of scarcely less utility, chief among which is his table rake (a self-rake), which he invented in 1865, and which attained a wonderful popularity, within a few years. With the manufacture of the "Buckeye" the business of the Canton house became so largely increased that, in 1863, it was found necessary to establish a branch concern at Akron, under the incorporated name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and in the following year he removed to Akron to take charge of the works here, since which time he has been superintendent and had full charge of the same. In this position he has lived to see the once insignificant shop expanded into wider halls, wherein is executed a business which, of its kind, is one of the most extensive in the country, which grand success is due, no doubt, to each partner giving all his time and attention to active work, wearing, so to speak, when the business was first commenced at Canton, the work apron himself, instead of hiring other men to do it. No dividends were declared until 1866. They attained success through hard labor, and some disappointments. On May 5, 1855, while they were all filled with machines ready for market, their entire establishment burned to the ground, with a loss of $50,000, there being only $7,000 insurance. It was in June, 1856, that the first patents were granted for the "Buckeye," and at various times over one hundred patents were granted to the firm, one of which was for "Miller's Binder," which machine is the result of Mr. Miller's study. The business has increased from six threshers and ten or twelve reapers per year, to twelve hundred threshers and about twenty thousand reapers and mowers per year, or one complete machine to every four and one-half minutes during working hours. They began building the traction engine in 1877, the capacity now being five hundred engines per year. At the present time, he is President of the Canton manufactory, and of the Akron Iron Co.; also Superintendent of the Akron manufactory, and member of Board of Directors of the Weary, Snyder Manufacturing Co., of Akron. He is a Director of the Bank of Akron, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Canton. He is a member of the Board of Education and was twice President of the same. He has taken a deep interest in politics, and worked in the Republican party, being an anti-slavery man, he is now connected with the National party. He became a member of the M. E. Church in 1843, has held all positions in the church, and been Sunday School Superintendent for twenty-eight years. He was three times a lay delegate to the General Conference of the church, and has been honored from time to time with other prominent positions of trust. He was President of the Ohio Sunday School Association; and of the Chautauqua Association, having been the originator of the Chautauqua scheme, and, as coworker with Dr. J. H. Vincent, has infused new life into the methods of Sabbath school work, always the President. In educational matters he has taken a great interest, especially so in the case of Mt. Union College. He is President of Mt. Union College Board of Trustees, and is a Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and of Allegheny College. On Sept. 16, 1853, he married Mary D. Alexander, of Plainfield, Ill., who bore him eleven children, ten of whom are living, and are viz., Jennie, Ira M., Edward B., Robert A., Lewis A., Mina, Mamie, Grace, John V. and Theodore W. Eva died when 16.

JOHN McGREGOR, Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Steam Forge Company; he was born in Columbiana County, near Wellsville, June 14, 1836; his parents, John and Margaret (McBean) McGregor, are natives of Scotland; they emigrated to America in 1828, and settled in Columbiana County, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch was raised on his father's farm, and, in 1861, entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1863, standing sixth in a class of thirty-nine; he then entered Ohio Law College, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained one year. In 1864, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Akron, continuing at this for seven years, during which time he was elected City Solicitor, filling this position two years, from 1869

to 1871; he then purchased an interest in the Akron Steam Forge Works, and when the establishment was re-organized in 1872, under the control of a joint-stock company, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the association, which position he has faithfully filled ever since. Mr. McGregor is, at the present time, Treasurer of Portage Township; he was first chosen for this office in 1877, and has been re-elected each succeeding spring since then. He was married Nov. 11, 1868, to Miss Hattie E. Folger, daughter of William M. and Julia A. (Hayden) Folger; they are the parents of three children—Julia F., John and Mary.

CHARLES MERRIMAN, Akron; youngest child of Jesse and Rhoda (Fox) Merriman; was born July 1, 1800, in Berkshire Co., Mass., where he lived on a farm. When he was 10 years of age his mother died, leaving two sons besides our subject, and one daughter, viz.: Andrews, a physician, who settled in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, in 1816, and practiced in that place forty-nine years and ten months; Clarissa, oldest of the children, who married Justin Cole, now one of the pioneers of Lake Co., and Alvin, who was a tanner by trade, going to Parkersburg, W. Va., in about 1840, where he lived a few years, then went to Centralia, Southern Illinois, and lastly to Bloomington, Ill., where he died. Mr. Merriman received, in his boyhood, a good common school education. Soon after his mother's death the other children married, and left home, but he remained and farmed there until 1835, taking care of his father, who was quite aged, and who afterward came here, and died in his 89th year. In 1834, accompanied by his father, he came, by canal and lakes, to visit friends in Lake Co., and in March, 1835, bought 272 acres of wild land in Portage Township, on the canal, two and a half miles from Akron, for which he paid $1,200. On May 5 they started, with a team, to Madison, Ohio, completing the trip in fifteen days; they remained, improving some property there, until August, when they came on to their wild land. There they lived in a small cooper-shop with Charles Webster and family for two weeks. They could only with great difficulty obtain lumber; he built a house of round logs hewn down inside, and having unplaned boards for the floor, living there for seven years, when he built a large frame house, in which he lived until 1869, when he moved to Akron. He owned 125 acres in Lorain County, which he exchanged for 95 acres near New Portage. He was a successful stock farmer, and a natural mechanic, putting up his own buildings. On Dec. 1, 1824, he married Miss Harriet Allis, of Dalton, Mass., who bore him four children, viz., Rhoda F. (who died in her seventh year, and was buried at Dalton), Charles Rector (now a physician of Akron, Ohio), Wells E. (a machinist of Akron, being a pattern-maker), and Louisa E. (who died in her second year). In politics he is a Republican, and has held several offices of trust in that party; he was formerly a Whig. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, he having joined it at the age of 17.

ANDREWS MAY, retired, Akron. The parents of the subject of this article were Dexter and Sarah (Andrews) May. He was born at Royalston, Hampshire, Co., Mass., on Aug. 6, 1792. When 6 years old his parents moved to Concord, Vt., where they lived about six years, then moved to Montpelier; when he was 12 years old, he went to district school, and continued to attend about three months per year, until 16 years of age, when he learned painting, and helped to paint the first State House ever constructed in Vermont. Finding that the poisonous preparation of lead used in paint was not conducive to his health, he abandoned the trade, and commenced the carpentering, millwrighting and joiner trades, which he followed in Vermont until 1816. On July 1, 1818, he came to Ohio, sending his tools by wagon, having been employed for four years previous at Champlain, N. Y., by William H. Price in building mills. In the spring of 1812, he volunteered in the service, and three companies were drilled three months, and assigned to the command of Gen. Dearborn. The regiment to which our subject belonged, all volunteered to the expedition against Montreal, but were ordered back to Swanton Falls, in winter quarters to guard the frontier against the encroachments of Gen. Mayo with 1,000 hostile Indians. These three companies remained until spring, when they were mustered out. Subject again participated in the battle of Plattsburg; he rode on horseback through the neighborhood, rallying the men, who marched in good spirits to the battle. His employer, William H. Price, bought a tract of land at Kent, of 700 acres (Kent was called Franklin Mills post office).

Subject then built a large flouring-mill at Kent, supposed to be, at that time (1818), the largest in the State. Remaining in that vicinity, he built a large house for Judge Whitmore, in Stow, in 1820 and 1821. This place is now called Cuyahoga Falls. In 1821, he went to Thorndyke, and there went into partnership with Israel Thorndyke; started a nail factory, bringing good machinery from Massachusetts, grind stone from Nova Scotia, and nail plate from Albany, N. Y., the freightage on all of which being over $6 per hundred. Although they made excellent nails, they failed to collect their pay for goods, and were, therefore, obliged to abandon the business. In 1823, he went into the plow business, employing Dr. L. Croby, of Middlebury, to mold over two hundred cast plows. They were called "Jethro Woods, No. 4." This was before the canal was put through, and he had five counties to work in, viz.: Portage, Medina, Cuyahoga, Wayne and Stark, and being obliged to travel on horseback to collect bills, he could not make it successful, even failing to collect enough to pay traveling expenses. At Franklin, he established a cupola furnace, using charcoal to cast plows. This he continued some four years, when he let it drop because of some infringements on the patent, which Wood did not litigate. In Dec. 31, 1824, he married Miss Ann L. Uttey, of Hartford, Conn., which marriage was blessed with five children, two of whom, Horace U. and Horace U. second, died, the former at Akron in his sixth year, and the latter (his namesake), at Akron in his 22d year. Those living are Albert D., of Yosemite Valley, Cal.; Helen M., at home, and Frank H., fruit dealer at Chicago, Ill. After leaving the plow business, he farmed in Franklin about one year, sending sixty barrels of flour to New York, this was in 1833. In about 1834, he built a house for Ithiel Mills, of Akron, which is still standing. In 1835, he moved to Akron, and in that year built the "Summit House," which is also standing. This place becoming then so unhealthy, he moved to Wadsworth, Ohio, where he lived five years employed in building. He returned in 1840 to Akron, and, having a carriage then, he drove in that year to all the meetings with the Democrats. After moving here he engaged in teaming and building until about 1875, when he was afflicted with paralysis. In belief, he is a Universalist, but belongs to no society, and is thoroughly a cosmopolitan. He is a Republican and a Whig, and voted his first Presidential ticket for James Madison.

GEN. GEORGE W. McNEIL, miller, Akron, son of Samuel and Martha (Coakley) McNeil; was born Sept. 16, 1813, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. At the age of 10, with his father's family, he moved to a spot near Syracuse, N. Y. His father was a boat-builder, and George began to assist him when a boy, continuing to do so until 1837, when he came to Massillon, Ohio, where, in the fall and winter of the same year, he worked at carpentering and boat-building. In the spring of 1838, he entered the employ of Beach & Co., in the stone mills at Akron, acting as clerk, which position he retained until 1840, in the fall of which year he was made captain of the canal-boat "Cornelia," of Akron, which he ran to Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, a distance of 900 miles, it being the longest run of any boat previous to that time. In the spring of 1841, he and Nicholas Rector put a run of stone in the old Center Mills, conducting it about one year, when they sold out, purchased the site for and built the City Mills, of which they sold a part interest to Philo Chamberlain, in 1843. Subject remained in that mill until 1874, when he took charge of the manufacturing department of the firm of Chamberlain & Co., which firm purchased the Ætna Mills, in 1862, both mills continuing under the control of Chamberlain, up to 1880. In July, 1874, Mr. McNeil withdrew from the company, and engaged in the manufacture of grain-cleaning machinery, which occupation he followed until 1878, five years previous to which date he invented the "McNeil Grain Scourer," which is still manufactured by G. W. McNeil & Sons, of this place. In December, 1877, the firm of McNeil & Baldwin was formed, and they rented the Ætna Mills of Chamberlain & Co. In 1879–80, they repaired it, and arranged for the new process of making flour. He was elected Brigadier General of the Eighteenth Division Ohio Militia in 1858–59. In 1858, he was elected on the People's Ticket Mayor of Akron. He was raised in the Whig school, and became a Prohibitionist in 1872. For twelve years, he has been connected with the Sons of Temperance as a prominent worker. Nov. 4, 1842, he married Miss Eleanor C. Martin, of Akron, who bore him one daughter and two sons, viz., Em-

ma (wife of A. E. Angier, of Columbus, Ohio), Charles A., of Akron, and George W., Jr., of New York.

REV. THOMAS E. MONROE, minister, Akron. Rev. Thomas E. Monroe, the able Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Akron, Ohio, is of Scotch descent, and one of four children of Job and Phebe (Collins) Monroe, being born at Plainfield, Conn., on April 28, 1829. His father was born in Massachusetts, and, in his early manhood, studied law; but, his health failing, he engaged in farming. In the war of 1812, he was Captain. He died in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1872, being in his 87th year. His three sons and one daughter, excepting the subject of these lines, are Abel, a banker of Woonsocket, R. I.; Prof. James Monroe, of Oberlin College, and Mary, who is deceased. The subject spent his youth on a farm, attending to farm duties, and receiving such an education as the New England schools afforded, including Latin. At 17, he began teaching in the public schools of Rhode Island, continuing for three years, when he entered a preparatory school at Providence, R. I. The year following, he entered Oberlin College, taking a classical course, in which he graduated in 1856; and, in two years after, graduated in a theological course. In the summer of 1859, he was ordained by the Cleveland Conference a minister of the Gospel. For one year, he was located at Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio, becoming Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1860, which place he filled until 1873, in the meantime having increased the membership from 150 to 437. During his stay with that people, they built a church costing $38,000. On April 1, 1873, he came to Akron, and became Pastor of its First Congregational Church, which position he holds, having now 650 members, exclusive of 122 absent ones, being an increase of 504 over the membership when he took charge of it. In June, 1859, he married Miss Mary Bernard, of Philadelphia, who bore him one child.

JAMES MATHEWS, insurance, Akron, is a son of James and Jane (Archer) Mathews, and was born April 23, 1803, in Washington Co., N. Y. When he was 8 years of age, his parents moved to Crown Point, and, a few years later, to Vermont. He was brought up on a farm, and, at the age of 22 years, commenced learning the cabinet-making business and painting, giving special attention to ornamental painting. His health failing, he discontinued the business, and was appointed Constable of Orange Co., Vt., and was thus employed until 1839, when he came to Akron, Ohio. He first commenced the manufacturing of grain shovels, and then engaged in building; and, in 1840, in working on Perkins & Co.'s Woolen Factory, now used as a mill. He next embarked in the grocery business, which he continued until 1845, when he built the Mathews residence, corner of East Market and Broadway, which was the second brick building in that part of the city. In the spring of 1849, he went into the insurance business, as agent of five of the leading companies, viz., Ætna, Phœnix, Springfield, Home of New York, and Hartford, continuing fire insurance, until, in 1873, when he gave it over to his son, Henry G. In January, 1857, he became agent of the Mutual Life of New York, and has retained it ever since, a period of twenty-four years. He is now the oldest agent of that company in the State, and has the best ratio of business, and has insured to the amount of over $12,000,000. He was married in January, 1833, at Wells River, Vt., to Miss Agnes Grant, of that place. Three children were born of that marriage—George H. (died in December, 1872, in his 33d year); Henry, of Akron, and Charles H., book-keeper of Booth's Theater, New York. His wife died in April, 1870. Mr. Mathews was a Jackson Democrat; but, after the campaign of Gen. Cass, in 1848, he became a Whig; and, upon the organization of the Republican party, adopted its principles. In 1865, he was elected Mayor of the city of Akron for two years by a unanimous vote, and during his term of office made many needed improvements in streets, etc. He was a member of the first Board of Education of Akron, which was elected in 1847. He was a second time married, on the 23d of November, 1871, to Mrs. Isabella Tayler, widow of the late James D. Tayler, and a daughter of Alonzo Howard, one of the pioneer merchants of Middlebury, where she was born. Mr. M. built the Mathews Block on Howard street, in 1850, and rebuilt it in 1871. He is a writer of considerable merit; is of Scotch descent, and has a warm admiration for the ballads and verses of Scotia's immortal bard. During the residence in Vermont, he was thrown among the Scotch people of Caledonia Co., where he acquired a taste and

aptness for the Scotch dialect, which he speaks "like a native"—if occasion requires it. He was a member of the Town Council in 1842–43, and is now the only survivor of those bodies.

CHARLES MILLER, manufacturer, Akron; was born in Upper Nazareth Township, Northampton Co., Penn., Nov. 29, 1815 (a more complete history of whose family appears under the head of Norton Township). The first nineteen years of his life were spent on the farm and in receiving a very meager education; the following spring, he went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade with one Charles Glass, hiring for two years, which he served with the exception of about three months; his salary was board, washing and mending, with a few tools at the expiration of his apprenticeship; the cause of his not serving the full time was on account of a hard master, and being compelled to do a great deal of work after night. During the time of his apprenticeship, he was engaged on the Beaver Meadow & Hazleton Branch Railroad, from Beaver Meadow to Mauch Chunk, which was at that time one the first railroads in the State. In the spring of 1838, he came to Guilford Township, Medina Co., where he followed his trade until late in the fall, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and worked at White Haven, which was at the head of the Lehigh Canal; later he returned to Northampton Co., remaining there until in 1843, when he again came to Ohio, stopping for a time in Wayne Co. He worked at his trade and engaged in farming until in 1857, when he entered into a partnership with Abraham Krotz in the sale of farming implements for C. M. Russell & Co., of Massillon, in which they continued two years; the partner appropriating the money obtained from sales and dying on his way home from Illinois where they had been operating, left Mr. Miller in almost destitute circumstances when the indebtedness was paid up. In 1861, after John F. Seiberling began the manufacture of the Excelsior, at Doylestown, Mr. Miller acted as general agent, operating in a large territory and selling, himself, nearly half of the machines manufactured by that company. In 1863, he purchased a quarter interest in the Seiberling patents, and subsequently was compelled to expend hundreds of dollars in the purchase of other prior inventions to make their patents valid. In 1865, he having prior to that time formed a partnership of several of Akron's prominent business men and purchased the ground for the manufacture of the Excelsior Mower and Reaper, they built the works of that company on Broad street in the city of Akron. John F. Seiberling afterward became connected with the firm which stood until in 1875, when they made an assignment, at which time Mr. Miller was the owner of $65,500 in stock, besides having loaned the firm several thousand dollars, which has been almost a total loss. In 1879, he, in connection with his sons, purchased the chain works of a Mr. Matherson, at Cuyahoga Falls, and moved the same to Akron, having purchased the Schevere works where they are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of chains and running from sixty to eighty men. He was married in February, 1843, to Hannah Bechtel, daughter of Abraham Bechtel; by this marriage there have been four sons and three daughters—Emma Elizabeth, Henry D., Amanda Ann, Harvey F., Levin J., S. Samuel, Cora O.; four are married and residents of Akron—Emma E., now Mrs. Frank Reifsnider, he a traveling salesman for the rubber works in Cleveland; Henry, married to Miss Minnie Sigley; Amanda, now wife of Mr. Kratz, superintendent at the Thomas Planing Mill; Harvey, married to Miss Mary Hayes. Levin J. is engaged in business in the West. Mr. Miller has been a man of great energy and business ability, and the manner in which he has adjusted the great losses which he has suffered has made him many warm friends in his declining age.

JUDGE ULYSSES L. MARVIN, lawyer, Akron; is a son of Ulysses and Elizabeth (Bradley) Marvin, and was born March 14, 1839, in Stow Township, this county, where his youth was spent until the age of 15, when he began painting with his father during the summer. His education was received, in addition to the public schools, in Twinsburg Institute, and Franklin Institute, at Kent, teaching in the meantime from the time he was 16 years of age. In 1858, he entered the law office of H. R. Foster, at Hudson, and the next spring came to Akron and completed his studies with Hon. Sidney Edgerton, and was admitted to the bar May 2, 1860. In 1861, he became Principal of the Union School of Kent, where he married Miss Dorena, only daughter of Hon. David Rockwell, of that place, Nov. 27, 1861. In

August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the the 115th O. V. I., and served as a clerk in the office of Judge Advocate, at Cincinnati, until August, 1863, when he was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Colored Infantry, and as a part of the 18th Army Corps participated in the Peninsular campaign of 1864. In the attack on Petersburg and that campaign, he commanded the skirmish line at the Burnside mine explosion. During the siege of Richmond, he was promoted to Captain, and was wounded while leading his company at New Market Heights, Sept. 29, 1864, which disabled him for two months, when he returned to his command and was assigned to duty as Adjutant General on Gen. Shurtliff's staff, was sent to Ft. Fisher, then to Raleigh, N. C., and was at the surrender. He was brevetted Major at the close of the war for gallant and meritorious service, and made Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Paine, serving as such until mustered out of the service in October, 1865. He then returned to Kent and opened a law office, and two years later removed to Akron, forming a partnership with J. J. Hall for eighteen months. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Probate Judge, serving until February, 1876; since then he has been in practice of law first as the firm of Foster, Marvin & Grant, now the firm of Marvin, Grant & Foote.

EDWIN H. MERRILL, of E. H. Merrill & Co., manufacturers of stoneware, Akron, is a son of Abijah and Abigail (Scott) Merrill, and was born Feb. 9, 1808, in Painesville, Ohio, where he went to school in winter, and began his trade of potter with his father when but a boy, growing up with the business. In 1830, when he was 22 years old, he came to Springfield Township, working successively for Fisk and for Purdy, when he bought out Fisk. (The pottery and sewer-pipe business is one of the most extensive of Akron and Summit County, and receives full notice in the chapter devoted to the industries of the city.) After he bought out Fisk, his father's family came on (about 1835), and they began the manufacture of beer bottles, by machinery invented by subject, and upon which he had secured a patent. They remained in Springfield until 1847, and had in the meantime began the manufactory of tobacco pipes by machinery. They then moved to Middlebury, and made principally beer bottles, tobacco and water pipes—making 300,000 bottles per year. They also invented a machine for making stone pumps, which they manufactured for a time. In 1854, they (Merrill Brothers), invented a machine for making sewer-pipe, and began their manufacture, under firm of Merrill, Powers & Co., the brothers owning one-half interest. They did well until 1857, when the panic came, and their principal buyers of Chicago could not sell, and having a large amount on hand, were forced to sell at reduced prices. About the same time, subject bought his brother's interest in the bottle factory, which he continued until 1860, when it was destroyed by fire, with total loss. He then came to his present place, 404 South Main street, and purchased the building now in use, where he has done a good business. The firm was Merrill & Sons, and they employed a force of some thirty men and boys. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Emily Gleason, of Bedford, Ohio. They have two sons and one daughter living. Henry E. is a member of the firm; William G. is in the pottery business in Virginia; Grace, now Mrs. F. W. Butler, who is a member of the present firm. In February, 1880, William G. re-retired from the firm of Merrill & Sons, and F. W. Butler became a partner, and the firm was changed to E. H. Merrill & Co.

CYRUS MILLER, merchant, Akron, Ohio; was born in 1831, in Allegheny Co., Penn. At an early age he was left an orphan, and that portion of his life was spent in the homes of different families, as chance might offer and as his services were counted as compensation. He had no opportunities of gaining an education, and at the age of 14 he began as a driver in the coal mines at Chippewa, Ohio, he having for some years previous to this been a resident of the State. He continued at driving in the mines for about five years, and then he spent three years in mining. He then accepted the position of shipper for Mr. David Morris, who was engaged in the shipment of coal from Girard, Trumbull Co., to Cleveland. For about nine years he was engaged in shipping, when he purchased a hotel in Girard, of which he spent the following eight years as landlord and proprietor. His last change, little over ten years ago, was to come to Akron, and with a capital of $500, engage in the grocery trade. With this small amount as a beginning,

he has built up a business that ranks among the leading mercantile houses of the city, as, in the year 1880, the aggregate sum of his sales was $80,000. His place of business is located at No. 142 South Howard street. Mr. Miller is a quiet, unassuming man, who has given his whole attention to his business, and though he began a poor boy, and was left dependent upon his own resources, he holds a position among the business men of Akron of which he may justly be proud. In 1849, he was married to Miss Delilah, daughter of John Wilson, of Stark Co., Ohio.

GEORGE S. MAY, lawyer, Akron, Ohio; was born Jan. 31, 1851, and is a son of Horace and Eleanor (Stow) May, the latter of the same family of Mr. Stow, the founder of Stow Township. His (subject's) father was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., July 6, 1811, and came to Akron in 1837, where he engaged in general mercantile business; having stores at Lock 1, one in North Akron, and a branch at "Slankertown." By prudence, economy, and a general adaptation to the business, he was successful, and retired on account of failing health in 1856, having accumulated a competency, which he managed with care until his death, in August, 1867. Mr. M. was always at the front in all enterprises of a public nature, and did much to establish the commercial and political importance of the town. A man of sterling worth, and with the reputation of being an excellent business man, he had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Those who have listened with interest to his stories of business experiences of Akron in the early times, will remember with what pride he would boast of never having paid a debt a day after it was due in his life. His social qualities drew about him a host of friends and intimate acquaintances, and his home was always filled with company. Among others, Hon. B. F. Wade, R. P. Ranney, Judge V. R. Humphrey, were life-long friends, and always found a welcome with Mr. May. Subject was but 16 years old when his father died, and at the solicitation of Mr. Wade, took up the study of the law in the office of Edgerton & Kohler, where he remained until his admission to the bar, Sept. 2, 1872. In October following, he made a trip to the Old World, visiting the larger portions of Continental Europe and Great Britain, spending one year in the Law Department of the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He returned home in 1874, and began the practice of law in Akron, where he has since remained. He was married Sept. 30, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers, of Boston, Mass. She died June 10, 1877, leaving two daughters.

REV. HENRY F. MILLER, Akron; a son of John S. and Ann (Forer) Miller; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1829. His youth was spent on a farm, and, at the age of 18, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, and graduated in the class of 1853. He then became Principal of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., remaining one year. He taught in Meigs Co., Ohio, two years, and in Pomeroy two years. In 1859, he entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, and removed the next year to Madison, Ind., where he became Pastor of a church until 1863. He was then sent as general army agent to look after the sick and wounded soldiers in the Southwest, and distribute sanitary stores and attend to other charitable work, under the auspices of his church, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. In July, 1865, he returned to Madison and was appointed by the Northwestern Conference of the Universalist Church General Financial Secretary to raise an endowment fund for Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and succeeded in raising $100,000 in two years. He was appointed to a like work for the building and equipment of Smithson College at Logansport, Ind. He resigned the position in 1869, and was elected general agent of the Ohio State Convention, Universalists, for the founding of an institution of learning in Ohio, and in pursuance of this object, during same year, he made the acquaintance of John R. Buchtel, of Akron, and enlisted him in behalf of the enterprise. The result was the founding of Buchtel College, a history of which is given elsewhere. He continued in management of its finances until the building was erected and opened for the admission of students. He conceived and carried to success the idea of having Hon. Horace Greeley deliver an address at the laying of the corner-stone, which gave the college considerable prestige. Since 1871, with somewhat broken health, Mr. M. has divided his time between the work of the ministry and business pursuits. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Apphia Brown Cable, of Athens, Ohio. Of this marriage there were seven chil-

dren, five of whom are living—Henry E. was educated in the Akron schools, and is now farming in Medina Co.; Clinton D. is proprietor of the "99-cent" store of Akron; Paul R., a student of the Class of 1881, in Buchtel College; Mattie C. and Ernest still reside at home. Subject's parents were born in New Jersey, and settled in the woods of Athens Co., Ohio, in the early part of 1829.

C. H. MYERS, boots and shoes, Akron; is a good representative of the boot and shoe trade of South Akron, and, in fact, one of the leading dealers in the city. In speaking personally of some of the promoters of Akron's business industries, his name is worthy of more than a passing mention. He was born Dec. 6, 1852, in Middlebury, or what is now known as East Akron, and is the son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Swope) Myers, the former a native of France, and a carpenter and architect by trade. When C. H. was about 10 years old, his father moved to the country and engaged in farming. About seven years of the life of C. H. was spent at hard work on the farm, when his people removed to Akron again, which move gave him a better opportunity of getting an education, both of a commercial and literary nature. After leaving school he spent about one year in the gearing department of the Buckeye Reaper Works. With the money earned by himself in this way he took a thorough course and graduated at the commercial college of Akron. After leaving college, he spent one year on the road as traveling salesman for a hardware house. He then began clerking for Mr. E. P. Holloway, with whom he remained till the spring of 1876, when he and C. A. Holloway, also an employe of E. P., engaged in the boot and shoe trade under the firm name of Holloway & Myers, and so continued to do a very prosperous business until the spring of 1881, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Holloway, and is now conducting the business alone in the old successful way. In the spring of 1877, he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Albert and Mary (Braenton) Corney. She was born May 11, 1854, in Bridgeport, Conn., and, when a child, came to Cuyahoga Falls with her parents. She lived there about twelve years, when her people removed to Akron. They were married by the Rev. Henry Baker. They are both members of the First M. E. Church of Akron; he has been a member for the past fourteen years. One child has been born to them—Gracie, who was born on March 30, 1878, and died on March 4, 1880.

J. A. MYERS, foreman of the shipping department at Aultman, Miller & Co.'s, Akron; is a son of David B. and Elizabeth (Moller) Myers—she a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, he of Germany, but he came to Ohio with his widowed mother when about 6 months old; she married, in Cleveland, a Mr. Green, and moved to Independence, where she still lives, at the advanced age of 83 years. David, the father of our subject, moved from Wayne Co. to La-Porte Co., Ind., where he lived thirteen years, when he returned to Ohio in 1864, and resided at Canal Fulton and Clinton until 1868, when he came to Akron, where he now resides. He had three children—J. A., the eldest, born Jan. 15, 1847; Nancy, a Mrs. Henninger, and Etta, a maiden. The subject of this sketch received a very limited education, and, at twelve years of age, went into a drug store, in which business he continued until 1866, making rapid advancement in the knowledge of the business. He then worked with his father, who was a carpenter by trade, until Oct. 27, 1867, when he accepted the second position in the shipping department, where he is now employed, serving nine years in that capacity, after which he accepted his present position. He was married, Sept. 12, 1869, to Emma Clark, born Dec. 29, 1848, in Sheffield, England, but came when 1 year old to this country with her parents, Samuel and Sarah Clark, who were farmers in Springfield Township, both of whom are now deceased. By this marriage there are five children—Clarence Arthur, born July 1, 1870; Edna May, July 9, 1872; Daisy Emma, April 3, 1875; Myrtle Grace, Oct. 27, 1877; Chester Albert, April 6, 1881. Mr. Myers is a stanch Republican, greatly interested in education, a liberal supporter of churches, and he, with his family, are members of the Evangelical Association.

FATHER THOMAS F. MAHAR, Akron; was born in Scranton, Penn., Sept. 28, 1851. In 1866, he entered St. Louis College at Louisville, Stark Co., Ohio, and remained three years, having been for four years previous a student in St. Mary's College. In 1869, he went to Rome, Italy, where he began his ecclesiastical studies in the American College, con-

tinuing until 1875, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and was made Assistant Pastor in St. John's Cathedral, serving until Aug. 1, 1880, when he was sent to the pastorate of St. Vincent's Church of Akron. He received the degrees of Ph. D. and D. D. at Rome, Italy. He is the oldest son living born to Thomas and Ann (Hart) Mahar, both of whom were born in the United States and are now residents of Cleveland, where the husband superintends a rolling-mill.

RUDOLPH A. MAY, of the firm of May & Fiebeger, Akron, dealers in stoves and tinware, also galvanized iron cornices, etc. Mr. May, of this firm, was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 3, 1847, and is the fourth of six children born to Anthony and Rosialia (Dreythaler) May, natives of Bohemia, Austria. Anthony May came to the United States in 1848, and in 1850, his wife and one child, (the three other children having died), came also to Akron, where he had been working. Mr. May first worked in the woolen factory, and in 1851, he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until his death in 1855. Mrs. May soon after married Mr. Joseph Fiebeger, who was also a native of Austria. They live now in Akron. Rudolph A., the subject, lived at home until he was 14 years old, when he went to Columbus, where he worked at silver-plating. Some months after he apprenticed to the tinning trade, receiving wages after the first year; he lived in Columbus two years, and then returned to Akron, and a year afterward formed a partnership with J. B. Cramer (firm Cramer & May), continuing until 1880, when the firm dissolved and was succeeded by the present one of May & Fiebeger. He was married Sept. 9, 1874, to Miss Susan R. Rhodes, a native of Portage Co., Ohio. They have three children—Mary M., Lewis R. and Nellie L.

DR. THOMAS McEBRIGHT, physician, Akron; was born April 14, 1824, at Carlisle, Penn. He is the youngest of eight children born to George and Barbara (Brunner) McEbright. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania; moved in 1833 to Wayne Co., Ohio, where his father, though a tanner by trade, devoted his attention to farming. Here both lived until their death, living to an advanced age. Dr. McEbright lived on the farm until the age of 16 years, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, continuing his studies at intervals until 1848, teaching district and select schools in the meantime to support him in college. He finally abandoned his college course, before completion, on account of his health. He at one began reading medicine at Wooster, Ohio, with Dr. T. H. Baker, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. He began practice at Nashville, Ohio, where he remained seven years, going from there to Millersburg. In 1861, he went from the latter place to the army as Surgeon of the 8th O. V. I., remaining with the regiment two years. Resigning, he returned to Millersburg, and soon after raised the 59th Battalion, consisting of five companies, which, upon the call for 100 days' men, was attached to the 166th Regiment. Dr. McEbright was made Colonel, but preferring to act as Surgeon, at his request, Gov. Tod appointed Col. Blake to succeed him, and commissioned Dr. McEbright as Surgeon. He soon after rose to the position of Brigade Surgeon, and in this position was detailed as Chief of the Operative Board at the battles of Antietam, Winchester, Wilderness seven days' fight, Rich Mountain, and the other engagements up to Gettysburg. In the fall of 1864, he was mustered out with his regiment and returned, coming to Akron to resume his practice, where he has since been engaged. Dr. McEbright is an active society man; a member of the Summit County Medical Society; was one of its founders, and among its earliest Presidents. He is a member also of the Union Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, serving in different official capacities in the two former. In June, 1853, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Judge Thomas Liggett, of Millersburg, Ohio. They have had five children, only two of whom are now living: "Kit," who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the Cornell University, at the age of 19; she has also received the same degree at the Buchtel, and is now completing a French course at St. Marie De Monoir, Canada. Carrie, the younger daughter, is attending school in her native city, Akron.

WILLIAM McKINNEY, Sheriff, Akron; was born in Franklin County, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1833, and is the youngest of five children born to Cineum and Abigail (Patterson) McKinney; he was butcher by trade, and dealt largely in stock; he died in 1834. Mrs. McKinney afterward married Mr. Luther R. Prentiss, a farmer

of Cuyahoga County, where she lived until her death, about the year 1855. Mr. Prentiss is yet living in Cuyahoga County, aged 78 years. Our subject lived with his mother until he was 16 years of age, when he was apprenticed to shoemaking and served three years, after which he followed his trade in Twinsburg, and in Iowa and Kansas for three or four years. In 1860, he returned to Twinsburg and opened a shop; in 1862, he left his shop in his brother-in-law's care, and enlisted in Co. G, 115th O.V. I., serving until the close of the war; he was first appointed Corporal and afterward promoted to 2d Sergeant; in 1863, he was detailed with Lieut. Nash to take charge of a block-house at Luverne, near Nashville, and, upon the transfer of Lieut. Nash, the Sergeant was left in command, and so remained until Dec. 5, 1864, when the place was captured by Forest; they were held prisoners, and, in March following, were moved to Black River, near Vicksburg; here the Sergeant escaped the guard and went to Vicksburg, where he took a hospital boat to St. Louis, and, from there, returned home, his weight being eighty pounds; after remaining home about a month, he went to Camp Chase, where he received his discharge, and returned to Twinsburg, where he resumed shoemaking, which he continued there until 1871, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Grant, and held the office until Jan. 1, 1881. In the fall of 1880, he was elected Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and entered upon the duties of his office in January following. Feb. 8, 1853, he married Miss Sarah A. Carver, a native of Twinsburg, and a daughter of George W. Carver, whose father was one of the pioneers of that Township; by the marriage, there has been born six children, of whom three are living, viz.: Clara, Perry and Paul.

JAMES C. McNEIL, proprietor of Akron Boiler Works, Akron, Ohio; was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., May 8, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Cokely) McNeil, who were natives of New York, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1838, and settled in Coshocton County; they carried on farming there until his death in 1847, when his widow continued same until 1859, when she came to Akron, to live with James C., and died in 1867. The subject came to Akron in the year 1847, to live with his brother, and attended the public schools; at the age of 18, he apprenticed to the machinist trade, with Webster & Taplin, of Akron, and served until he became of age; he followed the trade about six years in Cleveland, with the Cleveland & Mahoning R. R. Co.—three and a half years foreman of shops and two and a half years engineer on railroad—and then returned to Akron, and took charge of the machinery in the Akron Barrel Factory, where he continued for two and a half years. In 1866, the firm of Moffatt & McNeil was formed, and engaged in the manufacture of boilers and boiler plate-work; they continued four years, when Mr. McNeil became sole proprietor and has continued ever since. In 1880, Mr. McNeil built the present brick shop, 64x96 feet; he does a large business, and is a practical man; employs from twenty-five to thirty hands. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Gale, a daughter and youngest child of Justus and Sarah (Hyde) Gale, a prominent family, and a native of Akron; they have two children, viz.: Grant C. and Sarah G. He has been a Republican since organization of the party, and from 1866 to 1869, was Chief of the City Fire Department.

J. C. McMILLEN, of Baker, Merriman & Co., Akron; was born in Clarion County, Penn., March 8, 1827, and is the second of a family of four children born to John and Sallie (Maxwell) McMillen. Mr. McMillen's parents were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn.; his father was a farmer, and subsequently, in 1862, moved with his family to Iowa, where the mother died, July 4, 1876. The family then moved to Michigan, where he is now living with a son. J. C. McMillen lived with his parents, assisting on the farm, until he was 18 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet manufacturer, with whom he remained until he attained his majority; he continued about three years longer as a journeyman, when he came to Akron and engaged in his trade. Some four years later, he united with others in establishing the Melodeon Company, and has been in company with Baker ever since. Nov. 29, 1853, he married Miss Evaline Reed, a native of Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio; she died Feb. 21, 1858, leaving one child, Laura, now Mrs. Brush, of Michigan. Sept. 19, 1861, Mr. McMillen married Mrs. Fulton, formerly Miss Catharine Schley, a native of Chambersburg, Penn.; three children have blessed this union—Guy, Mary and Emma.

A. J. McNEIL, boots and shoes, Akron; is the youngest son of William and Sarah (Pursell) McNeil, of Peninsula, and was born Dec. 23, 1850. He lived at Peninsula until 1864, when he came to Akron as clerk in the employ of David Snyder, in the grain and produce business, continuing for two years. In May, 1866, he became a clerk for Cutter & Howe, of Akron, where he remained until January, 1870. He then went to Indianapolis and clerked in a shoe store, but returned to Akron the next year and entered the employ of his old firm, Cutter & Howe. In company with A. L. Bowman, he, in 1873, bought the shoe establishment of C. R. Howe, and, under the firm of Bowman & McNeil, did business four years. In 1878, was engaged as traveling salesman for Childs, Groff & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, of Cleveland, and continued with them two years. In 1880, was employed by M. T. Cutter as salesman for one year, and in March, 1881, associated himself with his brother, S. C. McNeil, at 121 S. Howard street. He was married, in July, 1873, to Miss Emma E. Ladd, of Akron. They have one daughter.

S. C. McNEIL, boots and shoes, Akron; is a son of William and Sarah (Pursell) McNeil, and was born at Sharon, June 28, 1843. He was ten years old when the family moved to Peninsula, Summit Co., where he grew up. He clerked here for some time, and, in 1862, became the partner of Frederick Wood in general store, continuing until about the year 1865, under the firm name of Wood & McNeil. In 1865, he went to Denver, Colo., remaining six months; then returned to Peninsula, and, in the fall of 1866, purchased a canal-boat, and ran from Peninsula to Cleveland, with stone, lumber, etc., until the fall of 1870, when, in company with Thomas Wood, he engaged in the lumber business under the firm of Wood & McNeil. In March, 1881, he opened a shoe store at 121 South Howard street, with a large stock of new goods, embracing every variety of boots and shoes, and a shop for custom-work. The entire stock was bought at the most favorable season, direct from the manufacturers for cash, also including the largest stock of trunks and valises in the city. Mr. McNeil has secured the services of his brother, A. J. McNeil, who has had fifteen years' experience in the shoe business. He was married, April 24, 1872, to Miss Jennie Beers, daughter of L. Beers, a pioneer of Boston Township. They have one son and one daughter.

CAPT. THOMAS W. NASH, Recording Clerk, Akron; is a native of Williamsburg, Hampshire Co., Mass.; he was born Dec. 7, 1832, and is the fourth of five children born to Hophni and Lovisa (King) Nash. They were natives of Massachusetts; he was born Jan. 10, 1797; his father was a farmer, and he was raised to the same pursuit; in the fall of 1817, he came to Ohio in company with his cousin, John A. Nash; he settled in Richfield Township, where he was burned out, after which he moved to Bath Township, of which locality he was one of the pioneers; he lived in Bath Township, except a few years in his native State, until the fall of 1880, when he retired to Akron, where he now lives. Our subject lived at home on the farm until the year 1861; he received a common school course of study, and taught at home and in Indiana, where he was visiting. Oct. 3, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 29th O. V. I., and served throughout the war, during which time he was several times promoted, ranging from Orderly Sergeant to Captain (see record of regiment in this work); he was taken prisoner at the battle of Port Republic, and held three months in Libby and Saulsbury Prisons, after which he was paroled. He returned home in July, 1865, and soon after visited in Livingston Co., Ill., where he purchased a farm. Feb. 14, 1866, he married Miss Nettie Culver, a native of Richfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and the following month occupied his farm in Illinois, and farmed until the spring of 1873; he then moved to Chatsworth, Ill., and became agent for Howe's sewing machines, and also taught school. In 1879, he returned to Akron, and has resided there since, and has followed his present business. By the marriage there has been two children, viz., Effie M. and Clyde C.

SUMNER NASH, County Clerk, Akron; was born in Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio, May 10, 1836, and is the youngest of five children born to Hophni and Lovisa (King) Nash, who are spoken of elsewhere in this work. Our subject remained on the farm until he was 20 years of age, receiving a common school and academic course of study; he then went to Wisconsin, where he took a contract to clear a way through the forest near Plymouth for the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, making

ties and cording the timber. He next drove stage between Oshkosh and New London. In the Spring of 1857, he took charge of a hardware store in Oshkosh, for E. H. Barber, and the following summer he returned home and took charge of the farm which he managed and taught school during the winters until 1862. Aug. 6, of that year, he enlisted in the service, and was assigned to the 115th O. V. I., and served three years; he enlisted as a private and was successively promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. In 1863, he was detailed to relieve Lieut. John Eadie, in command of the military forces at Dayton during the election. In 1864, he was placed under Maj. Willet, and served as Assistant Inspector of Railroad Defenses, which position he held until the close of the war. In July, 1865, he returned home, and in September following bought a farm in Livingston Co., Ill. March 8, 1866, he married Miss Rebecca M., daughter of John A. Means, of Summit Co., Ohio; after the marriage, he occupied his farm in Illinois, and lived there until 1868, when he returned to Summit Co., where his wife died July 18, 1869. They had one child, M. Maud. He managed his father-in-law's farm for two years; in the spring of 1872, he engaged as agent for G. G. Baker & Co., manufacturers of lightning rods, etc., and traveled for them in Illinois until the following winter, when he returned to Summit Co., and was appointed Deputy County Clerk by John A. Means, which office he held until the term expired; he then served as Deputy for George W. Weeks, and in the fall of 1878 he was elected County Clerk on the Republican ticket, and entered the duties of the office Feb. 10 following. June 23, 1874, he married Miss Linnie A. Cross, of Columbus, Ohio.

THOMAS NORTON, retired, Middlebury; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 16, 1806, and is a son of Peter and Elethina (Thompson) Norton, natives of Farmington, Conn. There is a record of the Norton family running back through nineteen generations, and the American branch of the family trace their ancestry through the same line. The earliest of the name—Lord Norville, of France—was an officer under William the Conqueror, and went into England in 1066. A genealogical chart of the family is kept at Cambridge, Mass.: "Norville is a corruption of the French term Nordville, North-ville, or North town, and Nor-ton or Norton was subsequently adopted." Peter Norton, the father of our subject, was a farmer, and, in 1806, moved to Smithfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he worked for his uncle, Luther Thompson, who settled there four years previous. In 1809, Mr. Norton moved to Tallmadge, Summit Co., and purchased fifty acres of timber land, on which he settled and lived for several years. In 1812, he was drafted, but, owing to family affairs, his son Almeron went in his place, serving a short term. In 1813, the family settled on the place where Thomas (subject) now lives, Mr. N. having bought 200 acres of wild land, upon which he lived until his death, Aug. 23, 1822. He was Treasurer of Tallmadge Township for many years. Mrs. Norton afterward married Elisha Farnam, and died Nov. 24, 1844. The subject lived with his mother until her death, and remained on the place, which now belonged to his brother Almeron. In 1851, his brother died, and subject bought out his brother's heirs, thus becoming the owner of the old homestead. He has always followed farming. He was married, Jan. 10, 1847, to Miss Hannah M. Coney, a native of Stark Co., Ohio, who was born April 13, 1812, and is a daughter of James and Nancy (Hamlin) Coney, he a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Stark Co. a young man, and she a native of Virginia, who came to the same county with her parents. Subject has one child—Martha M. (now Mrs. Theodore Johns, boot and shoe dealer, Des Moines, Iowa). Theodore Johns was born in Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, March 23, 1845, and is a son of John and Nancy (Grant) Johns, he having been born on the line between Delaware and Maryland, and she in New Jersey. They were married in Philadelphia, and lived in New Jersey until about the year 1832, when they came to Middlebury, where he carried on shoemaking. About the year 1852 he moved to Akron, and, in 1855, to Des Moines, Iowa. He there opened the shoe business, which he conducted until 1874, when he retired, and his son Theodore took his place, continuing with the old firm name. He (Theodore) was married to Martha M. Norton (daughter of Thomas Norton) June 2, 1873. They have had two children, one of whom is living, viz., Nettie.

WILLIAM ACER NOBLE, foreman C.-B. Dep't., Akron; a son of Theron and Lydia Dow (Acer) Noble; was born Dec. 1, 1851, and is a

native of Pittsburgh, Penn. When a year old, family removed to Akron, where his father had lived before. Subject was educated in Akron in the public schools, and, at 16, was apprenticed to the trade of machinist, in Taplin, Rice & Co.'s foundry, where he remained three years. He then went to Florida, where he remained two years, and, in 1873, returned and entered the employ of Taplin, Rice & Co., until the spring of 1876, and, in December of that year, engaged with Aultman, Miller & Co. as a mechanic, and, Sept. 1, 1877, was made foreman in cutter-bar department, which embraces three rooms and employs fifty men. He was married, in October, 1877, to Miss Kate Bigelow, of Mansfield, Ohio; one daughter living. Mr. N. and wife are members of the Episcopal Church; is Republican in politics. His father was born in New York, and came to Akron about 1835, and was one of the first Auditors of this county. He was a tanner, but followed milling, and ran the old Black Mill in Middlebury several years. Afterward, he owned the Cascade Mills; died Sept. 20, 1877, aged 73 years.

EDWARD OVIATT, Akron. Edward Oviatt, son of Marvin and Mary (Foot) Oviatt; was born on May 19, 1822, at Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio. He spent a part of his time on a farm during his youth, and attended school at the Richfield Academy at Granville, and Western Reserve College, during a portion of his minority. In May, 1842, he came to Akron, entering the Hon. D. K. Cartter, now the President Judge of the District of Columbia, for purpose of studying law, where he remained four years, and until Cartter removed to Massillon. In September, 1844, he was admitted at Medina as a practitioner at the bar in the State Courts, and, in November, 1856, at Cleveland, as a practitioner in the courts of the United States. He practiced law alone until July, 1865, when he formed a partnership with Hon. S. W. McClure, which lasted until May, 1870, the latter having been elected as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He continued the practice alone till September, 1876, when he formed a partnership with George G. Allen, who had, a short time before that, been admitted to the bar, and with whom he still continues, under the firm name of Oviatt & Allen. He was one of the members of the Board of Education of the city for several years; was City Attorney from 1854 to 1862, and Prosecuting Attorney for this county from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, having been almost unanimously nominated by the Republican party early in September, 1864, and, on the day of his return from the 100 days' service, leaving Akron as a member of Co. A, 54th Battalion O. N. G., but, on arriving in camp at Cleveland, in the organization of the 164th Regiment O. V. I., Col. John C. Lee commanding, he was appointed and served as Color Bearer of the regiment until his return home, the regiment having been located on Arlington Heights, Va., during the entire summer. He started in life without capital, and, for whatever of success in business he may have acquired, it was gained by industry and economy. On Sept. 8, 1847, he married Anna M. Wadsworth, daughter of Frederick Wadsworth, who bore him one daughter—Emma, now the wife of Calvin Edgerton, a lawyer residing in San Francisco, Cal. His wife died Aug. 9, 1854. Dec. 5, 1855, he married Frances A. Lansing, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., who bore him two children—Olivia F., wife of George G. Allen, and Edward Alling, the three above named being his only children. An ardent Republican, but not ambitious for office or political preferment, he has devoted his time and energies to his profession, seeking a reputation for fidelity and trustworthiness in business, rather than political honors. He adopted the rule early in life to owe no man anything pecuniarily, and if a debt was contracted in the purchase of real estate or otherwise, he lost no time or opportunity in meeting the obligation, and to this principle he gives the credit for much of his success in business.

HERBERT A. PRUNER, Palmer & Pruner, artificial stone, Akron; is a native of Dundas Co., Ontario, and was born July 5, 1849, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 16 years, he came to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he worked on a farm for two years, when he returned to Canada, remaining there one year, and then went back to New York. For two years he was employed in a cheese factory in Chautauqua Co., and then returned to his old employment in Cattaraugus Co., where he remained two years. About the year 1873, he went into the shops of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. at Randolph, in the blacksmithing department, but again returned to the farm. In April,

1878, he came to Akron, and was employed by S. Matherson, in chain works at Cuyahoga Falls for one year, when he returned to New York. In October, 1879, he came back to Akron, and, in January, 1880, became a member of the firm of Palmer & Pruner, manufacturers of artificial stone. (See Mr. Palmer's sketch.) He was married, March 24, 1880, to Miss Belle Le Vere, of Akron. He started without capital, and, until the age of 21 years, gave his earnings into the hands of the family.

HARRY A. PALMER, Palmer & Pruner, artificial stone, Akron, Ohio, is a son of William and Sophia (Brock) Palmer, and was born July 16, 1851, in Somersetshire, England. The family came to the United States in 1852, when he was but 8 months old, and settled in Tallmadge Township on a farm, where he was brought up until he was 15, when he went to work in a paper mill at Cuyahoga Falls, remaining about one year, and then became engineer for his brother-in-law at Mansfield, in Richland Flouring Mills. Two years later, mills were burned down and firm removed to Ashland, and he was again employed as engineer. In 1870, he went to Shelby and ran an engine about one year and then returned to Tallmadge in 1872, and took charge of a farm. In the fall of 1873, he went to Onarga, Ill., and Jan. 1, 1873, was married to Miss Mary C. Risser, of Ashland, Ohio. He bought a fruit farm near Onarga, Ill., and did well for two years, and in 1876, bought a farm in Edinburg Township, Portage County, where he farmed two years. In 1878, he went to Ashland, as engineer in the mills, until September 1879, when he came to Akron and bought the right of manufacture and sale of artificial stone in Summit County. Jan. 10, 1880, he formed a partnership with Herbert A. Pruner, and opened a manufactory at 203 North Howard street. The following is given as a matter of scientific interest: · Artificial stone has been in use probably as long as any other building material, and is unquestionably one of the lost arts. In conformation of this, history informs us that the Moors long ago manufactured a durable artificial stone, specimens of which may yet be found at Gibralter, which have withstood successfully the storms of ten centuries. The Coliseum at Rome is a sample of artificial work by the ancients. The Cisterns of Solomon, near the city of Tyre, are of still more ancient origin, yet these immense stuctures are almost complete in their preservation. The noted Small Cob, together with a large number of scientific men, is of the opinion that the Pyramids were built of artificial blocks, manufactured upon the ground from the sands of the surrounding plains, by some cunning process that perished with the builders. Some of the largest and most permanent harbors and government works in the European countries, the great aqueducts of Central Europe, together with the Seagirt railroad station, and piers of the great bridge at New York, are instances where artificial stone is used almost entirely and with the best of success. Business blocks that are not surpassed in beauty and grandeur in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and many of the principal cities of the United States, are constructed entirely of this material. The great advocates of this building material are the eminent chemists and engineers of English fame, together with Maj. Gen. Gilmore, corps of engineers United States Army, whose engineering skill has given him a world-wide fame. Many different processes have been invented, yet all have met with more or less difficulty in trying to obtain a solid, durable stone. Under the patent process which Messrs. Palmer & Pruner now control in this county, these difficulties have been overcome, and they are now manufacturing a quality of artificial stone, perfect in appearance and adapted to all classes of work where natural stone or any other building material is used. Being of a hydraulic nature, it will harden and improve in solidity under water, it resists the action of steam, acids, and other disintegrating influences as well as our best building stone. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says that artificial stone is as safe and durable as natural stone, that its chemical nature is such that it becomes almost as hard as granite, and that there cannot be a doubt that it will subserve all the desirable purposes for which that material is employed. In some of our larger cities this stone is fast superseding the use of other building material, and is being extensively used for walks, trimming brick buildings, lawn vases, fountains and ornamental work of all descriptions. The sand in this location is particularly adapted to making this stone, it being coarse, sharp and siliceous. Ornamental work can be furnished at about one-half the cost of natural stone and will stand fire much better.

GEORGE K. PARDEE, lawyer, Akron: is a son of Hon. Aaron and Evaline (Eyles) Pardee, and was born March 1, 1839, in Wadsworth, Ohio, where he was brought up, and where he lived until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. K, 42d O. V. I., Gen. Garfield's regiment. He took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, where he was wounded by a musket ball. He was Second Lieutenant, and for gallant services was promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. He was also at Young's Point, Grand Gulf, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and in the Red River campaign and other engagements of his regiment; finally promoted to Captain of Co. D. He returned to Wadsworth, and kept a dry goods store for three years, during which time he completed his study of the law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He commenced practice in the courts of Medina until 1875, when he removed to Akron, where he has been in active practice since. He was admitted to practice in the United States Court in 1878. He was married, in December, 1860, to Miss Caroline C. Hard, daughter of Cyrus Hard, of Wadsworth. Four children have been born to them, viz., Karl A., Lionel S., Julia and William E. His father's family consisted of five sons and three daughters—William E. was an attorney, and died April 6, 1866; Henry C., attorney, at Medina; Almira S., wife of John G. Houston, of New Orleans; Judge Don A., attorney and United States Circuit Court Judge at New Orleans; George K. (subject); Fanny, deceased, was wife of P. B. Wilkins; Ella N., wife of Dr. Wallace A. Briggs, of Sacramento, Cal., and Sutliff E., attorney at Wadsworth, Ohio.

CHARLES E. PERKINS, Akron; sixth son of Col. Simon Perkins; was born in Akron, May 7, 1850; attended public school, and made further preparations at Hudson College; and, in about 1868, he entered the Troy Polytechnic Institute, where he pursued the engineer's course for three years, taking both a civil and mining course. On his return to Akron, he was elected City Engineer of Akron, continuing six years, the first year acting as assistant, and the last five being in the West. In the spring of 1878, he opened an agricultural warehouse on Canal street, where he has since conducted business with good success. He handles all kinds of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, scales and feed. In January, 1880, he married Miss May Adams, daughter of Frank Adams, of Akron.

COL. GEORGE T. PERKINS, banker, Akron, son of Col. Simon Perkins, was born in Akron May 5, 1836. His education was acquired in the schools of Akron and at Marietta College. In April, 1861, he enlisted as private soldier in the 19th O. V. I., and at the organization of Co. B was elected its Second Lieutenant, and participated in the West Virginia campaign. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in the 105th O. V. I., and was promoted to the rank of Major. He was with the army of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas in the Atlanta campaign. In 1864, he was made Colonel of the gallant 105th Regiment, and was its commander until the close of the war, being mustered out at Washington in June, 1865. On his return to Akron, he became Secretary of Taplin, Rice & Co., and held that position until July, 1870, when, at the organization of the Bank of Akron, he became its President, continuing in that office until 1876, when, at the demise of Mr. Alden Gage, Mr. Perkins became Cashier. He is also Secretary of B. F. Goodrich & Co., of the Akron Rubber Works.

COL. SIMON PERKINS, of Akron, son of the late Gen. Simon Perkins, of Warren, Ohio, was born at the latter place Feb. 6, 1805, where he remained until 1834, when he came to Akron and settled upon a tract of wild land containing some 5,000 or 6,000 acres, which he purchased in 1827. For a number of years prior to his removal to Akron, he assisted his father in the management of various land agencies, and in earlier years had experience in clearing up the wild lands of his native town. His education was at the common schools of Warren. In September, 1832, he married Miss Grace I. Tod, daughter of Judge Tod, and sister of the late Gov. David Tod, of Youngstown, by whom he had eleven children; eight of them are still living. Col. Perkins came of good Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, being the descendant of John Perkins, who came to America with Roger Williams in 1661. His grandfather was Captain in the war of the Revolution, and his father commanded the forces raised in Northern Ohio for the defence of the frontier in the war of 1812. His mother was a Douglass, descendant of William Douglass, one of a

Boston colony which founded New London, Conn. After settling in Akron, Col. Perkins devoted himself to the improvement of his property, selling farms to settlers as they were wanted ; raising improved breeds of stock and sheep, employing for a series of years, as Superintendent of these farming and stock operations, John Brown, afterward famous in the anti-slavery annals of the country. An eventful period, financially, in the life of Col. Perkins was that in which the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad was constructed to Millersburg. He was President of the road from the first organization of the company until it passed into other hands, and in the construction and equipment of the same, embarked his private fortune as well as all his energy and weight of character, and ultimately sank in the enterprise his own accumulations and what he had inherited from the estate of his father. In the later years of Col. Perkins' life, he has found congenial employment in superintending the improvement of the grounds of the "Akron Cemetery Association," and whatever of beauty and attraction those grounds now possess beyond their natural wildness and suitableness are due mainly to the Colonel's good judgment and love of the picturesque. Col. Perkins was never an office-seeker, always feeling probably that the man was more than any office, and that office should seek the man to fill it. Grace Park will always witness to his magnificent liberality. It was a gift to Akron before Akron had thought of being a city, and bears the name of his wife. There is no flaw in Col. Perkins' character. It is sterling throughout, and sound to the very core. His business integrity and the purity of his private life have always been above suspicion.

JUDGE STEPHEN H. PITKIN, lawyer, Akron ; is a son of Rev. Caleb and Anna (Henderson) Pitkin, and was born Oct. 5, 1810, in Old Milford, Conn. When he was 7 years old, his father removed to Ohio, and settled in Charleston Township, Portage Co., where he preached to the church at Charleston Center until 1827, when he went to Hudson, and was one of the founders of Western Reserve College, its Vice President and financial manager—was its Vice President until his death, which occurred about 1864. Subject worked on a farm in Charleston Township until he was 17 years of age, when he entered Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in June, 1834. In the following October, he went to Fulton Co., Ill., where he engaged in teaching, and at the same time entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1836. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Lewiston, the county seat of Fulton Co., Ill., and practiced under Stephen A. Douglas, who was his personal friend. He was elected County Surveyor of Fulton Co., and Probate Judge of that county in 1838 ; served two terms—four years. He remained there until 1852, in active practice, when he returned to Hudson and took charge of the homestead, and assumed the care of his aged parents ; his mother is still living, aged 97 years. In 1862, he was elected Probate Judge of Summit Co., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Dodge ; was re-elected, serving until February, 1870. About the year 1872, he resumed his profession, and has been in active practice ever since. In January, 1871, he was elected Secretary of the Summit Co. Agricultural Society, holding same nine years, and was President of the society for 1880. He was married in October, 1854, to Miss Julia Lusk, of this county, who was sister of the wife of "Old John Brown." She died Oct. 7, 1873. They had five children, two of whom are living—Julian H., Superintendent of C. Aultman & Co.'s Works, Canton ; Mary, wife of Abner Caldwell, of this township. He was married a second time, Sept. 24, 1879, to Miss Helen B. Bell, of Cuyahoga Falls.

S. E. PHINNEY, merchant, Akron; is a son of Calvin and Emeline (Martin) Phinney ; his father was born in Massachusetts, and his mother in Vermont. His father came, when a boy, to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he lived until his death in about 1870. He was for many years a merchant at Dover, meeting with fair success. S. E. is the oldest of five children, and was born at Dover, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1838. He employed his time until 20 in acquiring a good common school education and assisting in his father's store. He was for two years clerk in the store of Edwin Phinney, of Bath, this county. In September, 1860, he came to Akron and was employed as clerk with F. McNaughton & Co., in the dry goods business, four years. In 1865, he was employed by the Government as clerk for the Superintendent of Railroad Repairs, and traveled throughout

the South and West. He returned to Akron in 1867, and became the partner of S. G. Bardorf in the shoe business, continuing in that house until a year after the death of his partner, when he sold out, and was in the employ of Cutter & Howe for three and a half years. In 1870, he opened a shoe store in Hanscom's Block, and has been in that business ever since in the corner room, No. 101 Howard and Market streets. His store includes a full stock of all goods in his line, and a repair shop. Oct. 30, 1868, he married Miss Nellie G. Abbey, of Akron, daughter of H. S. Abbey. They have two children.

HENRY PERKINS, Akron; son of Simon Perkins, was born in Akron, on the old homestead, April 8, 1842. He attended the public schools until he attained his 20th year, when he became clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, under his brother, Simon, Jr., who ranked as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster for the Army of the Cumberland, and followed the fortunes of the army until the close of the war. On his return, he accepted a clerkship with the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., having charge of the Lake Shore mill office for a period of five years. In 1870, he became Secretary for Taplin, Rice & Co., and has had charge of the business department of the office ever since. Oct. 20, 1868, he married Miss Emma White, of Cleveland, Ohio; one daughter is the result of the union. He is Superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath School, and Deacon in the church.

AUGUSTUS D. POWER, foreman blacksmith department in Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron; a son of Hiram and Hester (Parker) Power; was born at Augusta, Ky., April 14, 1831. When about 2 years old, the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father died in 1834, and the mother, with family, removed to Norwalk, Ohio. Here subject grew up, and, at the age of 20, entered upon the blacksmith's trade at Norwalk, at which he worked, except two years, until 1864. He then went to Meadville, Penn., and, in the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R., was made foreman of the blacksmith department in 1865 in the company's shops at Kent, Ohio. In 1870, he came to Akron, and at once entered the employ of Aultman, Miller & Co. as foreman of the blacksmith department, consisting of three shops employing sixty men. He was married, March 21, 1855, to Miss Jane L. Rule, of Norwalk, Ohio. They have two daughters. He is a member of the M. E. Church, of which he was chorister until 1877. He studied vocal music, and was leader of the choir at the several places where he has lived.

J. H. PETERSON, dentist, Akron, Ohio; who began the practice of dentistry in Akron in 1854, and who now ranks as a pioneer member of the profession of Summit County, was born July 9, 1830, in St. Johns, New Brunswick. He is the second son and fourth child of a family of eight children born to John and Elizabeth (Laidley) Peterson, the latter of Scotch ancestry, and the daughter of Robert Laidley, a Captain in the British service in 1784. John Peterson was a native of Bath, Me., and, during the war of 1812, he entered the service of the United States, sailing from Boston in his own ship. He subsequently became a resident of St. Johns, N. B., where he was obliged to take an oath to become a loyal citizen, so long as he might remain a resident of the place. He afterward removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in land speculations, by which means he lost his fortune. He then removed to Portage County, Ohio, where his family grew to their majority, and chose for themselves a business or profession. The Doctor first tried the study of medicine, but gave it up, and completed a course in the study of dentistry with Dr. B. T. Spellman, of Ravenna, Ohio, after which he spent one year in Cleveland in practice, and then at the date above stated removed to Akron. In his residence of almost thirty years, the Doctor has progressed step by step as the science of dentistry has advanced to an important place among the sciences. While he has held a position among the first professional men of Akron, he has also devoted much of his time to other duties and social affairs. Politically he was first a Democrat, then a Free-Soiler, and finally a Republican; with the latter party he has been identified for many years. During the war of the rebellion, he was Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Summit County. He is a member of Akron Lodge, No. 83, and of Washington Chapter, No. 25, of the order of A., F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Masonic Relief Association. Nov. 29, 1856, he married Miss Caroline Van Evera, a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., but a resident of Akron at the time of their marriage. Three

children have been born to them, two girls and one boy. Of the Doctor's three brothers, the youngest, William, entered the service of his country during the war of the rebellion. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, from the effects of which he died, and his body now lies in the National Cemetery, with a Government tombstone marking his last resting-place. George K., the brother next older than the Doctor, was a civil engineer of some note, and was with John C. Fremont on his exploring trip to California. The eldest brother, Daniel C., went in an early day to the gold regions of California, and was one of the first company of miners that ever located at Sutler's Fork.

ROBERT S. PAUL, surveyor, Akron; is a native of Summit Co., Ohio; was born in Cuyahoga Falls Oct. 3, 1842, and is the fourth of seven children born to Hosea and Ellen (Gamble) Paul. His parents were natives of Northfield, Vt., and County Down, Ireland. His mother came to this country when a child with her parents to Colebrook, N. H., subsequently moving to Canaan, Vt., where she married Mr. Paul, who was then Postmaster there. In 1834, they came to Wadsworth, Medina Co. Mr. Paul had early studied and worked at surveying, and at Wadsworth taught school. In 1835, he moved to Cuyahoga Falls, where he lived until his death, May 29, 1870. Mrs. Paul is still living on the old homestead in Cuyahoga Falls. Robert lived at home until he was 20 years old, completing in the meanwhile a course in the high schools of Cuyahoga Falls, and teaching in Stow and New Portage. He worked at times with his father at civil and mining engineering. In 1862, he surveyed the narrow guage road for the Brewster Coal Company. In August, 1862, he was assigned for duty with the Topographical Engineer Corps under Col. J. H. Simpson, in the Army of the Cumberland, where he served until 1865. Upon his return from the army, he attended the college at Lebanon, Ohio, for a year. He then went to the oil regions and followed his profession there about eighteen months. He also followed his profession in Cleveland for two years, where he spent a year in the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College. He then came to Akron, and soon after was appointed County Surveyor, to fill out the unexpired term of his father. He has since filled the position save one term, during which time he was employed as Chief Engineer of the Ohio & Toledo Railroad. July 25, 1872, he married Miss Sarah M. Romig, a native of Indiana. By this marriage, there have been six children, five of whom are living, Ellen, Ada, Laura, Martha (deceased), Mary and Edward. Mr. Paul is President of the County Surveyors' Association, and is serving his second term. He was elected in 1881, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers, making him a recognized authority on these matters.

W. H. PAYNE, boat-builder, Lock No. 2, Ohio Canal, Akron; was born in Columbia, Lorain Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1822, and is the youngest of three children born to Willis and Rhoda (Bronson) Payne. He was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to Lorain County when a young man, about the year 1816; while there he married Rhoda Bronson, a daughter of Herman Bronson, one of the pioneers of Boston Township. After his marriage, he came to Akron, where he died in 1836; she died in Boston Township in 1879. W. H., the subject, lived with his grandfather, Herman Bronson, from childhood until he was 20 years old, and received a common-school education. He was married Feb. 22, 1845, to Miss Julia Jaynes, a native of Vermont, who came here with her parents when young. After his marriage, he worked with his step-father, Jacob Barnhart, in his boat-yard in Boston Township, and in other similar establishments until 1864, when he came to Akron and bought out W. B. Storer's boat-yard, located at Lock No. 3, and continued the business for six years. He then sold out, and in 1873 established his present yard and has followed the business of boat-building ever since. During the six years he was in Akron, he built forty-two boats, and since beginning the business, he has built about one hundred and twenty-five boats. By his marriage, four children were born to him, of whom three are living, viz., Martha E., now Mrs. George Scott, of Akron; Anna L., at home; Charles H., who married Miss Martha Storm, of Knox Co., Ohio. He lives at home and conducts the business originally established by his father.

J. H. PENDLETON, Vice President, Second National Bank, Akron City; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 1, 1810, and was the eldest of eleven children born to Ward and Sallie (Cook) Pendleton, who were natives of Connecticut, and

came to Ohio in 1819, in a covered wagon. They settled in Stow Township, Portage Co., now Summit Co., where they bought wild land, upon which they built a cabin, and proceeded otherwise to improve their purchase. His death occurred here March 5, 1865; his wife died a few years previous, June 6, 1860. J. H. lived at home until he was about 20 years of age, with limited opportunities for receiving an education. At the age of 20, he engaged as a clerk in a general store owned by Stowe & Wetmore at Cuyahoga Falls. He continued with them until about 1835, and traveled for them through Northern Ohio selling goods. He then, in company with his brother, opened a general store at Brunswick, Medina Co., and, after one season, removed the business to Franklin Mills, in this county, where he remained until about 1840, when the business was sold, and he engaged in business with B. F. Hopkins, conducting flour and saw mill, also woolen factory (as Center Manufacturing Company) and general merchandise store. About 1847, the business was dissolved; and, in 1850, Mr. P. went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the construction of railroads until 1860, with headquarters at Cincinnati and Dayton. He then returned to Akron, and, in 1863, upon the organization of the Second National Bank, he became Vice President of it, a position he has held ever since. He has served as Trustee of Buchtel College several terms. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he has taken an active interest. Mr. P. has been three times married—first in 1832, to Miss Julia Corp; she died July 5, 1833; second, in November, 1834, to Miss Sybil Fletcher; she died May 29, 1841; third, Sept. 13, 1842, to Miss Eunice M. Post, a native of Summit Co. They have one child, viz., Nellie A.

LOUIS J. PROEHL, physician, Akron, Ohio; is a native of Akron, Ohio; he was born July 18, 1850, and is the eldest of seven children, born to George and Mary Louisa (Loose) Proehl; they were natives of Saxon-Altenburg, Germany, and were born near Leipsic, the famous battle-ground of Napoleon. He came to the United States in the fall of 1848, and settled in Akron the same year. In the spring of 1849, Miss Loose came to Akron (she was acquainted with Mr. Proehl in the old country). They were married July 1, 1849. He first employed himself at chopping wood, and then became a helper at the Empire House. In the spring of 1849, he began work at his trade (stonemason), and continued at the same until 1858, when he bought a farm in Coventry Township, and occupied the same the following spring, where he has lived since, working at his trade in the summer. By the marriage there have been seven children, viz., Louis J., George A., William F., Tillie M., John F., Emma and Ida. Our subject lived at home until the spring of 1864. He then apprenticed with his father, working during summers and attending school during the winters, until he was 20 years of age, when he began teaching during the winters, and continued until the spring of 1873. He then entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating from the same in August, 1876, after which, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, attending one course of lectures, and read with Dr. W. C. Jacobs, of Akron, until the fall of 1878, when he returned to the college, and graduated from the same in the spring of 1879. He then came to Akron, and has practiced his profession there since, occupying an office with Dr. W. J. Underwood. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, and the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio.

C. H. PALMER, Superintendent of the Barber Match Company, Akron; began to work for this company in 1864, at printing labels on a hand press and making the boxes, the Company being at that time located at Middlebury. In 1866, he took charge of the shipping department—printing the labels, making the boxes, covering the cases and doing the billing; and now on account of his faithfulness and general knowledge of all the different departments, he has been called upon to fill the high and responsible position which he now occupies. His father was Albert Palmer, son of Stephen M., who were natives of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. They came to Middlebury in 1836, at which time the father of our subject was but 11 years of age. His grandfather started the first fanning-mill manufactory in this part of the country, under the firm name of Palmer & Stafford, the latter a brother-in-law; they did an extensive business for a few years when they dissolved partnership, the latter subsequently becoming extensively engaged in a stencil manufactory in the city of New York. The father of our subject after the death of Stephen M., in

1849, in connection with his brothers Charles and Henry, carried on the business for several years, when they moved to Goodlettsville, Tenn., where they remained until near the outbreak of the Rebellion, when they dissolved partnership and returned to the North. The mother was Ann Hoy, daughter of James and Shedrick (Furgeson) Hoy, who is still living. The subject of this sketch was married, Oct. 4, 1876, to Mary Ann Peckham, daughter of Thomas Peckham, a former partner in the firm of Barber & Co.; he is now one of the traveling agents. Mr. Palmer by his marriage has one child, Thomas Albert, born July 4, 1877. He is a stanch Republican politically; a member of the K. of P., Royal Arcanum and of the K. of H. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, greatly respected and loved by all who know them.

CHARLES PARISETTE, merchant, Akron. There are probably few, if any, of the business men of Akron whose life has been so full of adventure as that of the subject of this sketch. He was born November 19, 1836, in Wesel on the Rhine, Rhine Province, Prussia. Until he was 14 years of age his life was spent most of the time in school. He was then apprenticed by his father to learn the grocery business, the terms being that he must serve three years' time and pay $100. The old gentleman was for 49 years in the civil and military service of his country. Is at present living in New York City, though he and his wife, who was a Miss Mary Banhaus, and a native of Prussia, were at one time for about three years, residents of Akron. When our subject had finished his term of apprenticeship, he entered the employ of the firm whom he had served, at a salary of $50 for his first year's service. He remained there until he was 21 years old, and then emigrated to America. He remained in New York for about 13 months, engaged as a grocery clerk, and then sailed for California. Once landed there, however, it was not long until he thought of the mines, and the wealth that possibly awaited him. Joining a company he was soon in what has since proved the richest mining district in the world, as he was one of the first seventy-six men who pitched their camp and began prospecting on the site of Virginia City. The cabin built and occupied by himself and partners was erected only about 200 yards from the mouth of the great Comstock lode. He remained in Virginia City about three months, when the Indian war broke out between the miners and Piute Indians. The organization of miners was under the command of Maj. Orsbry. The Piutes soon made it so warm for them that mining was out of the question. July 3, 1860, the terrible and decisive battle was fought at Pyramier Lake. Maj. Orsbry and his son were killed, with many others. Probably none would have escaped, had not the Indians been anxious to capture the horses, and therefore were careful not to shoot them. This desire on their part was the means of Mr. Parisette's escape. He had a splendid horse, and though surrounded by the yelling painted demons, he watched his opportunity, and broke through them and gained the Carson River, across which he swam his horse and rode for the mountains. He did not escape, however, without some severe arrow wounds, one of which was in the right hand and proved to be very painful. His only course now was to work his way to San Francisco, which he did, via the Hanes pass. Arriving at San Francisco he remained quiet until the recovery of his hand, when he again started for the mines. This time, however, he took good care to keep as far away from the Piutes as possible. He spent some time in the gold mines of what was known as Dry Town, where he made some money. Winter coming on, he and his partners went to San Francisco, and not caring to lie idle, they enlisted in the First Cal. V. I. for three years, thinking about three months would wind up the war of the rebellion. Instead of this, he found himself booked for three years of hardships and privations. Their regiment numbered 1,600 men, and was known as the First Column of California. It was placed on duty most of the time in the West, and served its country in that mode of warfare known as bush-whacking, or fighting the Indians. At one time Mr. Parisette's bunk-mate was so careless as to fall somewhat in the rear of the command, and when found, he was completely skinned, a deed that had been done by the Apaches. Mr. Parisette was an excellent shot and at one time wore the company badge for two years in succession. At last he was discharged at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on August 31, 1864. He was one of a company made up to cross the plains on their way to New York City, which they did, making the

journey in two months and fourteen days, though this included a few days' time spent at Ft. Larned, Kansas, to join in a buffalo hunt. In this hunt he used a Springfield rifle, and killed a number of buffalo. Arriving in New York, he stopped for a time with his brother, and then came to Akron in the fall of 1864. On December 25, of 1864, he began as salesman for N. Wagnor, groceryman, with whom he remained for about one year and three months, when he entered the employ of the old groceryman, John Cook, with whom he remained until 1870. He then bought the property where he now does business corner Main and Exchange streets, South Akron, and engaged in the grocery business on his own account. His business has been growing year by year, till now his aggregate sales per annum are about $40,000. He is a live, energetic business man and has established this extensive business by his own energy and good financiering. He is a member of Granite Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 522. In 1867, he was married to Miss Susan Selzer, a native of Bavaria. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are girls.

MARTIN QUIGLEY, late of Middlebury, in this county, was a member of the ancient and noble family of O'Coigley, now written Quigley, originally from the neighborhood of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, later of Queen's County, near Dublin. The Rev. Dr. Quigley, who was honored with a state prosecution by the British Government in the memorable rebellion of '98, and whose intimacy with Lord Cloncurry caused the imprisonment of the latter in the Tower of London the same year, was a member of this family. Dr. Quigley was one of the first victims of '98, having been executed at Penenden Heath on the 7th of May of that year. The ancient arms of the family, on which is cantoned the celebrated "Red Hand of Ulster," still borne by the members here, attest their illustrious station in Irish history. In early times, individual names were indicative of personal qualities. *Quigley*, in Irish, signifies *tall hero*, and the four young men of the family here, all of whom are over six feet in heighth, and each of whom has fought his way to honorable distinction, show that they are in every sense worthy of their ancient name.

Martin Quigley, the subject of this article, was born in Timahoe, Queen's County, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1805. His father was a prosperous gentleman farmer, with fourteen children—seven sons and seven daughters, Martin being the thirteenth child. The children were educated partly in the parochial school, partly by private tutors. The eldest son, Cornelius, was a distinguished graduate of Dublin University. His brother Patrick was a Magistrate of Queen's County, and died there a few years ago at the age of 84. He founded the *Leinster Independent*, the leading paper of the county; owned more than a hundred houses in Maryboro, the county seat of the county; farmed over five hundred acres of land, and was one of the most popular men in the country, not only for his dignity and ability as a magistrate, his enterprise and public spirit as a citizen, but for his unfailing fund of wit and humor which delighted all with whom he came in contact. The writer of this notice had the pleasure of being entertained by him at his hospitable mansion near Maryboro, during quite a little visit there some years ago, and thus had personal knowledge of these facts.

Martin Quigley, subject of this notice, married there, in 1839, Miss Mary Ann Moore, of the old family of the O'Moore's, once Princes of Leix and Offaly, and formerly Kings of Leinster. Her brother, the Hon. James Moore, who had, in part, represented the city of Boston for four terms in the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, prevailed on Mr. Quigley to come to this country, which he did with his family in 1848. It was expected that Mr. Quigley would settle in Boston, but he had his eye on the broader fields of the West. Mr. John Dunne, well known forty years ago in Summit County, was a cousin of Mrs. Quigley, and his reports of the prospects of Summit County induced them to locate here. They came in July, 1848, and, in illustration of the rapidity with which Mr. Quigley acted in business matters, it may be mentioned that in three days' time from his arrival in Akron, he had purchased a tract of land in Springfield Township, and had his family settled on it. He afterward bought the Landis farm, within half a mile of Middlebury; later, another farm in Copley Township, and, finally, a residence property on High street in Middlebury, which is still the family homestead.

One of the chief industries of this county now is the manufacture of stoneware, but when Mr. Quigley came here thirty-three years ago,

this industry was almost unknown. With rare sagacity Mr. Quigley saw from the start that something could be done in this matter. He had bought land immediately on his arrival with the intention of engaging in farming, but he soon began studying the stoneware business. There were then but two small potteries in Middlebury doing a trifling business. Mr. Quigley prospected around, found a bed of good clay, bought it and began to push things. He soon furnished the Middlebury potteries better clay and at lower rates than they had been able to get before. They could not take anything like all his output, so he looked abroad for a market, and was the first man to ship this clay out of the State. He sent it first by canal, and later, by rail to Cleveland, and thence by boats to Michigan, Wisconsin and other neighboring States. He became an enthusiast on the subject. Unable to persuade the timid owners in Middlebury to enlarge their works, he bought into the business himself and began to spread it. Clay, until his time, had been ground here in the old horse-power mill. This was too slow for his quick, Celtic blood. He went to Cleveland, bought a twenty horse-power engine and began grinding clay by steam. His partners got frightened; he bought them out and ran the business alone until 1862, when his two eldest sons, Thomas and William (twins, by the way), came on the scene. Having now reared and educated men to run the business according to his own ideas, he turned the manufactory over to them. Thomas and William were soon re-enforced by Hugh, and they, under the name of the Quigley Brothers, have pushed the business until they have warehouses now of a storage capacity of nearly three million gallons of ware. They send their goods by rail and water all over the United States, doing a business of over a $150,000 a year. Though Mr. Quigley turned the business over to "the boys," he still watched over it fondly to the day of his death, and much of its success is, doubtless, due to his continued supervision. He found the business in Middlebury a small affair, employing only a few men. He lived to see it grow to be one of the leading enterprises of the State, with millions of dollars invested, and thousands of men employed in it. He was always proud of his connection with it. He loved to sit on the broad, shady porch of his house on High street and look out on the blaze everywhere rising from the stoneware kilns; on the volumes of white smoke caused by "salting off" the ware; to hear the, to him, sweet music of the factory whistles while the smoke rose in clouds from the stacks of the steam clay-mills he had been the first to introduce, all telling of triumphs of industry, skill, patience and intelligence—triumphs which to him, probably, more than to any other man, the country was indebted. These triumphs would, doubtless, have come in time without him, but, how long the clay lay there, comparatively untouched until his arrival! How quick the whole country heard of it when he put his hand to the work! His sons still carry on the business, but they exert themselves in the larger field of handling the manufactured ware.

William married in November, 1864, Miss Theresa Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Cleveland, one of the "solid" men of that city. Hugh married, May 2, 1876, Miss Helena Daly, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Daly, likewise a prominent citizen of Cleveland. "Tom," being still a Benedict, does the traveling for the concern. William, on his marriage, withdrew from the firm, but carries on the same business on his own account.

Patrick, the youngest son, now known as Dr. Quigley, showed from his youth an inclination for the church. He made his college course in Cleveland, and, later, also his theological course, and was ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1869. Having shown unusual talents, the Bishop encouraged his going to Rome to profit by the higher instruction there. He spent four years in the Eternal City, attending the celebrated *Collegio Romano*, and came back with the proud distinction of being the only American student who ever won the title of Doctor from that institution. He has acquired considerable celebrity in this country as an authority on Canon law, having given to the public the result of some of his studies on some recondite branches of that subject, and being at this present writing attending Court in Pittsburgh as an expert in a case there in which a question of Canon law is involved. He has been for eight or nine years a professor in the Diocesan Seminary at Cleveland, in this State. He has the fine personal appearance characteristic of his family and, rare thing for a thorough student, is possessed of fine oratorical powers. His services are in great demand for addresses

on special occasions, and he has taken a very prominent part lately in the public discussion of the land league question, attracting now so much attention in this country as well as in Ireland. He learned German while a youth in this country, and French and Italian in Rome, so that he preaches in English, German, French or Italian, as occasion requires.

To return to the subject of this memoir. Mr. Quigley died in Akron, Oct. 8, 1878, being then 73 years of age.

The Akron *Daily Beacon*, the oldest newspaper, we believe, published in Summit County, had the following notice of his death, from which, as furnishing a cotemporaneous account from a public print, we copy the concluding portion, as follows :

"Mr. Quigley's earnest religious convictions and his uniform readiness to discuss, amicably, and defend the tenets of his church—the Roman Catholic—have, for years, been greatly respected by the whole community. His regularity and vigor in attending the services of his church 'in season and out of season' have for long years been praised and admired by members of all denominations. And more—his religion gave him a rule of conscience in all his business transactions. Mr. Quigley's wonderful devotion to his most estimable wife, as well as to all his sons' interests, have often been commented upon as a beautiful example of a most affectionate and large-hearted husband and father. His obsequies were held yesterday, the 10th inst. The procession from the family home in the Sixth Ward, to St. Vincent de Paul's Church was one of the largest our prosperous city ever witnessed. The services at the church were solemn and impressive and the spacious and magnificent edifice was filled with the friends of the deceased. The remains were met in the vestibule of the church by clergy in cope or surplice and with solemn chant escorted to the altar railing. The Rev. Dr. Quigley, of Cleveland, youngest son of the deceased, celebrated a Solemn Requiem Mass, assisted by Revs. John Brown, of this city, and A. R. Sidley, Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, Cleveland, as deacon and subdeacon. The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. Smith, of Cleveland ; E. Rowley, H. Baldwin, T. Johnston, John Cooke, Sr., and James McCalister, Sr., of this city. Amongst the clergy in the sanctuary, besides those above mentioned, were Rev. N. A. Moes, Rector of the Catholic Seminary, Cleveland ; Rev. William McMahon, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Cleveland ; Rev. Dr. Mahar, of the Cathedral, Cleveland ; Rev. M. Murphy, of Warren ; Rev. P. O'Mara, of Hudson ; Rev. William Finucan, of Massillon ; Rev. F. O'Neil, of Kent, and Rev. Father Mahony, Pastor of the deceased. After the Solemn Mass, Rev. Father Mahony delivered an able funeral oration in which he paid a high tribute of respect to the deceased as a most devoted husband, a good father, and a practical, fervent Catholic, and stated that he had a golden record on the parish books, and was equal, if not superior, to any other member of the congregation in supporting the interests of religion, and in contributing to the erection of St. Vincent de Paul's splendid church. The preacher even described the generosity of the deceased as 'princely' and applied to him the words of the Apostle Paul : 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' After the funeral sermon, some excellent chanting was done by the clergy in the Sanctuary, and Rev. Dr. Quigley pronounced the last absolutions. The funeral procession was formed again and proceeded to the vault of the Soldiers' Monument, accompanied by all the above mentioned clergy, where the remains, were deposited temporarily. Later they are to be interred in the family burial lot in the Catholic Cemetery on West Hill."

Mr. Quigley was a most agreeable companion, always overflowing with wit and humor, and had the full measure of characteristic Celtic vivacity. A small book could easily be filled with most interesting accounts of his humorous and numerous controversial contests, political and religious, with various celebrities of the county, but lack of space forbids further mention of them here.

His beloved wife, a lady of well-known intellectual powers and womanly virtues, now past her 80th year, sorrowing, survives him. She is of a long-lived family, her great-grandfather having attained the patriarchal age of 132 years. She resides with her son, Hugh, in Akron, and will long be most affectionately remembered by all who have enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mr. Quigley was one of the few of whom it may be truly said, not only that he was without fear and without reproach, but that, by

reason of his skill in opening up new avenues of trade, his energy in developing new sources of wealth and his success in furnishing new fields for employment, he ranks as a public benefactor, one who has deserved well of his country. He is a man whose memory this community will always delight to honor.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD REYNOLDS, A. M., editor of the Akron *Beacon*, was born Sunday, June 18, 1848, at Reynolds' Mill, just south of Canton, Ohio. He was the fourth child of his father, Mr. George Reynolds, oldest son of Mr. William Reynolds, first Clerk of Stark Co., Ohio. He was the oldest son of Mr. R.'s second wife, Jane (Lamb) Reynolds, oldest daughter of Thomas Craighead, of Cumberland Co., Penn., where men of that name were the earliest settlers of the Scotch-Irish, and the first Presbyterian preachers west of the Susquehanna River. Mr. George Reynolds' paternal ancestors were Virginians, his mother being a daughter of a Newport (R. I.) sea captain, and both of English stock. T. C. Reynolds spent his boyhood with his maternal grandparents in Canton, attending private school, and in Akron with his parents, who owned and kept the Empire House, attending the public schools. Thence, in April, 1863, he went to the Western Reserve College Preparatory School, and remained there through his freshman year. His college studies were completed at the University of Michigan, graduating from the classical course June 24, 1868, at 20, the youngest of his class, except Mark W. Harrington, since Professor of Astronomy at the University. His long vacations were spent upon the United States Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, that work being then under the superintendence of his uncle, Gen. W. F. Reynolds, of the United States Engineers, to whom Mr. R. also owes the liberal advances of money that secured his education and his interest in the Beacon Publishing Co. After graduating, and while upon duty with a longitude party of the Lake Survey at Oswego, N. Y., Mr. Reynolds was offered a reporter's place upon the Detroit *Post*, and began journalistic work July 14, 1868. Six months later, he went home to Akron as the *Beacon's* first reporter, soon being offered and declining a recall to Detroit with a better position and salary, and in January, 1869, he began work upon the *Beacon*, and on Dec. 6, 1869, the daily edition was begun. Six months later, he left the paper because of an attempt to divide his pay with another, and, July 14, 1870, began work upon the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, next under C. D. Brigham, as paragraph writer and associate, succeeding Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, and being succeeded by Col. Richard Realf, the brilliant poet. In March, 1871, he visited St. Louis, Mo., with a view to starting an evening paper there with H. H. Byram, relinquishing his Pittsburgh situation. This was not practicable, and finally he got a place in Cincinnati upon an insurance and manufacturing journal, owned by one Tillinghast, Mr. R. being associated with Levi E. Thorne, since editor of the *Daily American Exchange*, at New York. Thanksgiving Day, 1871, he returned to Akron as editor of the *Beacon*, the internal trouble being terminated by the purchase of the interest of the trouble-makers by a number of business men as a stock company, with Mr. S. A. Lane, as business manager. Nov. 1, 1873, Mr. Reynolds left Akron, Mr. W. Scott Robison having offered him nearly a double salary to edit the Cleveland *Sunday Voice* and the *Trade Review*. During this time, he also wrote upon the *Leader's* editorial page. In June, 1874, Mr. R. went to Toledo as Clark Waggoner's associate editor of the *Morning Commercial*, remaining until January, 1875, when a re-organization of the Beacon Company brought him back to Akron to stay. This had been Mr. R.'s fixed purpose in all his changes, and he was joined in accomplishing it by Mr. Frank J. Staral and John H. Auble. Two years later, Mr. Auble's interest was bought by Reynolds & Staral, the latter since being business manager. When Mr. Reynolds first went to the *Beacon* in January, 1869, Mr. Staral, then a Bohemian boy, had just entered the office as the only bindery workman. He began then to board with Mr. R.'s parents, making that his home until his marriage in July, 1877, the two being associated as brothers since. In June, 1873, Mr. Reynolds united with the Congregational Church of Akron, and Jan. 3, 1878. he married Lillian Alice, only daughter of John H. and Laura A. Waggoner, of Akron. In December, 1878, a son was born to them—William Waggoner Reynolds. Mr. R. has held no office, and seeks none.

GEORGE T. RANKIN, carpenter, Akron City; born in the City of Hudson, N. Y., Feb.

21, 1843; he was the son of Matthew and Mary (Linn) Rankin, who were the parents of nine children, as follows: Ellen, now Mrs. Amos Macy; Charles, died in 1880; Matthew, now of Cleveland; Mary, now Mrs. Peter Decker; Esther, now Mrs. B. F. Harris; George T., of Akron; Joseph, of Hudson, N. Y.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cornelius Shaw; John, of Cleveland. Mrs. Rankin was a lady of fine mental attainments, but died in 1849, while most of her children were quite small. Her husband died Jan. 15, 1871, in the 61st year of his age. The subject of this sketch, when 12 years of age, moved to Waterloo Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he remained about four years. In the fall of 1859, he returned to Hudson, N. Y., where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years; he then removed to New York City and worked at ship joinering, pattern making and general carpenter work, from the year 1862 to 1871. He was married, Sept. 8, 1870, to Mrs. Mary C. Weimer, who was born Jan. 21, 1847; in May, 1871, they settled in Akron, and since then have resided in the city. Mr. Rankin has frequently been employed at fine designs, which required much skill, and his workmanship on these tasks is a lasting proof that he is a master mechanic at his trade; he was employed for several years at millwright work since settling in Akron, and was agent, for some five years, for the Cleveland Electric Supply Company. At the present time, Mr. Rankin is a general carpenter and builder, employing, at times, six and eight hands. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are members of Methodist Episcopal Church, of Akron; they are the parents of two children—Irving Cornelius and George Thomas. By her former husband, Mrs. Rankin had one daughter, Jennie T. Weimer.

W. G. ROBINSON, stationer, Akron, was born in Middlebury, now included in the city of Akron, March 20, 1838, and is the eldest of six children born to John C. and Margaret (Kelly) Robinson. His parents were natives of Union County, Penn., and came to Middlebury in the Spring of 1836. Mr. John C. Robinson was a farmer and followed this business in Ohio until his death in 1875. His wife's death preceded his some four years, occurring in 1871. Both were active members of the Presbyterian Church and were highly respected in the community in which they lived. W. G. Robinson was brought up on the farm, gaining his education in the select schools in the neighborhood and in the High School of Akron. In 1857, he began as a clerk with Mr. A. Sawyer, in his book and stationery establishment, where he continued for four years. He then bought the business of Mr. Sawyer and has since conducted it with signal success. In August of 1879, he associated himself with other gentlemen in the formation of stock company, known as the Akron Telephone Company, for operating Bell's telephone in the cities of Akron, Canton, Massillon, Youngstown and Springfield, of which he was made President, a position he still occupies. He is also Manager of the Akron Academy of Music, which has been under his direction ever since its erection in 1869. Mr. Robinson made his home with his parents until his marriage in 1861. On the 1st of January in that year he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Buckingham, a native of Watertown, Conn.

ENOCH ROWLEY, retired, Middlebury, is a native of Staffordshire, England, and was born Dec. 22, 1814. His father, William Rowley, was a potter and Enoch was taught the trade. In February, 1849, he landed in New York, prepared to try his fortune in the new country. He came to Cuyahoga Falls, having heard of that place in England. He worked at farming and gardening for about eight months, and in the fall of the same year, he came to Middlebury and bought his present place, where he has since resided. In the Spring of 1850, he and his two brothers-in-law, Edwin and Herbert Baker, began the manufacture of yellow and rockingham ware; it was the first made in the county, and was represented at the county fair in 1851. In 1853, he erected a stoneware manufactory and has been identified with the same ever since. He married Miss Eliza Baker April 21, 1834. She is a native of England. Of their eleven children but one is living, viz., William; of the deceased but two were married, one of whom leaves a family, viz., Ann J., married Mr. F. Manton, a native of England, who came to America about the year 1852, and is now a farmer located near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. By their marriage there were three children, viz., Charles F., Francis C. and Eva E. Mr. Rowley, though coming a stranger to a new country has by industry and economy been

successful in business, securing for himself and wife an ample competency for their old age. Both have spent over one-half a century as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has taken an active interest, and has served in its several offices, being a class, leader for the past twenty-two years. In politics, he has taken his stand in the ranks of the Republican party.

WM. ROWLEY, stoneware manufacturer, Middlebury, Ohio; is a native of England, and was born in Staffordshire, Dec. 17, 1837. At the age of 12, he came with his parents to America, and settled in Middlebury, now Sixth Ward of Akron, where he has since lived. He began to work in a pottery, and, at the age of 18, established a business of his own, erecting a shop where his present establishment is. Since the destruction of his shop by fire, the building has been rebuilt of brick and he is now enlarging it so as to double its present capacity, which will employ from twenty-five to thirty hands. Mr. Rowley was one of the incorporators of the Middlebury Clay Company, and since the first year he has held the office of Secretary and Superintendent of the same. May 10, 1864, he married Miss Mary Jane Wills, a native of England. She came to the United States with her parents, and was living with them at Cuyahoga Falls at the time of her marriage. Of their four children, three are living, viz.: Arthur J., Maud L., and an infant.

WILLIAM H. RAGG, Marshal, Akron, Ohio. Wm. Ragg, Sr., was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to the United States when 18 years of age, pursuing here the calling of baker and confectioner. He was prominently connected with the bakery of Queen Victoria, in England. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, in his 43d year. Jane (Farquer) Ragg, (his wife), died at Paterson, N. J., in 1840; she was of French parentage. The only son of their marriage is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Paterson, N. J., Dec. 6, 1840. When 8 years old, he went with his father to Syracuse, N. Y., afterward living in Watertown, N. Y., until 1853, when they came to Cleveland, Ohio, where subject lived until 1871. At 16, he was apprenticed to H. P. Hopkins, where he served nine years at sign painting—the last six as journeyman. Then he opened a paint-shop in Cleveland, and carried on business until 1871, when he removed to Oil City, Penn., and there engaged at his trade four years. In April, 1875, he moved to Akron, Ohio, and entered the employ of Charles E. Kidney, as painter, continuing six months, when he again established a paint-shop and successfully carried on business until 1878, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Koplin, (Marshal), and was re-elected in the spring of 1879 for two years, and in April, 1881, was again re-elected Marshal, on the Republican ticket by a large majority. Sept. 10, 1861, he married Miss Mary Pauline, daughter of Prof. Pierre A. Gollier, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three sons living and one daughter deceased.

REV. JOHN F. ROWE, minister and journalist, Akron, son of Martin and Mary M. (Alshouse) Rowe, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 23, 1827. In his youth, he worked for several years at bricklaying, being master of the trade. In 1839, his father moved to Wooster, Ohio, where our subject prepared for college at Parrott's Academy, Wooster; and he entered Bethany College in 1850, graduating four years later, receiving B. A. degree. He was editor of the college paper. At 24, he entered the ministry, being ordained by Wooster Church in 1851. In 1855, he went to Springfield, Ill., where he became associate editor of the *Christian Sentinel*, continuing two years, preaching at the same time. In 1857, he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he became associate editor of the *Christian Evangelist*, being at the same time solicitor for Oskaloosa College for two years, when he came to Wadsworth, Ohio, and was Pastor of the Church of Christ for several years. In 1865, he went to Corry, Penn., and organized a church; under his administration a church and parsonage were built; he labored there two years, and then came to Akron, where he has since remained. When his labors closed in Corry, he became associate editor of the *American Christian Review*, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for seven years. In April, 1874, the Akron *Argus*, a non-partisan and independent newspaper, was started in Akron, and he was editor-in-chief for a period of about two years; severing that relation, he was elected editor-in-chief of the *American Christian Review*, a position he still retains. It is one of the oldest papers extant devoted to the interest of the

Church of Christ. In the last twenty years, he has visited the churches of about twenty States and of Canada, being engaged in an evangelical work; he has been throughout the West as far as Salt Lake City, and South and East. He has brought many hundred persons into the Church. He has written several works on evangelical subjects, and is a public debater of ability. Sept. 28, 1852, he was married to Miss Editha M. Pardee, daughter of Judge Allen Pardee, of Wadsworth, Ohio. He has five children, all at home, viz., Eugene P., local editor of the *Beacon;* Kittie F. L., Ada .E., Frank E. and Louis F.

THOMAS RHODES, retired, Akron; is a son of Thomas and Miriam (Garside) Rhodes, and was born April 18, 1826, in Lancashire, England, seven miles from Manchester. When 7 years of age, his parents came to America, landing at New York on the 10th of April, 1833. Soon after, they came to Massillon, Ohio, where they stopped for a short time, and then settled in Sharon Township, in Medina Co., where his youth was spent. His education was limited to the district schools, and to instruction received from an older brother. About the year 1854, he and his brothers bought a tract of land on "Chuckery Plains," which they farmed until 1859, when they sold out and removed to Portage Township, and bought 546 acres of land, which they cleared, improved and drained; he still owns 280 acres. In 1867, he purchased his present place, consisting of 11 acres, where he has since lived. He has been a careful student, and has gathered a valuable collection of books. In 1865, subject and his brother Samuel went to Panama, to examine there specimens of natural history. Samuel was taken sick, and, three days after leaving, died on board the steamship, Jan. 4, 1866, on the way to New York. In 1862, his brother Samuel was drafted, when he took his place, serving about ten months in Co. A, 72d O. V. I., during which time he took part in the siege of Vicksburg. Subject was married Dec. 21, 1876, to Miss Sarah B. Garside, of Wisconsin. He was a Republican from 1860 to 1872, when he joined the Prohibition party, and is now Financial Secretary of the Ohio Anti-Liquor Alliance, and a thorough temperance worker.

N. B. STONE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Weary Snyder Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Akron; is not only a pioneer of Akron, but he has for many years been prominently identified with the lumbering interests of Summit Co., and, as a representative and promoter of this branch of the county's industries, his portrait appears in this work. Having for many years acted in concert with those citizens who are first looked to in the forwarding of any local enterprise resulting in the general welfare of the citizens of Akron, his name is worthy of more than a passing mention. A tracement of the genealogy of the family proves the name of that branch of the ancestry of which Mr. Stone is a descendant to be of English origin. He was born Sept. 18, 1816, in Mahoning Co., Ohio, and was the third child of a family of four children born to Milo and Sarah (Beardsley) Stone, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and who, in the year 1815, quitted their native State, and, with an ox team, made their way westward to the much-talked-of Western or Connecticut Reserve; they settled in that part of Trumbull now known as Mahoning Co., and subsequently removed to Tallmadge Township, Summit Co.; this, also, at that date, was a part of Portage Co. Their settlement in Tallmadge was in 1817, which at that date was a tract of almost unbroken forest. By trade, Mr. Stone was a carpenter and joiner, but in that early day there was but little demand for mechanics of any kind; he therefore purchased and began the clearing up of a farm, though he devoted a portion of his time to working at his trade. The early settlers of Tallmadge Township being almost exclusively Connecticut people, it was not long before they established educational facilities far surpassing those of the surrounding new settlements; the result of their efforts in this direction, was the establishing at the Center of Tallmadge an academy of more than the ordinary standard. E. T. Sturtevant, a graduate of Yale College, was for many years their principal instructor, and to him many of the now prosperous and influential men of the Western Reserve owe the foundation of their success, N. B. Stone among the number. To Milo Stone is due a fair share of the credit of thus early paving a way for the education of his children; the church, however, received his greatest encouragement and most liberal support; by his early and persistent efforts, he succeeded in organizing the first M. E. Church of Tallmadge. Such offices as he would accept were given him, and,

upon the organization of Summit Co., he was appointed one of the Real Estate Appraisers. His death occurred in April, 1856, and that of his wife on Feb. 8, 1861. Nelson B. Stone, after having received a fair education at the Tallmadge Academy, began in earnest the battle of life on his own account; he spent several years in West Bloomfield, N. Y., Ravenna, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va.; in the latter place he spent two and a half years at bookkeeping; in December of 1840, he came to Akron, and, a short time after his arrival, he accepted the Deputy Clerkship of Summit Co.; he continued to discharge the duties of Deputy until 1851, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk for a term of three years; he discharged the duties and increased responsibilities devolving upon him to the satisfaction of all interested, and, at the close of his term of office, he accepted the position of Deputy County Clerk of Cuyahoga Co., though he continued his residence in Akron; returning from Cleveland, or rather severing his connection with the official management of Cuyahoga's affairs, he became for a time connected with the firm of Aultman, Miller & Co. In 1865, he became a partner in the firm with which he is now connected, and in which he has since held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Stone has given liberally toward supplying Akron with the different railroads that are and have been so largely conducive to her success, and, in the building-up of churches and schools, he has been an earnest worker. Both he and Mrs. Stone are members of the First M. E. Church; in 1843, when the present Sabbath school of the First M. E. Church was organized, with an attendance of thirty-three pupils, Mr. Stone was elected Librarian, and has been officially connected with the school almost continuously to the present date, quite a period of time as Superintendent. He is an earnest, zealous worker in the Sabbath school, and at present is Secretary of the organization. In May of 1852, he was married to Miss Mary H. Clark, a native of North Springfield, Summit Co.; her death occurred in April of 1853; the issue of this marriage was one son—Nelson C. —who is now book-keeper for the Weary Snyder Wilcox Manufacturing Co. In August of 1854, Mr. Stone married Miss Elizabeth H. Beardsley, who was born within the incorporate limits of Akron, and whose people were among Summit County's early and prominent pioneers. Two children have been born to them—Philo C., who died in 1872, and Dwight M., living at home.

INCREASE SUMNER (deceased); was born in Townsend, Vt., Feb. 25, 1800, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sumner. He lived in Vermont about sixteen years, and then came to Ohio and settled in Middlebury, where his brother Charles was living, and where he lived until his death, Nov. 18, 1868. He was quite a prominent man, was connected with the milling business, was also one of the early merchants of Middlebury, and also a stone contractor, and built many of the bridges of the county, and dams in Akron, besides doing much stone work on the canal. In 1849, he fitted up an ox-team, and with a party of sixteen or eighteen men, of whom he was Captain and Treasurer, went to California, arriving in safety. Throughout the trip, he disdained to carry firearms, feeling confident in his own natural powers. Arriving in California, he opened a store in a mining district and continued it for nearly three years, when he returned to Middlebury. When he left, he said he would return in three years to prevent his wife getting a bill of divorce. On his return, the first question he asked his wife was, if the bill had been obtained, and was answered in the negative. This was one of the jokes peculiar to himself. On his return, he devoted his attention to farming, but finally sold his farm and bought a piece of land upon which he opened a stone-quarry, and contracted stone work. He continued in this until his death. He was married March 29, 1837, to Mrs. Miller, formerly Miss Elizabeth Hammel, they have no children. The first marriage of Mrs. S. to Arthur Miller occurred Jan. 29, 1827; she was a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and was born Sept. 21, 1812. Mr. Miller died July 16, 1830, leaving two children, both of whom have since died. In September, 1836, Mrs. Miller came to Ohio and lived in Norton Township with friends of Mr. Miller until the February following, when she came to Middlebury, and in March was married to Mr. Sumner.

COL. JULIUS A. SUMNER, retired, Akron, whose portrait appears in this history as a representative of that class of the pioneers of Summit County who have been identified with the progress of almost every improvement that

has placed Akron and Summit Co. among the leading cities and counties of Ohio, is a descendant of one of the old and prominent families of the United States. The name of Sumner is familiar to the people from the fact of different members of the family having from time to time held prominent positions in civil and military life. Theirs has been a remarkably robust, large of stature, and long-lived race of people. An examination of the records traces the genealogy of the family back to 1634, when one George Sumner, who was of the third generation by the name, emigrated from Bicester, England, to the United States, and settled at Freeman, Mass. He removed from there to Milton, of the same State, where he was Deputy to the General Court in 1693, 1703, 1708–09. He was ordained Deacon, July 30, 1699, and died at Milton, in 1715. Edward Sumner, of the fourth generation, and son of George, was born at Milton, Mass., Aug. 29, 1676. He lived and died a resident of Massachusetts. John Sumner, of the fifth generation, son of Edward and the grandfather of our subject, was born August 1. 1705. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1723. Nov. 20, 1729, he married Susanna, daughter of Samuel Stevens, of Roxbury. She died Feb. 2, 1733. In 1737–38 he was Representative from Roxbury. He settled on Martha's Vineyard, where, on Sept. 22, 1738, he married Jedidah Smith. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Duke's Co., from 1761 to 1774, when he removed to Spencer, where he died in 1787. Thomas Sumner, of the sixth generation, and father of Julius A., was a son by the second marriage of John Sumner. He was born June 2, 1757, and was married at Brookfield, March 9, 1780, to Miss Elizabeth Holland, of the same place. They lived for a time at Spencer, and then went to Townshend, Vt., and in 1817 they removed from there to Middlebury, Ohio, where he died April 19, 1825, and his wife Oct. 10, 1842. Col. Julius A. Sumner, the subject of this brief memoir, was born Jan. 2, 1802, at Townshend, Vt., and from the time of his 14th year he has been almost wholly dependent upon his own resources. At the age of 14 years he went to Boston, and from there across the country on foot to Tyrone, Huntingdon Co., Penn. He remained there for a time, and then started again on foot a distance of 130 miles, across the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh. There he began work in a nail factory, in the manufacture of hand-made nails. He remained there until 16 years of age, and then went to the country and engaged in teaching school, which he followed for one year. It may seem improbable that a boy of this age, and with the meager opportunities for attaining an education that were afforded him, should be able to teach a common school, but it may be as well to state here, that Col. Sumner was a boy of more than ordinary ability, energy and determination, all of which traits of character have in later life placed him in a position far beyond the average pioneer of Summit Co. In the spring of 1818, he began his journey on foot and alone to Middlebury. He arrived there in February, and began in company with his father and brothers the erection of the first rolling-mill in what was then Portage Co. This was for the purpose of rolling strap and bar iron from which to manufacture nails, and to them must be given the credit of making the first market nails ever made in Ohio. In 1824, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Newcomb, of Wadsworth, Ohio. She was a native of Nova Scotia, and was the mother of his children.

About the time of his marriage, the Colonel engaged in the mercantile trade, in which he has since been interested, and stands to-day as the oldest or pioneer merchant of Akron, as he is still interested in business as a member of the firm of Clark & Sumner, grocerymen. When he began business, freights from New York to Middlebury were $12 per 100 pounds. He sometimes ran as many as three stores at a time, but when freights came down to $5 per 100, he found so much competition springing up, that he gave up a part of his mercantile business and opened a woolen-mill. In 1832, his health being somewhat impaired by confinement, he sold his mill and store and moved to the country. He purchased a tract of land, of which he cleared 175 acres the first year. He began farming as he did everything else, on a scale that surprised some of his neighbors. In a short time he owned 1,200 acres, most of which he soon put in a state of cultivation. At this same time, he built a distillery at Lock 17, on the canal, which (the latter) was finished Aug. 25, 1828. He also ran a pottery on his farm, and was engaged extensively at merchandising. As an evidence

of his executive ability, he was at one time running a farm of 1,200 acres, a pottery, two distilleries and three stores, and at the same time he was Colonel of one of the finest militia regiments in Ohio. He has built many costly buildings in Akron, among which is the Sumner House, erected in 1868 and burned in 1876, and immediately rebuilt and enlarged. This fire was a loss to him of $50,000; this, with his previous losses of $75,000, was a fortune of itself, especially as it was accumulated from a start of $1, and yet to-day he is counted one of the wealthy men of Summit Co. During his early career, the Colonel made eight different trips East with cattle, and crossed the Alleghany Mountains on horseback as many times. He and a brother also were the first shippers of cattle from the Western Reserve to Philadelphia. Col. Sumner's first wife died in 1849. In 1853, he married the widow of H. Bradley, who was one of the early settlers of the County. They lived together for twenty-seven years, when her death occurred, Oct. 18, 1880. His children are, Charles A., now a prominent merchant of Baraboo, Wis.; Mary, wife of C. Ferguson; Nellie, wife of J. B. Haughton; Eliza, wife of E. Stilwell, and Vick, wife of Geo. S. Clark, the Colonel's associate in business. He is still a hale, vigorous man, of commanding appearance, extensive knowledge, and in his matured age enjoying the rich possessions of the fruits of his varied efforts.

EDWARD SUMNER, Akron, a brother of Charles Sumner, was born at Townshend, Vt., June 27, 1796; came to Middlebury about 1817, and in 1818, in connection with his brothers Julius and Joseph, built the first rolling mill and rail factory in the State, with which establishment he continued a number of years. He was married at 2 o'clock A. M., Jan. 1, 1822, to Miss Lucinda Hart, a sister to the wife of his brother Charles. He subsequently engaged in merchantile business until his departure, in 1848, for Baraboo, Wis., where he built a large hotel; also the court house for that county; he served one term in the Wisconsin Legislature, and, about the close of the war, went to a place near San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in the hotel business and mining. At an early date he was Colonel of the 5th Ohio Militia, at that time the finest in the State; he has always taken an active part in Masonry, joining, as soon as age would permit, in the State of New York, and soon after his settlement in Middlebury he organized the lodge by that name, fitting up a hall in his own house, which was used for several years, subsequently, with Judge Spaulding, organized the Akron Lodge.

MISS LOUISE SUMNER, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Akron; the only child of Charles Sumner and Clarrissa Hart, daughter of Rufus and Esther (Cutter) Hart, who were natives of Cornwall, Conn., and migrated to Middlebury about 1815, after a residence of eleven years in the State of New York. She was born May 6, 1796, and died March 30, 1877, after a long and useful life. The Sumners moved to Vermont about 1800 from Roxbury, Mass., where the father of our subject was born, June 6, 1794; he resided in Vermont until the fall of 1816, when he came to Middlebury, arriving in the spring of 1817, and was married the June following; his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Holland) Sumner, arrived in the fall of 1817. During the early part of his life in Ohio he worked at the clothiers' trade and served the people as a minister of the Gospel; he built the first frame dwelling house in the village of Middlebury, hauling the lumber for the same from Wooster and Cleveland, and raising the frame on the day of his marriage; he also, in connection with Peleg Mason, kept the first store in the village, and about the same time he built the first carding mill, making subsequent extensive additions to the business; his congregation, until the time of the building of the canal, had grown quite extensive, but was almost totally broken up on account of the ravages of disease at that time, there being only four of his flock left to tell the story which had been so fluently imparted from the lips of their earnest and energetic leader, who rendered great assistance during that dark time to the widows and orphans, in providing for them—raising and finding homes for the orphan children, and building houses upon his own farm for the shelter of the poor and sick. He was a very enterprising, energetic, successful and liberal man, having, a few years after his removal to this State, purchased a large tract of land in Springfield Township, upon which he kept a large amount of stock of all kinds, and engaged in the business of drover, in which he was very successful, although at many times meeting with several narrow escapes in crossing the mount-

ains; his stock consisted of horses, cattle and mules. He moved to the farm, upon which his daughter now lives, in 1834. He was for nine years Associate Judge of Portage County, and was instrumental in the organization of Summit Co., in which he served as Associate Judge from its organization until his death. His death occurred June 22, 1845, his daughter acting as administratrix of the large estate, in connection with John Hart, and, being the only child, became heir to the large amount of property, which she has managed with great tact and skill since her 20th year. She is a lady of rare ability and business tact, which was undoubtedly inherited from the father, and by her great love and superior knowledge of all kinds of stock, in which business she has been very successful; having no little playmates she, in her attention to the pets of the farm and the care of the herds with her father, acquired that great love for the brute creation which she has. She has owned the finest flocks of Spanish Merino sheep in Northern Ohio, having imported some of the finest thoroughbred sheep in the country; the stock of her horses can be determined from the prices sold at, ranging from $500 to $2,000 singly; she is now dealing in cattle principally. Her coal interests have been very extensive for several years, she realizing from $3,000 to $5,000 annually in royalty from the Middlebury Shaft and the Sumner Bank.

JAMES H. STANFORD (deceased), Akron, Ohio, is a son of William and Jane (Stevenson) Stanford, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1843. When a boy he came with his parents to Akron, where he attended the public schools and learned the trade of machinist, beginning in a Cleveland shop and finishing in the shops of Taplin, Rice & Co., where he worked until 1868, when he became engineer of steamer in the Fire Department; he had been a fireman for some time. He filled the position with ability until his death, which occurred Jan. 3, 1881, an event that was deeply felt by the city. He had by close attention brought the appointments of the engine house to great perfection. He was a competent electrician, and was one of the oldest firemen of the service, having been a member since the organization of the department in 1866. He served in the late war in Shields' Battery for three years. He was a member of the Buckeye Post, G. A. R. The following is an eulogy by his old friend and teacher, J. Park Alexander:

To the Past and Present Members of the Akron Fire Department, this eulogy of our dead friend and comrade is respectfully dedicated by his former teacher and constant friend throughout a period of twenty-five years:

On the 1st of April, A. D. 1856, upon promotion, there appeared in the Grammer Department of the Akron High School, a boy small of stature, rugged in appearance, fair in complexion with round visage and rounder head, covered with intensely curled auburn hair, which boy entered into all the labors and tasks of the schoolroom with the same vigor, courage and determination that marked him in after years, in our estimation, as a man. The writer selected for him as a declamation in our school exercises at that time, "Cutter's Ode," to the sentiment uttered by Henry Clay at the dedication of a monument at Lexington, Ky., erected over the remains of those who had fallen in the battle of Buena Vista, among whom were those of his son:

"And I would cover all its height
And breadth before that hour of shame,
Till space should fail whereon to write,
Even the initial of a name.

"Dissolve the Union, mar, remove
The last asylum that is known,
Where patriots find a brother's love
And truth may shelter from a throne.

"Give up the hopes of high renown,
The legacy our fathers willed,
Tear our victorious eagles down,
Before their mission is fulfilled.

"Dissolve the Union, while the earth
Has yet a tyrant to be slain,
Destroy our freedom in its birth
And give the world to bonds again.

"Dissolve the Union, God of Heaven,
We know too well how much it cost;
A million bosoms shall be riven
Before one golden link is lost."

Many times during the years 1856 and 1857, our boy patriot was called out before school and visitors to recite this ode, a portion of which is here given—recite it because he did it so well he rejoiced in its grand national sentiments—his heart beat in unison with its expressed patriotism, the brightness of his eye and the color upon his boyhood cheek, told how enthusiastically he drank at these fountains of national existence. And now that his spirit has fled, who is there to doubt but that with this banner in his heart he was found in 1862, enrolled among the magnificent army of patriots who fought at Knoxville, Kenesaw, Resaca and in the siege of Atlanta. Three years of service in the 19th Ohio Battery in the great war of the Rebellion, christened the boy into manhood, unobtrusive of its merits, but nevertheless recognized. Before the war, in the year 1859, he entered the Mahoning Railroad shops as an apprentice machinist, under his subsequent Chief in the Fire Department, James McNeil, as foreman. He served in these shops until August 1862, the date of his enlistment. After his discharge from the army, which occurred June 20, 1865, he

was engaged for a short time in the railroad shops here and with Taplin, Rice & Co. until in 1868, when he entered the employ of the city. He died with his armor on in the thirteenth year of his service for the city, faithful to the last, his life stands a shining example of his ability, his integrity, his worth. A silent captain among men—he led, they followed. An indefatigable student, he was at the same time an accomplished mechanic. Theory enticed him along her intricate paths, yet he never lost sight of the real, the practicable, and to-day all over our city and all through this department, are to be seen examples of his handiwork. Like a great balance wheel in motion, he moved steadily forward, stopping not at trifles nor moving more rapidly from mere imagination and without cause. Thirty-seven year from the cradle to the grave. Thirty-seven years onward, upward! Thirty-seven years and this star has risen to its zenith, blotted out in its pathway at midday, it hath fallen into the grave beneath our feet, and now, as the shadows of life point toward the east, with joined hands around this open tomb, we pledge anew our faith, our love, our hope in all that makes man immortal, as found in the remembrances of the life and character of our dead brother. We bow our heads in sorrow at the taking-away of our friend, and as we turn our footsteps away from this tomb, we exclaim in one voice, surely the ways of Providence are inscrutable and beyond finding out. James Stanford, as at the rising of the sun, we bid thee a glad welcome, as through the journey of life we stood near thee, loved and admired you, so now we, in our constancy of friendship, although with broken hearts, stand around thy grave at this final separation, and bid thee, noble hearted, grandly gifted, true hero, all hail and farewell.

FERDINAND SCHUMACHER, manufacturer, Akron. Ferdinand Schumacker was born in Celle, Hanover, on March 30, 1822, where he attended school until he was 15 years old, at which age he had completed the High School course; he then went to Harburg, where he worked five years as an apprentice in a wholesale and retail grocery, receiving no remuneration during that time. In 1842, he commenced clerking with his father, and continued for two years, when he went to Hanover, and clerked in the extensive sugar refinery of Egestorf & Hurtzig, for about six years, his salary at first being $150, and finally $200 per year. In 1850, in company with his brother Otto, he emigrated to the United States. He bought 46 acres of land in Euclid, twelve miles from Cleveland, where he farmed for a year and a half, at the end of which time he left the farm in charge of his brother, and came to Akron, where he at once formed a partnership with Theodore Weibesahn, and, in company with him, kept a fancy goods, toy and notion store in the basement of P. D. Hall's store. After eight months he retired from this, and started for himself a small grocery store in the site of the First National Bank; this was attended with success, and he continued with it until 1863. In 1856, he rented water-power on the Ohio Canal, on North Howard St., and put in the necessary machinery for inaugurating a branch of manufacture, which steadily grew in value, and which was the manufacture of oat-meal according to ideas received by him as to the proper method of making palatable food out of the grain of the oat, while learning the grocery business in his native country. Into this, his adopted country, he introduced excellent oat-meal, by substituting machinery, driven by power, for the hand-mill he had been accustomed to see used by his employer in Germany. His experiment was successful, and the next year apparatus for pearling barley was added to what were appropriately called "German" mills, and the year following that, greater capacity was given to the mill itself, by increasing the water power. In 1863 the Empire Barley Mills were built, which were enlarged in 1876. He built, in 1879, an elevator for the storage of grain. In 1872, the first mill burned, but within thirty days after the fire, a new structure, known as the present German Mills was begun, and quite finished early in 1873. He bought the Cascade Flouring Mills in 1868, enlarged and supplied it with modern machinery. The capacity of the Barley Mills is 1,000 bushels per day; of the Cascade Mills, 250 barrels of flour; of the German Mills, 250 barrels oat-meal, consuming about 3,000 bushels of oats, in addition to which large quantities of pearl cracked wheat and feed are turned out. His three mills give employment to about 120 men and women, and the business amounts to $1,000,000, or more, annually, extending to all parts of the country, all of it being under his personal direction, and with but one traveling solicitor. When he began, all the oat-meal in this country was imported from Canada and Europe, but at present the importations of this valuable food are trifling in amount. The secret of his success is perseverance, energy, and his determination to excel in the quality of his goods, being quite dissatisfied with anything short of excellence in the way of machinery. On Oct. 7, 1851, he was married, at Cleveland, Ohio, to his cousin, Miss Hermine

Schumacher, of Bevern, Brunswick, Germany, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are deceased. Louis and Adolph are living. He has been a Prohibitionist since 1870, has given support to the various churches, and has been a member of the City Council.

AVERY SPICER, Akron, Ohio. Avery, oldest son of Miner and Cynthia (Allen) Spicer, began life's voyage on Oct. 26, 1799, at Groton, New London Co., Conn., since which time he has rowed steadily and carefully up-stream. He attended school but little in Connecticut, his family moving from there to this site when he was only 12 years old, at which time they were the only white settlers where Akron now stands, although there were three white families at Middlebury. Here he started to school, in company with six sisters, the schoolhouse being a frame building, at Middlebury, built by his father; his first teacher there was named Skinner, whom Mr. Spicer remembered as a very severe man, priding himself more on being a "master" than a teacher. On arriving here, his father bought 260 acres on the present site, none of which, at that time, was cleared. The three white families then in Middlebury were Aaron Norton, Rial McArthur and Capt. Hart. Mr. Spicer's father lived in McArthur's house for about four days, when he moved into a cabin, built of round logs, with no chinking; there was timber all around the house. Deer came in sight of the house frequently, and it was not an unusual occurrence to see bears. Mr. Spicer recalls one occasion when, on going to a neighbor's, he saw what he had at first supposed to be a hog standing on his hind feet, but which he soon discovered to be a bear; his dog, which accompanied him, advanced and received the "hug," in which affectionate embrace he left him, while he soon lengthened the distance between them and himself. It was about a month after this occurrence, that a dog's prolonged barking attracted his attention, and on investigation he found the disturbance to be at a hog-pen. Securing a candle and a gun, he and his father followed the dog, and discovered a bear, at which he took aim and fired, but it escaped. He returned, and, on finding the hog dead, hastened to build a fire to protect it, but the bear succeeded in stealing it away before he accomplished his purpose. The next morning, he sought and found them, killing the bear with gun-shot. They had great difficulty in obtaining salt here at that time, and, after being here two years, he, a boy of 14, led a horse to Cleveland, and returned on foot with a bag of salt, having been gone four days. The year following he took a horse, loaded with three bags of flour, to the Liverpool Salt Works, at Rocky River; for about fifteen miles of the way he had no guide but blazed trees, and when in the woods night came on, he tied the horse and went to sleep on the bags. Before morning the wolves began to howl, and he slept no more that night. One morning, as he was just about to start a fire in his father's house, blowing the embers, he saw a rattlesnake coiled up about one foot from his hand, and to escape he threw himself backward, and when the light shone up struck the snake with the shovel, and then sprang on the bed in the dark, the fire having gone out; the snake was not killed, but badly hurt; it was but one of the many which were then existent. When they settled here, Indians were plenty. After Hull's surrender, Mr. Spicer's father enlisted and went to Cleveland, from which place he was sent back as Captain, with about 100 men in his command; he established a guard line from old Portage to new Portage, and part way to Cleveland. Subject was at Hudson when Perry won his memorable victory, and he distinctly heard the guns. He reverences greatly his name. While his father was in Cleveland, during the war of "'12," his mother went each night, taking her family with her, to lodge in the home of Amos Spicer, who had settled in Coventry Township; and one morning, on returning home with subject and his cousin, Pierpont Spicer, she discovered that the door had been opened, and supposing it had been done by Indians, they made cautious reconnaissance. Pierpont, on going to the loft, sprang down and said he saw Indians in bed. All three ran from the house, but Mrs. Spicer, being unable to go swiftly, found a treasure in her boy, who slacked his gait to accommodate hers. On reflection, they all returned, and subject cautiously and tremblingly started up the ladder leading to the loft, followed very closely by her whose mother-heart bade her now urge him on, and now restrain him, which she did by gentle pushing or pulling at his coat, according as she grew brave or fearful. On reaching the loft, however, they found no one, although

there was evidence of some two or three persons having occupied their bed, who, no doubt, were some of Hull's men, and not the looked-for Indians. At the age of 21, he began earning his own living, working for his father two years at "truck and dicker," which employment brought him but $7 per month. Later, he became foreman of a large number of hands on the Ohio canal, furnishing stone for its locks. In this he engaged for one season, and, in 1824 or 1825, he and his uncle rented a saw-mill and sawed lumber for the locks for a period of two years. He was boss of the hands who built the log bridge across the Cuyahoga, east of Mustle's, being paid the same amount they received, which was 31 cents per day. He married, on Sept. 3, 1826, Miss Harriet King, daughter of Joshua King, who settled on the Cuyahoga in 1810. Harriet was born on Sept. 27, 1810, and is said to have been the first white child born on the Cuyahoga from Portage to Cleveland. After his marriage, he bought forty acres of land at $8 per acre, on the southern part of his father's farm, to which he made additions until he owned seventy-five acres, which he farmed until 1837. The first wheat he raised sold for 30 cents per bushel. In 1837, he bought 150 acres of land in Coventry Township, making additions thereto until he owned 366 acres, which he farmed with good success, keeping a dairy for several years. He was Trustee of Coventry Township for many years. In 1857, he moved to his present place, corner of Spicer and Carroll streets, Akron, where his father formerly lived. He was Infirmary Director of this county for fifteen years, serving during the construction of the present building. He has five children living, viz., Cynthia, wife of George Cogshall, of Akron; Austin A. (see sketch in Coventry Township), of Coventry; Harriet, wife of James T. Trowbridge, of Akron; Harrison M., farmer in Coventry; and Ella C., wife of Charles Parmenter, of Waltham, Mass. Four children are deceased, viz., Isaac A., who died in California in his 23d year; Sarah C., who was the wife of John Newton and died in Michigan, and Olive and Oliver, twins, who died when 5 months old.

JOHN F. SEIBERLING, Akron; oldest son of Nathan and Catharine (Peters) Seiberling, was born March 10, 1834, in Norton Township, this county, where he spent his youth, having common and high-school advantages. In 1856, he came to Akron, and for two years engaged in the drug business. He returned in 1858 to Norton Township, and there ran a saw-mill for some two years, and, while working in the mill, became interested in the improvements of mowing and reaping machines, and, lacking favorable opportunities, constructed a machine which he brought out in 1859. In 1860, he experimented with this machine and named it the "Excelsior." In 1861, he took out his first patent—the main feature being the "dropper," which was the first made or conceived. From 1861, he gave his whole time and attention to the business, going to Doyleston, Ohio, where he established a manufactory which is still in operation. He experimented every season, and, in 1861, he invented the side-brace bar coupling, and, in 1862, the horizontal folding finger-beam. He was the first to discover the adjustable reel, which he did in 1870, or thereabouts. In 1875, he brought out the empire table rake, and in 1880, the single-wheel reaper. * * * He worked at Doylestown, until 1864, when he went to Massillon, where he established a manufactory, remaining one year. In October, 1865, he came to Akron and organized the firm of J. F. Seiberling & Co., for the manufacture of the "Excelsior," from which firm he withdrew in 1869. In 1871, he organized the Akron Straw Board Company, located at Middlebury, of which he is still a member, now being the President and Treasurer of the same; to this, by means of his own inventions, he has added several new improvements. In 1875, he commenced the building of the "Empire," a new machine with new features, which was invented by him during the time not engaged in manufacturing. The commendable features of the "Empire" are numerous, but it is especially valuable because of its strength and durability (the gears being inclosed, and all the parts made of iron), and the new principle making light draft and little noise. The present capacity is 5,000 machines per year, which meet a ready sale. In 1880, he purchased the old "Excelsior" works, and the business is controlled by himself, he being President and general manager. In September, 1859, he married Miss Catharine L. Miller, of Norton Township, and of this union there were nine children, all of whom are living, their names being as follows: Anna E., Frank A., Charles W., Cora D.,

Hattie M., Grace I., Kittie G., Mary B. and Ruth. The subject of this sketch has been a member of the School Board; he is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is now Trustee.

ROLIN W. SADLER, lawyer, Akron; was born to James J. Sadler, July 7, 1856, in Centerville, St. Joseph Co., Mich.; eleven years later, moving to Bryan, Ohio, where he remained two years, followed by a two years' stay in Wauseon, at both of which places he attended school. In 1871, he entered Baldwin University, and remained one year, when he entered Mt. Union College, from which he graduated in 1874, after which date he engaged in teaching for some time. In the summer of 1876, he came to Akron, entering the law office of Edgerton & Kohler, as student, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has been in active practice. Although young, he is a competent lawyer, and owes his success mainly to his own efforts, as, indeed, do nearly all truly successful men. On Sept. 15, 1880, he married Miss Carrie M. Comstock, of Bedford, at which place he was engaged a few years ago as Principal of the schools, previously having served in like capacity in the Reading, Mich., schools. The old firm name, Edgerton & Kohler, is changed to Kohler & Sadler. His father, James J. Sadler, was born in New York City, and moved thence to Pennsylvania, after which he came to Stow Township, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in Twinsburg Institute. He began teaching at the age of 17, engaging in that vocation in different parts of Summit Co., and at Middlebury. He is now Superintendent of the public schools of Stanton, Mich. He has six children, of whom Rolin is the second son.

LOUIS B. SCHNEIDER, hardware merchant, Akron. Frederick A. Schneider was born in Altona, near Hamburg, Germany, and immigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day, where, when quite a youth, he became engaged in mercantile pursuits. His father was a Captain in the regular German army, and gave him a good education in German, French and English. In Pennsylvania, he engaged in bookkeeping for a large house in Philadelphia, and teaching school; subsequently kept a hardware store at Chambersburg, where he met and married Miss Rebecca Faber, who bore him nine children, viz., Mrs. Chas. Cranz, and Mrs. Judge G. W. Raff, of Canton, Ohio; Anton G., of Akron; F. A., of Omaha; Louis B.; Edward F. (deceased), who was an Adjutant under Gov. Hayes; Mrs. Henrietta R. Wallace, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. W. J. Broatch, of Omaha, and Emma S. (deceased). In 1828, the father of subject moved to Canton, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware business, and was very successful. Positions of trust were given him, among others, that of Mayor of Canton. He died in 1867. His fifth child and third son, Louis B., was born in Canton, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1834, where he lived until he was 16 years of age, at which period he came to Akron, where he engaged his services as clerk in the hardware store of C. Cranz & Co., retaining his position seven years. In 1858, he went to Omaha, Neb., where, for two years, he conducted a hardware store for his father, and then returned to Summit County, where he established a store of his own at Mogadore, which he managed for three years, at the end of which time, he established and conducted another at New Portage, which continued in operation but two years, both adventures being successful. In 1865, he came to Akron, and re-entered the store of Charles Cranz, this time as a partner, which for ten years he continued to be, and in 1875, he bought out the store, having since done a good business. In June, 1859, he married Miss Emma L. Welch, of Mogadore, and they have two children—Flora M. and Faber E.

JAMES B. STORER, Postmaster, Akron; son of W. B. Storer; was born in Akron Jan. 22, 1839, where, until he was 17 years of age, he attended the public schools, after which he learned the jeweler's trade, serving with W. H. Fallmon, and for a short time with H. S. Abbey. He was subsequently engaged in an iron store for a year, when the war broke out, and he enlisted as soon as the news reached Akron, being among the first on the roll of Co. G, 19th O. V. I., and was in service three months, rising, in the meanwhile, to the rank of Sergeant. He re-enlisted in Co. H, of the 29th O. V. I., engaging in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Creek, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He was appointed Adjutant and recruiting officer, and recruited almost every man present with the regiment in December, 1863, as veterans. In May, 1864,

on the Atlanta Campaign, in the first engagement at Rocky Race or Dug Gap, he was wounded by a minie rifle-ball, which struck his spinal column, which resulted in paralysis of his legs. He was carried from the field, and lay in the hospital at Nashville for three months. He was discharged in November, 1864, and after almost a year he was able to walk with the aid of crutches. Then he purchased a jewelry store at 116 Howard street, in which he still retains an interest, the firm name being J. B. Storer & Co. In June, 1870, he was appointed, by President Grant, Postmaster of Akron, for a term of four years; re-appointed in 1874, and again in 1878, by President Hayes. On Jan. 11, 1864, he married Miss Lucy M., daughter of Gibbons J. Ackley, of Akron. She bore him one child, a daughter. He is a member of the G. A. R.

EDWARD W. STUART, lawyer, Akron; son of Sylvanus and Caroline M. (Whittlesey) Stuart, who were natives of Connecticut, was born in Washington Township, Litchfield Co., Conn., on May 9, 1840, and two years later came with his father's family to Erie Co., Ohio, where they still reside. He is the oldest of their two children, his sister being now Mrs. Helen M. Gibbs, of Salina, Kan. Until he was 18 years of age, he farmed during vacations from school, and in 1858, he entered Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in October of 1862, the graduation of the class having been postponed because of their enlisting in the service. About seventy students formed Co. B, 85th O. V. I., and served, doing guard duty, four months, after which, for a period of four years, he was engaged in teaching. He was two years the Principal of Shaw Academy, of Collamer, Ohio. In 1866, he was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, having made law a study for four years. He commenced practice at Kent, Ohio, with S. P. Wolcott, Esq., continuing there until May, 1870, when he came to Akron, there forming a partnership with C. P. Humphrey, which continues. In April, 1871, he was elected City Solicitor, which office he held until January, 1877. In October, 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Summit Co., and acted in that capacity two terms. In May, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Whedon, of Hudson.

LOUIS SEYBOLD, editor *Germania*; born on Sept. 22, 1854, in Hohenschwangan, Bavaria. Attended the Gymnasium at Ellwangen, Wurtemberg, Germany. Came to America in 1873, and lives in Akron since 1875. Has been musical director of the Akron Harmonie, from 1876 to 1879, and accepted the editorship of the Akron *Germania* in 1878. Married in 1879, to Louisa Doppstatter, of Akron; has wife and one child.

FRANK J. STARAL, business manager of the *Beacon*, Akron. The subject of this sketch is a son of John and Julia (Podstatny) Staral. He was born Feb. 25, 1847, in the town of Beroun, Bohemia, where at the age of 12 he learned book-binding. He pursued this calling in his native town until 1865, when he came to the United States of America and erelong found employment in Cleveland, Ohio. Here he worked at book-binding about four years. He came to Akron Jan. 1, 1869, to assume the duties of foreman in the bindery of Lane, Canfield & Co. Mr. Staral held the same position in the Beacon Publishing Co., organized in 1871, until 1875. By his thrift and energy he became a stockholder in 1871. When the stock passed into present hands in 1875, Mr. Staral, with a larger share of stock, became its book-keeper, and succeeded Mr. J. H. Auble as business manager in 1877; a position he has since ably filled. July 10, 1877, he married Miss Bertha Weisenberger, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of this union there is one son.

ALOIS STRÄUB, musical instruments, Akron, Ohio; is a son of Alois and Magdalena (Gudfried) Straub, and was born Sept. 11, 1826, in Baden, Germany. He learned cabinet-making at 14 years of age, and after working two years, he began to work on musical instruments in Fernbach, which he continued for four years, when he entered the German Army. After leaving the army, he came to the United States, arriving at New York in the latter part of the summer of 1849; he went to Philadelphia; and remaining in different parts of Pennsylvania until October 1851, he came to Akron, Ohio, and worked a short time in a cabinet-shop. He commenced the manufacture of musical instruments for Horton & Rose, which he continued about five years, when his health failed, and, in the spring of 1857, he was employed as a traveling salesman for the company. About the year 1861, he began dealing in instruments on his own account, it being the first music store in the city, and about 1870–71,

commenced this manufacture, which he continued some five years, at the same time keeping a music store, which he has continued ever since. He sells the celebrated Weber Pianos and the Mason & Hamlin organs, also the Burdette organs. He was married Jan. 5, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Eisenhauer, of Akron. Mr. Straub is a member of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

H. C. SANFORD, lawyer, Akron; a native of Portland, Me., was born Sept. 11, 1833, and is a son of John Q. and ——— (De Lano) Sanford, who were natives, the former of Brunswick, Me., and the latter of Plymouth, Mass. His father was an extensive lumber dealer, and suffered heavy losses from the embargo laid by the General Government, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died when subject was but 8 years of age, and, being anxious to do something for himself, he left home at the age of 9, and went to Manchester, N. H., where an older brother resided. He worked in the locomotive shops there, and attended the public schools, and spent one year, also, in Kendall Academy, of that city. At the age of 18, he came to Ohio, and was engaged successively on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, and the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. He commenced as fireman, but was soon promoted to Engineer, and ran a passenger train before he was 21 years old. He continued on the C. & T. R. R. until 1855, when he went to Quincy, Ill., and at once began running on the "Northern Cross Road," now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, when the road was completed, he took the first passenger train over it from Quincy to Galesburg. He remained on this road about six years, and then gave up his position for a train at Augusta, Ill., that he might be at home, and also to have an opportunity for the study of law, which he had resolved upon. He procured some law books, and read them on the footboard of his locomotive, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. While running on this road, he saved a passenger train of cars from running into a river near Plymouth Station, where a bridge had been washed away, by running his locomotive into the train. At the time, he was bringing out the construction train in the morning, and taking it back in the evening. The passenger trains transferred their passengers at the river, and, to facilitate matters, the locomotive was put behind the train at the last station, to push it to the river, and, coming down grade one day, at a rate of speed they were unable to stop before arriving at the broken bridge, where the water was about twenty feet deep, and to prevent the train going into the river, Mr. S. started his engine under a full head of steam, and struck the baggage car, which was in front. When the trains stopped, his engine was within a few feet of the end of the rails over the yawning river, and he still standing at his post. The train was crowded with pasengers, and, but for this act of heroism of his, doubtless many would have lost their lives. The engineer of the passenger train was at once discharged. Mr. S. left Illinois in 1861, and came to Amherst, Ohio, where he engaged in the dry goods business, but soon after went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, but was unsuccessful in "striking ile," and he found employment on the A. & G. W. R. R. He did not stay long with this road, but went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and took an engine on the Wabash Railway; returned to Meadville, and ran between that place and Akron, until the shops were put in operation at Kent, when he took charge of the engineers and men at that place, and also of an eating-house for the railroad company at $175 per month. He left their employ in the summer of 1867, and went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and attended the law school one college year, and was admitted to the bar at Ravenna, Ohio, April 24, 1868. He then formed a partnership with Hon. N. W. Goodhue, of Akron, for one year, at the end of which time he went to Kent, but returned to Akron in 1870, where he has since practiced. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket, and served one term; was elected City Solicitor in 1877, served one term, when he declined further honor. He was married on the 19th of January, 1857, to Miss Emily J. Fairchild, of Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio, a daughter of Elam and Lydia Fairchild.

ERHARD STEINBACHER, merchant and banker, Akron; is a son of John and Catharine Steinbacher, and was born March 30, 1825, in Bavaria, Germany. He attended the common schools until 14 years of age, and spent two years at Heidelberg. In 1844, he came to the United States, remaining two years, a portion of the time as clerk in a hotel (Cobb's Exchange, of Akron) at $8 per month; then went

to Cleveland, Ohio, and, in the fall of 1846, went back to Europe. He stayed there five or six months, and then returned to the United States, and came to Akron in 1847. In 1849, in company with fifteen others, went to California by the overland route, arriving in the land of gold in the latter part of July. He was successful, and returned to Akron, leaving California in December, 1850, via Panama, reaching Akron in February, 1851. He now opened a drug and grocery store (firm of Weimer & Steinbacher—Weimer retired in 1865), and has been an enterprising business man of Akron ever since. He has been President of "Citizens' Saving and Loan Association," ever since its organization in May, 1872; he has also been a stockholder in the First National Bank for fifteen years, and a stockholder and director in the Akron Iron Co., from its beginning. He was married, in April, 1853, to Miss Phœbe Potter, of Suffield, Ohio; they have three children, viz., Kate L., Edward E. and Georgia Belle.

CHARLES E. SHELDON, Superintendent of Whitman and Miles Manufacturing Company, Akron. Is a son of Samuel D. and Augusta (Smith) Sheldon, and was born July 18, 1850, in Fitchburg, Mass., where he attended school until 16 years of age. He then spent two years in the office of City Engineer of Fitchburg. In 1867, he became a clerk in the office of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Co., at Fitchburg, Mass., of which establishment his father was foreman previous to that time. He was made Superintendent at Fitchburg, which position he held until 1876, and the next year he came to Akron, and has since been Superintendent of the Whitman & Miles works here. He was married in November, 1870, to Miss Ruth L. Gifford of Fitchburg, Mass.

HARRY J. SHREFFLER, Akron, son of Frederick and Mary A. (Auble) Shreffler was born in Center Co., Penn., March 26, 1847. At 18, he worked on a farm near Wadsworth, Ohio, one summer. In 1866, he went into partnership with his father at West Salem, engaging in the manufacture of carriages, and continuing two years, when they removed to Burbank, Wayne Co., Ohio, where they continued in the same business. In July, 1871, he came to Akron and clerked two years in the post office, he was made Assistant Postmaster in April, 1874, and has held that position ever since. He is superintendent of carriers and registry, and has general charge in the absence of the Postmaster. Oct. 29, 1872, he married Miss Eva Cubbison, of Akron; she died Oct. 31, 1873. Aug. 6, 1878, he married Miss Fannie I. Fouser, of Akron, who bore him one daughter.

LOREN N. SMITH, Akron. Moses Smith was born at Stonington, Conn., Nov. 30, 1783, and died at Akron in his 83d year, Feb. 4, 1866. His wife, *nee* Miss Sarah Haley, was born Nov. 2, 1792, at Groton, Conn.; she was married to him on June 19, 1807, being only 15 years of age. They moved to Akron in 1826, and the following year he purchased a tract of land containing about 100 acres; here he farmed and engaged at the cooper's trade, having erected a shop for the purpose. He was an excellent marksman, and, as game was plentiful, he had many opportunities to display his skill. He regarded his word and was very exact in dealing. He was a stanch Democrat. Six children were born to him, viz., Sarah, wife of Hiram Hart, of Coventry; she died in 1862; Warren H., who died in 1865, on the Atlantic Ocean, in which he was buried, while on his return from California, being in his 53d year; Lucy A., wife of the late D. A. Hine, now living in the Sixth Ward; Henry, who died in his 6th year; Harriet H., who was the wife of J. B. Curtis, and died at Kent, in 1853, in her 35th year; Caroline S., widow of the late Alvin Austin, now residing in Akron; William H., the only one of the family born in Ohio, died in Chili, South America, in 1872, in his 45th year; and Loren N., the subject of these lines who was born in Dalton, August 16, 1823, being 3 years old when his family moved to Akron; he remembers seeing the first tree cut where his present residence stands. He went to school about six months per year until he was 17, learning the cooper's trade and to do farm work, from his father. In 1841, he became a clerk for the firm of James Sawyer & Co., remaining in their store until 1844, in the summer of which year he became proprietor of a confectionery and grocery store, it being the first one established on North Howard street. He was afterward engaged in the same business on the site of the First National Bank; from which place he removed to South Howard street until 1851, thence to Xenia, where,

under the firm name of Austin & Smith, he did a large business in confectionery; thence he removed to Cincinnati, in 1858, where he met with great success, remaining until 1878. While there he was President of the Phœnix Insurance Company; and a member of the City Council for several years. On account of failing health he relinquished his business in Cincinnati and located in Akron, taking charge of the old homestead. Nov. 6, 1845, he married Miss Sarah J. Adams of Akron; she was born in Cavendish, Vt., and came to Akron in 1837. They have three sons and one daughter, viz., Henry N., of Cleveland; Fred. A., of Cincinnati; Frank E., of Cincinnati; and Ida M., wife of R. S. Kirtley, of Cincinnati.

PROF. GUSTAV SIGEL, musician, Akron; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 30, 1848. He studied music in the conservatories of Germany until 1868, when he came to the United States, and for four years taught in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, he came to Akron, Ohio, at the call of the Liedertafel Society, and has since been its Director. From 1872 to 1878, he was teacher of instrumental music in Buchtel College. He is now teacher of piano and stringed instruments. He was Director of the Saengerfest held in June, 1880, at Akron, and through his efforts it was a success. He owns some valuable stringed instruments.

GEORGE G. SCHAFFER, Akron, son of John and Mary (Good) Schaffer, was born in Alsace (then a province of France), March 13, 1846. He learned weaving from his father, and engaged in that until he was 18 years of age, when, alone and with but a few dollars, he came to the United States, where he entered the employ of John T. Good, in whose oil refinery he worked for three years, followed by one year's employ at Oil City, after which he clerked for some time for Jacob Good, and six years was with Cook & Sons In 1878, he opened a grocery on West Hill, where he did a good business. In 1880, he built the present two-story building, following out his own ideas and improving on the failures of others. As a matter of interest, we give the following from the *Daily Beacon*, descriptive of this establishment:

> The grocery room is 22x60 feet in the clear; it has counters on either side with a cross counter in the rear end of the room; the side counters contain one of the new features in the way of glass front cases 12 inches high and 10 inches wide. These cases are about 14 inches long and are directly on the front margin of the counter, leaving about 22 inches of counter room in the rear. There are some 60 of these cases which will at once be seen serve to display a large amount of goods, doing away with having boxes standing around with the lids half off. Sugar, crackers, etc., are kept in barrels incased in separable apartments behind the counters, and directly above them are all kinds of packages and canned goods on shelves, protected from dust by glass doors. The old style of drawers is superseded with permanent boxes with glass door covers, showing the goods without exposure. Beneath the counters on three-inch-high platforms is large space for apples, potatoes, etc., in full sight but not under foot as is the case in so many places, and all this class of matter being on platforms is free from the dust that naturally accumulates on any floor in a public place. All classes of goods are classified and all articles of a greasy nature are separated entirely from other goods, occupying the space behind the rear counter. The entrance to the cellar is from the warehouse which is conveniently reached by a partition door. By this arrangement no odors from the cellar can reach the grocery proper and furnishes every precaution against anything objectionable in the grocery department. The warehouse is arranged just as systematically as the grocery. In one department is a tier of shelves with the name of streets. When an order is filled, the goods are put in a basket and placed on the proper shelf. A drive-way leading through the warehouse, the deliverying man can drive directly to his place, load his goods and be off, doing away with carrying loads of goods through the store. Tackling is provided so that all heavy articles do not have to be lifted. Molasses, cider, oil, etc., are kept in a department in the wareroom; in fact, there will be nothing on which to tear or grease your clothes as you walk about in the storeroom, and everything will be open to inspection, and yet protected against dust or soiling by evaporation.

Jan. 29, 1874, he married Miss Caroline Buchman, of Wayne Co., Ohio, and have one daughter and two sons.

HIRAM J. SPICER, Akron, son of Maj. Miner Spicer, was born in Akron, Oct. 24, 1816, near the springs, about forty rods from his present residence, that being the spot where his father first built his cabin. He worked on the farm until he was 19 years old; he went to school at Middlebury, his first teacher being one Squire Brown, a very severe man, who resorted to the "gad" upon the slightest misdemeanor, real or imaginary, of the pupils. These "gads" were first roasted and then twisted to make them tough in order that they might hurt more, and some were notched for the same purpose. Subject shared the same lot with other school children in those days for three months per year, until he was 19. When he was but 9 years old, he carried the mail once a week

from Akron to Bolivar, a distance of forty miles, traveling on horseback, and continuing four years, except during the winter seasons. At the age of 19, he learned the carpenter's trade with one Gideon Gardner, serving for board and clothing two years; he soon after began taking contracts, working with his brother Miner, who was a millwright, on several of the early mills of this vicinity. He worked for ten years on the Austin Powder Mills, and for several years on residences. Feb. 31, 1839, he married Miss Marilla A. King, daughter of Joshua King, who was one of the pioneers of Northampton Township. Their children are Avery King, of Akron, and Alice M., wife of Sevillian Payne, of Davis Co., Mo. Three died when young. Our subject entered the employ of Aultman, Miller & Co., in 1865, and has since continued. He has worked in woodwork, and had charge of the repairs of the shop-machinery for the last nine years. He was a Whig and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison; became a Free-Soiler in the days of Van Buren, and a Republican at the organization of the party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1872. His wife died Jan. 19, 1861, and, in August of the same year, he married Mrs. Cerenia L. Barnett, of Akron, Ohio.

JOSEPH S. SMITH, druggist, Akron; son of Christian Smith, was born in Warren, Warren Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1855; at 14, he entered a drug store in Warren, where he remained four and a half years as clerk, after which he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in the spring of 1877, being engaged as clerk in a Philadelphia house at the same time. In the fall of 1877, he and his brother bought a drug store at Wilkesbarre, Penn., continuing until 1878, when they sold out and bought the present store in September, 1878, of Sisler & Sorrick, located the first door north of the post office; they have a full stock of pure drugs, chemicals and sundries; they have a laboratory for the manufacture of fluid and solid extracts, gelatine-coated pills, elixirs and pharmaceutical preparations in general; they are doing a prosperous wholesale and retail business.

SIMON C. SMITH, druggist, Akron; was born in Warren Co., Penn., May 25, 1850; he attended the public schools of Warren until he was 15, when he clerked in the post office under his father for five years; in 1868, he clerked for his father in a shoe store, and, the following year, became his partner, continuing as such until January, 1877, when he became a partner with his brother, Joseph S., at Wilkesbarre, Penn., in a drug store, remaining a year, when they sold out, and, under the firm name of Smith Bros., purchased their present drug store at 193 South Howard street; the business rooms are 80x22, with elegant modern appointments. He was married at Indianapolis September, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Cale, of that place; they have one son and one daughter.

EDWARD C. SIMPSON, Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Akron; is a son of Thomas C. and Mary J. (Hildreth) Simpson, and was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 18, 1836; in his 17th year, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his father's family, and, in 1854, came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he served an apprenticeship with Bill Bros., at the machinist's trade, for about three and a half years; he worked at different points in Ohio until 24, when he went to Hartford, Conn., where he worked two years at his trade; in November, 1864, he came to Akron and entered the employ of the A. & G. W. R. R. Co. as mechanic until June, 1865, when he went to Kent in the employ of the same company until 1873, when he came back to Akron, and was employed in the C., Mt. V. & C. R. R. shops; in 1875, he became foreman of the finishing department of Aultman, Miller & Co.'s shops, employing a force at present of ninety men; he entered the fire department in 1876, and was appointed Assistant Engineer, which he held until June, 1878, when he was appointed Chief Engineer, a position he still holds. He was married June 3, 1862, to Miss Abbie Wilson, of Warrensville, Ohio; they have three children.

WILLIAM SHUTT, retired farmer; P. O. Akron; is a son of George, the son of Jacob Shutt, who came to America from Zweibrechen, Germany, before the war of the Revolution, and was sold by the ship's captain to pay his passage; after his marriage, he took up a large tract of land at Pittsburgh, where he resided at the time of Gen. Braddock's defeat, and, on account of the troublesome Indians, they returned to Maryland, to a farm near Boonesboro, Washington Co., two miles northeast of the battle-ground of Antietam. He had seven sons and one daughter—Jacob, born Aug. 15, 1764; John, born May 20, 1766, died at the age of 96,

in Stark Co., Ohio ; Peter, born Jan. 18, 1768 ; Philip, born Dec. 1, 1770 ; George (the father of the subject of this sketch), and Henry, his twin brother, born Jan. 10, 1772 (George died Sept. 17, 1847) ; Adam, born March 15, 1774 ; Catharine, born Jan 16, 1776 ; all are dead. The father of our subject married Mary Magdalena Kreitzer, who was also a native of the State of Maryland ; they had seven sons and two daughters—Henry, Elias, John, Susannah, Jacob, George, Abraham, William (our subject, born July 16, 1822), and Margaret ; William and George are the only two living. The parents sold the old homestead formerly owned by the grandfather, and moved in 1836 to Paint Township, Holmes Co., Ohio, where they resided until their death ; in 1852, William moved to Tuscarawas Township, Stark Co., where he resided fifteen years, and, in 1867, removed to Coventry Township, where he remained until in December, 1877, when he came to the city of Akron, where he has since resided. He was married Nov. 7, 1844, to Catharine Moyer, who died about five years later, leaving one daughter, who died May 2, 1873 ; he was re-married Oct. 24, 1850, to Amanda Cook, daughter of Adam and Regine (Harmon) Cook, natives of Franklin Co., Penn ; they had two children—Samantha, born May 6, 1852, now Mrs. W. M. Vandersall, residing near East Liberty ; and Uriah, born Nov. 29, 1856, died May 9, 1873. He is a stanch Republican. He received a liberal education, and began teaching school in 1844, which he followed for several terms. He and family are members of the Evangelical Association.

COL. DUDLEY SEWARD, Justice of the Peace, Akron ; was born in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1819. He is a son of T. G. and Elizabeth Seward, and the fifth of a family of nine children. His parents, in 1812, removed to Watertown, N. Y. In 1835, Dudley went to Manchester (same State), where he clerked in a general store some four years, after which he taught school in winter, and worked on the farm in summer, until 1842, when he came to Ohio, and first located in Middlebury, but went to Wadsworth, then to Tallmadge, and finally to Akron. In the fall of 1847, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and served five years, when he was elected Sheriff, and served two terms. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 19th O. V. I., Co. G, of which he was Sergeant. At the end of his term of three months' service, he, in company with George A. Purington (now Captain in the 9th U. S. C.), recruited Co. A, for the 2d O. C., Purington being Captain, and Mr. Seward First Lieutenant. He remained in the service until October, 1865, and was promoted successively, by regular gradation, to Colonel of the regiment, which position he held when mustered out. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Rich Mountain, etc., on the Morgan raid, the Wilson raid and in other hard service. Upon his return from the war, he remained two years in Akron, and was assistant clerk in Ohio Senate one term. He was then appointed Captain in 8th U. S. Cavalry, and served in California, Oregon and the Territories ; in the regular army four years. In 1871, he returned home, and in 1873, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held ever since. He was married, Nov. 2, 1848, to Miss Lois Clark, a native of this county. Three children were the fruit of this marriage ; two living, Louis D. and Mary C.

DAVID A. SCOTT, machine forger, Akron ; was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1812, and is a son of Josiah and Mary J. (Irvin) Scott, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and were married in Pennsylvania. In 1811, they moved to Ohio, by team, and settled in Stark Co., in the fall of the same year moving to Springfield, now Summit Co. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade, in connection with a small farm, on which he located, near Mogadore, where he lived until his death in 1824 ; she died in 1820. David A. (the subject), lived at home until he was 9 years old, and was then apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, with Mr. Abraham De Haven, of Springfield, and served with him until he became of age. He then went to Middlebury, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1836. After some time spent at Madison, he went into business for himself, and in 1845 removed to Tallmadge, Summit Co. Four years later, he removed to Akron, and has worked at his trade since, except a few years, when he served as Constable, later as Deputy Sheriff, and, during the war, as Deputy United States Marshal. He held the office of Deputy Sheriff eight years. He was married, Nov. 21, 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and a daughter of Smith and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Burton, who

came to Middlebury, Ohio, in 1831. He conducted a sash and blind factory there, it being the first of the kind in the county. Four children were born to him, two of whom are living, viz., George S., merchant in Akron; Lois E., at home. Of the two deceased, William I. was telegraph operator, and died in 1866, and Walter B. was Captain of Co. H, 104th O. V. I., and died in Cincinnati, April 23, 186 . Mr. Scott was an early resident of the county, and often has shot deer and turkeys where Akron now stands.

M. SEIBERLING, Secretary and Superintendent of the Akron Straw Board Company, Middlebury (Sixth Ward), Akron; is a native of Norton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and was born on his father's farm Jan. 16, 1839, and lived at home until he was 25 years of age. He is the fourth in a family of twelve children, born to Nathan and Catharine (Peters) Seiberling, and received a common-school education. In the spring of 1844, he took the management of a farm and saw-mill he and his brother J. F. had previously purchased, and conducted the business for five years, when he sold to his brother and moved to Canton, where he engaged in the lumber business for three years. He then sold out and came to Akron, and purchased an interest in the Akron Straw Board Company, and was made the Superintendent, and the following year he also took the office of Secretary; both offices he has held since. He was married in the fall of 1863 to Miss Sarah L. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Miller, who came to this county about 1843. By this marriage, there have been nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Emma, Alton, Katie, Ella, Frederick, Laird and George. Mr. S. has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest, and has been both Deacon and Elder. In the spring of 1880, he bought a farm of 100 acres, located in Norton Township, about eight miles southwest of the city, which joins the old homestead, and which he operates, hiring the labor.

FRANKLIN G. STIPE, painter, Akron, eldest son of Harrison and Anna (Neutchen) Stipe, of Green Township. He was born at Greentown, Stark Co., April 23, 1846, and when quite small his parents removed to Green Township, Summit Co., where Franklin was raised and educated. He attended the common schools, and at the age of 14, entered the Seminary at Greensburg, in which institution he received instructions for three or four terms. During the next few years he taught school in various districts of Summit County, teaching during the winter and assisting his father on the farm in the summer. He was a member of the Ohio National Guards during the rebellion, and as such was called into active military duty in 1864, serving from May to September in Co. H, 164th O. V. I. About the year 1866, he removed to Akron, and since that time has been engaged in that city at painting. He was married Sept. 7, 1865, to Soviah Koontz, who was born Nov. 17, 1843. She is the daughter of Jonas and Sarah (France) Koontz. Mr. and Mrs. Stipe are members of the First Methodist Church of Akron. They have four children, —Nora Elnor, Harry Jonas, Mable Lonely and Mattie Maria.

JACOB SNYDER, President of W. S. & Co., and architect, Akron; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 12, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Snyder, natives of Eastern Pennsylvania. He was a contractor and builder, and died in Columbia County, in 1849. She died there about 1854. Jacob, the subject, lived at home until 1845, during which time he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and also received an academic education. In 1845, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., and remained there three years, taking a general college course, also a theoretical course in architecture. He returned home and for two years engaged in contracting and building and practical architecture. He was married May 21, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Rinehart, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn. He came to Ohio in 1853, and settled in Akron, where he was for a time connected with the grocery trade. About 1855, he engaged in his business of contracting and building and architecture, which he followed until 1870, since which time he has devoted most of his time to architecture. In 1863, he formed a partnership in the lumber manufacturing business, with Messrs. Weary, Wilcox & Jackson; and still continues his interest in the business, most of the time having been President. He has served as a member of Board of Education and as Trustee of Portage Township. Of his marriage there were four children, one of whom is

living, Mrs. B. L. Dodge, of Akron. He was raised a Democrat and adhered to that party until the second election of President Lincoln, since which time he has been a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1842, and taken an active part in its affairs. He was Superintendent of the Sabbath school a number of years, and is now a teacher and historian of the same. Mr. S. stands among the first in having contributed to the modern and advanced idea of Sabbath school architecture, and at present his practice in this kind of design extends throughout the State.

HUGO SCHUMACHER, book-keeper, etc., Akron, Ohio; the oldest son of William Schumacher, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 14, 1853; he was 6 years old when he came with his parents to the United States and to Akron; from 1865 to 1868, he attended a private school at Braunschweig, and returned to Akron in the latter year, and entered the mills as packer, until 1871, when he became head book-keeper and cashier for F. Schumacher, a position he has ever since held. In May, 1875, he was married to Miss Amelia Mills, of Akron; they have one son.

DR. WILLIAM SISLER, Akron, is a native of Lycoming Co., Penn., and was born Sept. 12, 1819. He is the sixth child in a family of ten children born to Lewis and Margaret (Marsh) Sisler. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1826, and engaged in farming, where he died. Mrs. Sisler continued her residence there until 1850, when she came to Manchester, Ohio, and lived with her children until her death, in 1872. At the age of 21 our subject came to Manchester, Ohio, where he followed teaching and farming. In 1843 he began reading medicine with Dr. Fernando Dalwick, of Canal Fulton, and in 1846 or 1847, he moved to Manchester, Summit Co., Ohio, and began to practice, his graduation at the Medical Department of Western Reserve College having been delayed because of his limited means. Upon the graduation of his brother, in 1852, they formed a partnership which continued until 1873. During the war, he responded to the call of Gov. Tod, and served in the hospitals after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the fall of 1867, he was elected on the Republican ticket Representative from this County, to the State Legislature, and served one year. Upon coming to Akron, he, in company with his brother-in-law, John F. Hoy, opened a drug store, which was continued until the fall of 1879. During his residence in Akron, the Doctor has not practiced medicine, except to accommodate some of his friends. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Commissioner, and was re-elected in the fall of 1878. On July 23, 1846, he married Miss L. R. Hoy, a native of Manchester, Summit Co., Ohio, of which place her parents are pioneers. Six children were born, of whom three are living, viz., Mary I., now Mrs. Diehl; Emma, now Mrs. Neiburg, and Henry.

JUDGE NEWELL D. TIBBALS, Akron. Alfred M. Tibbals was born in Granville, Mass., Aug. 4, 1797; he came to Ohio with his father in 1804, and settled at Deerfield, Portage Co., on wild land; here he followed farming until his death, in 1858, being 61 years old; he was a successful farmer, and one of the early and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he never sought public office. He married, in 1821, Miss Martha Swem, a native of New Jersey, and one among the early settlers of Salem. She was born in 1800, and is still living; she was the mother of five sons, one of whom died at the age of 13; those living are J. Lincoln, a farmer near Kent; Frederick D., a farmer on the old homestead; Curtice S., a farmer in Deerfield, and Newell D., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, on Sept. 18, 1833, where he remained until he was 17, at which age he entered the McLain's Academy, at Salem, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1853. In September of that year he came to Akron and entered the law office of Otis & Walcott, where he studied until September, 1855, when he was admitted to the bar at Akron, and at once opened an office, engaging in active practice until 1875, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District—Summit, Medina and Lorain Counties. To this position he was re-elected in 1880, for five years, to date from May, 1881. In the spring of 1865, he was elected City Solicitor (first), and filled that office two terms, having been influential in securing the present charter for the city of Akron, being employed by the Council to assist Mr. H. W. Ingersoll, Recorder of the incorporated village of Akron

under old charter. In the fall of 1865, he was elected to the State Senate from Summit and Portage Counties; in 1860, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected two years later; in 1870, he participated in the preparation of the charter and other papers for the organization of Buchtel College, and has been a member of its Board of Trustees ever since its organization. He was a member of the City Board of Education, and served as a member of the Ohio National Guards. Oct. 22, 1856, he married Miss Lucy A. Morse, of Akron, Ohio; she bore him three daughters and two sons.

COL. DAVID W. THOMAS, lumber and planing-mill, Akron; a native of Millersburg, Ohio; was born March 9, 1841, and is a son of George and Jane (Wilson) Thomas. His father was mostly brought up in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and at the age of 20 went to Holmes Co., where he was married in about 1840. His wife died in 1842, leaving an only child, David W., the subject, but an infant. In 1845, Mr. Thomas came to Akron, and about the year 1847, married, Miss Mary Caldwell, of Akron, who survives him, and had six children. He died in 1873. Only two of the last family of children are now living—Louisa J., wife of D. A. James, of Akron; Eva, wife of William Picton, of Akron. For some years, Mr. T. did a large contracting business, and added lumber, finally establishing planing-mills on Market street. He built many of the public buildings of Akron; was a member of the Council for several years, and prominently connected with the interests of the city. He was a Free-Soiler and one of the first Republicans; was a member of the Baptist Church and a devoted Christian. David W., the subject, was 4 years of age when his father came to Akron. He here attended school until he was 16 years old, when he went to Tallmadge to learn carriage-making with Oviatt & Sperry, serving an apprenticeship of four years, returning to Akron in February, 1861. In April following, he enlisted in Co. G, of the "old 19th," O. V. I., for three months, under Capt. Lewis P. Buckley, afterward Colonel of the 29th O. V. I. The 19th served in West Virginia until its term expired, and was in the battle of Rich Mountain. In October, 1861, Mr. T. enlisted in Co. H, of the 29th O. V. I. Their first engagement was at Winchester in which they were commanded by Gen. Shields. He was also at Port Republic, in which his company came out with but fifty men; at Cedar Mountain; Chancellersville, where he was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, and at Gettysburg. They were next sent to New York to quell the riot there, consequent upon the draft. Upon their return they were sent to the department of the southwest, and were at Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain. Dec. 10, 1863, the almost entire regiment re-enlisted, and at the expiration of veteran furlough, joined Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. Mr. T. participated in all the engagements of that stirring period. He was made Sergeant Major, and for a time commanded Co. H, as Orderly Sergeant. At Atlanta he was commissioned First Lieutenant; went with Sherman in his "march to the sea," and, reaching Savanah, he was promoted to Captain, and assigned to Co. A, the post of honor. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., June 22, 1865. On his return to Akron he engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business with his father, until 1873, when, upon the death of his father, Charles Miller and son became partners with him, remaining so until 1877, when subject sold out his interest to R. N. Kratz. The firm of Miller & Kratz closed up in 1878, and subject leased the planing-mill and lumber-yard, and conducted the business two years, when he bought it and has since done well in it, employing in the building season from sixty to one hundred men. In 1876, subject was elected Colonel of the 9th O. N. G., which was afterward consolidated with the 8th Regiment, and he was assigned ten full companies; it is one of the best-drilled and appointed regiments in the State. He has been an active member of the G. A. R. since its organization, and at the annual Encampment in 1880, he was elected Department Commander. He was married Sept. 11, 1868, to Miss Alice Hale, a daughter of J. M. Hale, of Akron. They had four children, viz.: George H., James A., Frank and Elizabeth. His wife died Jan. 11, 1880.

ALBERT B. TINKER, Financial Secretary of Buchtel College, Akron; was born Jan. 28, 1852, and is a son of Horace and Sophronia (Skinner) Tinker. He is a native of Portage Co., and was brought up on a farm until 18, when he entered (in 1870) Hiram College, teaching during the winters. In the fall of 1873, he entered Buchtel College, and gradu-

ated in June, 1876, when he retired to the farm, his health being impaired. He taught during the winter until 1878, when he came to Akron, and entered the law office of Green & Marvin, where he studied until 1879, when he was elected Financial Secretary of Buchtel College, a position he has since filled. He was married Dec. 25, 1876, to Miss Georgie Olin, of Windsor, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

JAMES B. TAPLIN, Akron. In Clermont, N. H., on Aug. 12, 1812, was born to John and Abigail (Sperry) Taplin, the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work. At the age of 5 years, his parents moved to New Haven, Vt., where he lived three years, at the end of which time, he was taken with them to Franklin Co., N. Y., in which region he lived until about 22 years of age. His youth-time was employed in farming and attending school; the last six months of his school life were passed in the Franklin Academy, at Malone, N. Y. When 20 years of age, he began to learn carpentering, but only worked at that a short time, when he began millwrighting, and followed that in New York State until 1834. In the fall of 1834, he came to Akron, Ohio, partly by canal, and partly on foot; he then worked at carpentering for a short time, but followed millwrighting until 1848, during which time he worked on most of the early mills. In October, 1839, he married Miss Rachel Grandy, of Port Byron, N. Y., who had taught for some time in Akron. In 1840–41, he built a large mill in Constantine, Mich., returning to Akron in July, 1841. In company with G. D. Bates and Chas. Webster, under the firm of G. D. Bates & Co., he started the Globe Foundry at Akron, in 1848, in a small building, and on a small scale. In some two or three years, Bates retired, and the business was continued by the firm of Webster & Taplin, which continued with some changes until 1860, when fire destroyed a portion of the work, and the subject retired; in 1861, the present foundry was built, the firm being Taplin, Rice & Ford, as partnership until 1867, when a stock company was formed, and the business incorporated under the name of Taplin, Rice & Co., which continues. Of his marriage, there are two sons and a daughter, viz., John L., superintendent of machinery department; Chas. G., book-keeper for Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and Ella, who is still at home. In addition to these, there were three children, two of whom died in infancy, and one son, Jas. F., died at 7. The subject is a member of the Congregational Church, and was a member of the Council.

WILLIAM H. UPSON, attorney, Akron, son of Daniel and Polly (Wright) Upson, was born Jan. 11, 1823, at Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio, where he lived until his 10th year, when, with his father's family, he moved to Tallmadge Township, this county. At the age of 15, he entered Western Reserve College, Hudson, as a member of the Freshman Class, and graduated from that institution in July, 1842, standing second in his class in scholarship, and delivering the salutatory at its commencement exercises. Directly on leaving college, he began the study of law under the direction of Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, with whom he remained for the period of two years, when he entered the Law Department of Yale College, where he attended one year. In September, 1845, he was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, and, in January of the following year, began his profession at Akron, where he has continued in successful practice ever since. As general attorney for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company (now the N. Y., P. & O. R. R. Co.), and, later, as counsel for its Receiver, his attention for years has been especially directed to railway matters, in the important litigations of which he has been called much into other States, and twice to Europe. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of this county in 1848, and served in that capacity two years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1853; to the Forty-first Congress from the Eighteenth District, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake (usually called the Cleveland District), in 1868, by a majority of over 6,000, and was re-elected in 1870. He was a member of the Committee on Reconstruction in the Forty-first Congress; Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, in the Forty-second, and a member of the Committees on Elections and Manufactures, in both. He was one of the leaders of the opposition to the measure giving back-pay to members, from its inception. When under cover of a general appropriation bill it was brought before the House for adoption, his moral sense was keen enough to discover at once the wrong sought to be perpetrated, and

securing, by persistent effort, a recognition from the Chair, he denounced it in no uncertain words, and made the motion to strike out the objectionable clause. This was the key-note of opposition to what is known as the "salary grab;" others, recognizing the justice of his position, joined him in that strenuous fight against the measure, that gained for him and them the hearty approval and thanks of an undivided country. The old Eighteenth (Cleveland) District was recognized as one of the most important and influential in the nation. Its wealth, its growing and diversified interests and industries, the character of its people, all combined to make the office of its representative one of peculiar honor, responsibility and influence. The trust reposed in him was so well performed that when, upon the close of his second term, he withdrew from political life, its press and people, without regard to party, gave him the warmest and most gratifying approval. He was a delegate to the National Convention, at Baltimore, which renominated Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and was a delegate at large from Ohio to the Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Western Reserve and Oberlin Colleges, and also of Lake Erie Female Seminary, at Painesville, Ohio. He was first President of the Summit Co. Bar Association, and is now a member of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Association. On May 20, 1856, he married Miss Julia A. Ford, of Akron. They have two sons and two daughters.

P. UPINGTON, harness-maker, Akron; the leading dealer in South Akron in harness, saddles, etc. Came to Akron in 1848, and began at "jour" work; he followed his trade in this way for about one year, and then began business on his own account. He was born March 3, 1821, in County Cork, Ireland; he learned his trade with his father, and received a fair education in his native land. In 1847—the year of the great famine in Ireland—he was one of a committee whose business it was to distribute the donations. In 1848, as before stated, he came to Akron, where, after engaging in business on his own account, he continued it without interruption, except during the war, when he spent a time in the trimming department of Mr. Collins' carriage factory. In 1876, he built the store he now occupies, which is 24 feet frontage by 55 feet deep, three stories and basement, and located near the corner of Main and Exchange streets; he also owns considerable real estate in different parts of the city. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and of the following Lodges: Akron Lodge, No. 83; Washington Chapter, No. 25; Akron Council, No. 42; and Akron Commandery, No. 25. He was formerly a member of Massillon Commandery No. 4, and, upon the organization of Akron Commandery, he became one of the charter members.

W. R. UPHAM, boot and shoemaker, Middlebury; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1810, and was brought up on the farm. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to his trade, and, after completing same, went to Burlington, Vt., where he worked for one year, thence to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there one year, and, in the fall of 1833, came to Akron. In the spring of 1844, he moved to Middlebury, where he has since resided. He worked at shoe-making until 1850, when he went to keeping hotel in the Temperance House; also conducted a livery and feed stable until 1856. He then sold matches for six or seven years, traveling in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, after which he resumed his trade, and has worked at it ever since. He served as Constable in 1848; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870, but did not qualify or serve. He was a Whig in politics, and, upon the organization of the Republican party, adopted its principles. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Susan E. Burns, a native of Albany, N. Y., and ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—William Potter (lives at Red Wing, Minn.), Almira (Mrs. Robert Vance, also lives at Red Wing), Elizabeth (now Mrs. George Capell, lives in Detroit, Mich.), Ella (Mrs. James Currans, lives in Middlebury), George (Red Wing, Minn.), Charles (lives in Iowa), Walter Potter (lives at home); all are married except George and Walter.

DR. W. J. UNDERWOOD, physician, Akron; was born in Dillsburg, York Co., Penn., March 20, 1840, and is the fourth of five children born to Joseph and Hannah (Wells) Underwood. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father being of Quaker descent and his mother of German. His father was a whip-maker, and followed his trade in Dillsburg until his death in 1842. Mrs. Underwood was subsequently

married again, but is now a widow and living at Wooster, Ohio. Dr. Underwood lived at home until 1860, acquiring such education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded, at the same time teaching during the winters up to the time of his beginning the study of medicine. In 1860, he began reading with Dr. Ira Day, of Mechanicsburg, Penn., and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1864. In 1862, he went out with the 19th Penn. V. M. as medical officer, and after a short period, the regiment being disbanded, he was assigned to the hospital at Chambersburg as Assistant Surgeon. A month later he was transferred to the hospital at Camp Curtin, where he served about two months, being assigned at the expiration of that time to the 151st Penn. V. I., with which he served as Assistant Surgeon during the term of that regiment's enlistment. Returning from the army, he completed his studies, graduating as noted above. In the spring of 1864, he came to Ohio and began practice in company with Dr. A. Houtz, in Canal Fulton. This partnership was continued for two years, when it was dissolved. After practicing a year by himself, he came to Akron in August, 1867, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Underwood is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In the two first he has served in various official capacities. In December, 1864, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John J. Shoemaker, Esq., of Harrisburg, Penn.; she died Dec. 9, 1873; three children were born, of whom two only are living—Edward S. and Alfred C. Feb. 28, 1877, he married Mrs. Francis C. Pizzala, of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1878, Dr. Underwood was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions, an office he now holds. He has also served the city of Akron as Councilman.

ALVIN C. VORIS, Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Stark County, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1827, the eldest of nine brothers and four sisters, children of Peter Voris and Julia (Coe) Voris, all of whom lived to attain manhood and womanhood; the first death among them occurred in the summer of 1864, from starvation, in the Andersonville rebel prison pen; five of these brothers served in the Union Army in the war of the Great rebellion, three of whom lost their lives by reason of that service, and the other two were badly wounded and will carry to their graves broken down and painful bodies in consequence of these wounds. His father was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and, at the age of 16, with his parents, settled in Stark Co., where he continued to live till the spring of 1834, when he moved into what is now Summit Co., then Portage Co. Peter Voris represented Summit Co. in the General Assembly in 1847–48, was the Whig candidate for the State Senate for the Summit and Portage District in the fall of 1848, but was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Free-Soilers; in 1850, was appointed one of the Associate Judges for his county, and served in that capacity till the office was abolished by the present Constitution. In 1857, he removed to Illinois, where he died in January, 1880, at the age of 81 years. Judge Voris always had the confidence of all who knew him, possessed rare intelligence and purity of character, was public spirited, fearless and outspoken with his convictions, and a most sturdy hater of all kinds of meanness. Gen. Voris says of his father that he never heard him utter an oath or obscene expression, that, not only in manners, but in essense, was he an every-day Christian gentleman. Julia (Coe) Voris was a Connecticut Yankee by birth and education, and possessed great force of character, intelligence and grace of manners, was richly endowed with those womanly qualities that eminently fitted her for society, and the nurture and moral development of her children; she was a most devoted Christian and was universally respected and beloved. The subject of this sketch says of himself that there was nothing remarkable about his birth or early life, except that he was the first baby in the family, but supposes that he was as good and bothersome, as studious and frolicsome, and heedless and playful as boys in general; that he was a good scholar and took his juvenile switchings as complacently as any other of the boys, is not denied. He lived with his parents till after he was 18 years old, when he went from home to school, one year at Twinsburg Institute, and the two following years at Oberlin College, Ohio, taking an elective course, teach- public school, in the winter months, and working

for a couple of hours each day at the shoe bench, in the meantime, to pay for books, tuition and board, for all which he paid as he went along, without being a burden to any one for a cent. In February, 1850, he came to Akron, where he has since resided, and was employed by Auditor Goodhue, in his office, for a few weeks, when he went into the Clerk's office, under L. S. Peck, Esq., where he served for two years as one of his deputies. On the new Constitution going into effect, in February, 1852, Charles G. Ladd, an attorney of the Summit County bar, who had been elected Probate Judge, but by reason of sickness, of which he died in August following, was never able to get to his office personally, appointed young Voris his Deputy Clerk, which place he filled till the decease of Judge Ladd; the entire business of the office was thus thrown upon him; that he opened the office well, and devised proper modes for doing its business and keeping the records, is attested by the fact that they have been since followed, and that he correctly and faithfully acted for some six months as de facto Probate Judge is also attested by the fact that his acts in that behalf have never been legally questioned. During all this time, since he came to Akron, he was a close student of the law, with reference to entering upon its practice, was admitted to the bar in June, 1853, and at once formed a partnership with the late Gen. L. V. Bierce, his law preceptor; this arrangement continued till 1857. As a young lawyer, he was singularly successful, both in getting business to do and in his manner of handling it; with the next term after his admission till the outbreak of the rebellion, he was constantly pitted against the strongest lawyers of the Ohio bar; his great energy, ceaseless industry, courage and thorough preparation of his cases, gave him a recognized standing with the best of them.

Sept. 25, 1853, he married Lydia Allyn, daughter of Israel Allyn, Esq., then residing near Akron, with whom he lived till March 16, 1876, when Mrs. Voris died, after a most painful illness of over four years. She was a most devoted wife and mother, and left three children, Edwin F., who is an attorney and practicing with his father, and two daughters, Lucy A. and Bessie Coe. Edwin has settled down in life, married a wife, and like his father, is zealously engaged in raising a family of children.

In 1859, A. C. Voris was elected to represent his county in the General Assembly, which office he held for two years. In which, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, Chairman of Penitentiary Committee, and several important select committees, he was distinguished for his great industry and practical knowledge, which was also true of every matter in which he engaged. Instead of being a society man, or employing his efforts in mere partisan contests, he directed his attention to the practical business matters before the Legislature, and in which he at once took rank as a leader. He was regarded as one of the ablest men on the floor of the House. He was apt and convincing as a debater, and always ready as a parliamentarian. He was selected Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House when the general appropriation bills were under consideration, because of his sleight at dispatching business, and was complimented with having managed so as to get through in half the time expected to be consumed. Before his legislative term expired, the war of the rebellion broke out. All through the long session of 1861, he took a most decided stand against backing down to the demands of the South, and fearlessly urged resistance to and no compromising with treason or traitors, and fought with all his might, all efforts from whatever source they came, aiming to prostitute the Legislature of the State in the interests of slavery, or the treasonable demands of State Rights as interpreted by the planter States.

In September, 1861, the demand for men became so urgent for the army that he felt it his duty to go to the war himself, and enrolled himself as an enlisted man in the 29th O. V. I., but, without solicitation on his part, Gov. Dennison appointed him a Second Lieutenant for the recruiting service, under which he was mustered into the United States volunteer service on the 2d of October ensuing, for the organization of a regiment, to which he applied himself with such zeal and effect that, in the organization of the 67th Ohio, to which his men were assigned, he was entitled to a Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, and would have gone into the field as its Colonel, if he had said so; but having had no previous military training, he chose to go as its Lieutenant Colonel. His regiment went into the field in Western Virginia, Jan. 19, 1862. He was its chief instruct-

or from the date of its organization, Dec. 18, 1861, drilling and teaching men and officers, at such intervals as active service in the field permitted. On the 16th of March following, he became its commanding officer. On the evening of the 22d of the same month, he took his regiment into its first fight, against a reconnaissance of Stonewall Jackson, before Winchester, Va., which was, in fact, the opening of the first battle of Winchester, one of the most obstinately fought infantry battles of the war, the brigade to which the 67th Ohio was attached being ordered out to repel this attack, which was on our picket lines, to the south of Winchester. Lieut. Col. Voris turned out his command so rapidly that he took the lead of all our troops, and, in one hour from the time he got his orders, was four miles from camp, and pushing the enemy, his being the first Union troops in the fight. He, with his men, held the front the entire night, and kept the advanced position toward the enemy next morning till ordered to support a battery of artillery, which he did under a brisk fire from the enemy's batteries, till the infantry battle opened, when he was directed "to pitch in;" not very definite orders, as the enemy were then three-fourths of a mile off, and extended over a wide front, and mainly obscured by woodland and hills. He led his men at a double-quick, against a terrible fire of shot and shell directly in his front, and right for the point where the infantry fighting appeared to be fiercest, and formed his men immediately to the left of Col. Tyler's brigade, which was lying on the ground in front of a rebel brigade, within point-blank range, the latter being thoroughly protected by a stone-wall fence. Both sides kept up an incessant fusilade of small arms, neither daring to advance on the other, with the advantage all on the side of the enemy. The 67th formed obliquely on the head and front of the wall, and not more than 150 feet from the right flank of the rebel brigade, from which it got a deadly fire, without being able to do much execution in return. He held this position but for a short time, and, not securing the desired results, undertook to place his men so as to deliver an enfilading fire from behind the stone wall. While making this movement, he was shot in the right thigh, getting a very painful though not dangerous wound. The Color Sergeant hesitating, Lieut. Col. Voris seized the colors, and, supported by two men, under each shoulder, notwithstanding his wound, called on his men to follow him, and, placing them in such position that this wall afforded no protection to the enemy, they opened a most destructive fire upon them. Two or three volleys caused the rebels to waver, when he ordered a charge upon them, which was executed with such impetuosity that the enemy broke in great disorder, and the 67th dashed through their lines with a yell that was plainly heard above the din of the battle. Tyler's brigade soon followed suit, and the whole left wing of Jackson's army was thrown into a disordered retreat. Gen. Voris deservedly thinks this one of the very best public acts of his life. Seeing that the stone wall was as good as a fort for the enemy, and that no decisive movement could be made against them till they were dislodged from it, he, of his own motion, pitched into them on their flank, a movement that was decisive of the only Union victory ever gained over Stonewall Jackson. He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment July 18, 1862, and served with it in the most arduous enterprises in Eastern and Southeastern Virginia, till the end of that year. Among the thrilling incidents of the year, he had the ill luck to be shipwrecked, with six companies of the 67th Regiment, off Fortress Monroe, Va., en route to re-enforce Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. This was described by an eye-witness as follows: "In the middle of the night, the waves tumbled the old barge at a fearful rate, and soon all hands were aroused by the startling cry that the line towing the barge had parted, and that she was going to the bottom. To us on the steamer this was terrible intelligence for half our regiment. Its Lieut. Colonel, Adjt. Girty and several line officers were on the wreck. As the barge broke from the steamer, its rudder was crushed to atoms, leaving the crazy craft entirely at the mercy of the waves. We could see, through the darkness, that the upper deck had broken down, and every indication showed that the craft was really going to pieces. The steamer was swung round as rapidly as possible, to give help. As we passed round, we could see fragments of the wreck floating by. The shrieks of the frightened ones on the barge were truly distressing to us. For a long time, we could get no intelligence that gave us any hope, it being impossible to get near the vessel. Fi-

nally, we heard the clear voice of Col. Voris, giving orders and urging the men to be quiet. He tried to soothe them by saying that 'all would end well, if they would let him boss the concern.' By the way, the Colonel says that bossing that rickety old barge in a storm is worse than fighting Stonewall Jackson. By great exertion, the boys were able to cast the anchor of the barge, and in a little time a hawser was fastened to the wreck, and the steamer came to the rescue. Such a scramble to get off never was seen on dry land. One poor boy, in his overhaste, jumped overboard and was drowned, and five others were severely wounded. Col. V. was the last man to leave the wreck, directing the delivery of his men till all were safe, before he thought of himself. He came on board the steamer in rather an un-officerlike plight, bare-headed, in shirt sleeves, with naught but shirt, pants, vest and shoes in the line of dress ; all his other *fixens* went with the barge ;" and in that undress he reported to Gen. J. A. Dix, the next morning, for new supplies for his men.

In January, 1863, he was transferred with his command to the Department of the South, where he participated in the siege operations before Charleston, S. C., till the close of that year. He commanded his regiment in the disastrous assault on Ft. Wagner, the night of the 18th of July, in which he was very severely wounded, and was sent north in a few days after to nurse his wound. In less than sixty days after he got this wound, he reported back to his command for duty, and shortly after was in the trenches before Charleston.

When the expedition was about to start from Hilton Head to attack Charleston, Col. Voris, with his regiment, was ordered to report for duty to Gov. Saxton, at Beaufort, S. C., to aid him in his civil administration. He did not relish Provost Marshal and other fancy work while a great enterprise was on foot, and went at once to Gen. Hunter, who had command of the department, and inquired of him if he really intended to capture Charleston. Being answered in the affirmative, he told Gen. Hunter that he was making a fatal mistake in leaving his (Voris') regiment out ; that there was not a man in the ranks of the 67th Regiment whose pockets were not full of locofoco matches with which to burn the cursed rebel city. Col. Voris carried back in his pockets an order to join the expedition. The 67th did not go to Beaufort.

In the spring of 1864, he was assigned to duty with his regiment in the movement up James River, Va., against Richmond, under Gen. Butler, and thenceforth was identified with the Army of the James till the close of the war. On the 9th and 10th of May, 1864, with less than 2,000 rifles and eight pieces of artillery, he successfully fought and repulsed confederate Gen. Ransom with four times as large a force, some ten miles below Richmond. In this engagement, he was specially conspicuous for gallantry and ability, and gained a brilliant victory, the first success for Gen. Butler in his advance on the confederate capital. On the night of the 9th, when it became apparent that there would be a renewal of the fight the next morning, and (Col. Voris had sent for re-enforcements) Gen. Gilmore, to whom Col. Voris had sent for re-enforcements, directed his Adjutant General to send him assistance, but not to send them under command of an officer senior in rank to Col. Voris, that he wanted the way left clear for him to fight with the enemy without interference from a superior officer. Gen. A. H. Terry said of this engagement, that if he had 10,000 such men as Col. Voris and the 67th O. V. I., he could take Richmond with them. For this fight Col. Voris was recommended for promotion as Brigadier General of Volunteers ; but political reasons in his Congressional district prevented so well-earned advancement. He was then suffering from his Ft. Wagner wound, and was so prostrated by the fatigue and anxiety of the day, that he had to be helped to camp. Again, on the 20th of the same month, he fought the enemy at the Win Bottom Church, on the Bermuda Hundred front, re-taking our picket line, from which our troops had been forced ; at the same time taking confederate Gen. Walker prisoner. He still keeps Gen. Walker's sword as a trophy of that affair. The 16th of June following, while in command of the picket line, as general officer of the day, he took the line of rebel works, by which Gen. Butler had been bottled up on the Bermuda Hundred, taking quite a number of prisoners, and several heavy guns in the enterprise.

At Deep Run, on the left bank of the James, below Richmond, in August next, he led the skirmish line in an attack on the enemy's lines, protected by temporary field works, which

were carried with so much impetuosity that the rebels could fire but one volley, but so destructive was it, that one-third of the attacking force was killed and wounded; before they could re-load their pieces, our boys were clubbing them over their heads with the butts of their rifles. In an engagement on the 13th of October ensuing, he commanded a brigade of colored troops; also below Richmond, where he urged his dusky soldiers to remember that now was their time to wipe out many an old score. If what the boys say is true, he told the contrabands to give their old oppressers h—l. Again, on the 27th and 28th of October following, he commanded a brigade of white troops on the Charles City road, in an attack upon the outworks for the protection of Richmond; and in the latter part of the next November, he commanded a division against an attempt of the enemy to turn our flank on the north side of the James. On the 2d of April, 1865, he led the charge on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Va., and after having been in the ditch of the fort up to his neck in mud and water for nearly half an hour, he climbed up on its walls by the aid of a ladder made by the boys with their guns with bayonets fixed, and thrust into the walls one above the other, being the first Union officer on the fort. This was the last fort taken by storm of the confederate works surrounding Richmond and Petersburg, after being most tenaciously defended, at a loss of fully one-fourth of the garrison in killed. At Appomattox he was in the fight at the last ditch, and got a receipt for that day's work from a fragment of a shell on the left arm. He was breveted a Brigadier General in 1864, and a Major General of Volunteers in the year following, "for distinguished services in the field," as the order appointing him recites.

Upon the close of hostilities, he was assigned to command the politico-military district of South Anna, Va., embracing a territory of triangular form, one angle at Richmond, the other two in the crown of the Blue Ridge, extending each way more than a hundred miles; the duties of which were both of a political and military sort, including the supervision of all that relates to civil and military administration. He was for more than six months as absolute a satrap as ever governed, there being no other governing power except by and through the military, not a single civil, police or political officer being recognized except by and under the military authorities. The colored people just emancipated had to be especially cared for and protected, all the interests of society looked after and conserved, the prejudices and cruelties of the system of slavery resisted and eradicated, a new system of labor organized, the mutual distrusts of the whites and negroes allayed, and confidence created between the late slave-owners and the freedmen.

He called together both white and colored people at their county seats, and publicly and together kindly tried to instruct them as to their new relations, urging fair dealing, justice and humanity in their future intercourse, and upon terms of impartial equal rights. To protect the late slaves, and especially the infirm, old and little ones from ill-treatment and want, he found it necessary to make and publish orders prohibiting all sorts of personal violence, and turning off such infirm and helpless ones without adequate provision for their present support; and, in default of which provision, he directed adequate assessment to be made and collected by military power. He absolutely put a stop to the devilish practice of flogging colored people, and permitted no penalties to be inflicted on them that were not visited upon white people for like grade of offenses. So considerate was he in the administration of his public duties, that he never had a matter appealed from his orders or decrees to department headquarters during the whole time he was in command of this district, though every class of disputed right came before him, common to community from murder down. His Department Commander said of him that his was the only district in the State that did not make him trouble. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a resident of his district, and under his command for several months after the surrender. The Charlottesville *Daily Chronicle* wrote concerning his administration, when he left the district, that "Gen. Voris has conducted himself in command here in the kindest and most considerate manner, and has shown himself an energetic, faithful and just officer. He leaves with the best wishes of our people." The colored people found in him a most valued friend and protector.

As illustrative of his way of putting things, we narrate the following incidents: When he went first to Charlottesville, Va., to organize for

the civil administration of Albemarle Co., and parol and amnesty those who had been in open rebellion against the United States, he was interviewed by a delegation of citizens as to what relations the freedmen would thenceforth sustain. To whom he replied, that the freed men were citizens of the United States, and, as such, possessed equal rights with all other Virginians; that the General Government would protect them as such; that he would do all in his power to reconcile and harmonize any antagonisms and distresses existing between the two races; but that they would be required to adjust their intercourse with them on terms of reciprocal equality of rights. A fiery planter, not relishing this equality doctrine, spoke up, "I tell ye what it is, if my niggers don't do as I say, I will flog them." Gen. Voris instantly replied, "In that case, if I was your nigger, I would take your life, Sir." The Episcopalian Rector of the same place, and afterward a high dignitary in his church, came to him to get indulgence from the military authorities to omit from the prayer of their church service, the President of the United States and all others in authority, etc., alleging, as a reason, that such prayer would be insincere, and that his congregation could not, with their present feeling, join honestly in it. "Let us see," said the General, "Is it because they look upon the President and those in authority as still being enemies?" It being admitted that this was substantially their feeling, he replied, "I am not much of a Christian, and may not appreciate the gravity of the situation, nor do I know how your church people regard the New Testament Scriptures; but if you mean to set them a truly Christian example, I would advise you to do as Christ commanded, 'Love your enemies, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you,' instead of coming to the military authorities to get excused from obeying the commands of Almighty God."

As a soldier he never shirked duty or exposure. He always shared with his men their hardships, dangers and privations, and never asked of them what he would not do himself. So prompt was he in the execution of whatever he had to do that the boys called him "Old Promptly," a name certainly not inappropriately applied. All through the war, in case of sudden danger, he was always first in place for action with his men. His watchfulness and strict attention to business, caused him to be assigned to the command of his brigade when he was junior colonel in it.

He was greatly beloved by his men, who, at the close of the war, gave him one of the finest presents given to any officer during the war, a magnificent sword, belt and sash, costing nearly a thousand dollars; every man of his old regiment contributing toward its purchase. A leading Ohio daily paper in referring to this present, said: "A worthy gift from one of the best regiments ever mustered into the service to one of the best soldiers that has entered the field." He always saw to it that his men had every thing the commissariat and quartermaster's departments could furnish, and ever stood up for the just rights of every enlisted man; was a strict disciplinarian, requiring exact and prompt performance of duty from men and officers alike. He looked most carefully after the honorable character and standing of every man and officer in his command, not only as soldiers, but as men and American citizens. Not a man under him but felt always free to approach him at all proper times, on terms of pleasant intimacy, nor ever felt that any grievance would be slighted by him, merely because he was a private soldier. He was proud of his men. We quote from his report for the War Department regarding the meritorious part the 67th O. V. I. had taken in the war. After having given the various campaigns and actions in which it had participated, he says: "The good order always observed by the 67th, the fidelity with which it discharged all its duties, and the fortitude with which it met all its vicissitudes, amid shipwreck on the sea, heat, cold and storm by land, and hate in an enemy's country, are worthy of as high place in the archives of the country as its most glorious deeds on the battle-field, than which no regiment can claim more glorious. I cannot close without saying I am proud, PROUD, PROUD of the glorious, triumphant, bully 67th."

We quote the following from the editorial columns of a leading Ohio paper, as showing in what estimation he was held by his superior officers as a soldier: "Every General under whom Voris has served has esteemed him highly as brave and discreet. Gen. Terry, one of his corps commanders, says Col. Voris, in every action in which he has been engaged, has exhibited fine qualities as a soldier, and on sev-

eral occasions has been conspicuous for capacity and courage." The editorial notice of him by the leading Ohio papers are fairly represented by what George A. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, published concerning his record: "Among civilians appointed to the service, not a recipient has proved himself more worthy the trust than Gen. Voris. He has shown industry, perseverance, discretion, talent, and an utter fearlessness of danger." His regiment won a great reputation in the war, much of which was due to the efforts and leadership of Gen. Voris. He is not only a brave man in danger, but possesses that higher order of courage in an eminent degree—the courage of his convictions. He thoroughly believes in the policy of frank, honorable, fair dealing in all things. He was mustered out of the service in December, 1865, after having served in the army fifty and a half months, and then returned to Akron and engaged in the active labors of his profession, but under great difficulties, owing to the disability occasioned by his Fort Wagner wound.

In November, 1873, he submitted to one of the most remarkable surgical operations in the annals of surgery. His wound had apparently healed. The bullet which caused it was cut in two parts on his sword-belt ring, the smaller part lodging in the circular abdominal muscle, and was removed by the surgeon at the time of the injury; the other part passed downward and backward in the abdominal cavity, and lodged on the crown of his bladder and became impacted in the walls of that organ until the fall of 1872, when it penetrated them and became loose within. Up to this time it had been a source of great annoyance and bodily infirmity, the cause not being suspected even by Gen. Voris. Now it became most torturing, giving constant and almost unendurable pain, so much so that his friends supposed he must speedily die. His physicians did not suspect the nature of his disorder till early in the summer of 1873, too late in the season for a desirable operation. He waited, under the advice of his surgeon, until the ensuing fall, when he underwent the lateral operation in lithotomy, by which three-fourths of an Enfield rifle shot was extracted, weighing one and one-eighth ounces. The great wonder is that he ever survived the first effects of this shot, and then that he should carry it over ten years and have his bladder perforated by it, endure the torture and systematic derangement it caused and not die, to say nothing of the surgical operation. Nothing but pluck and an extraordinary constitution saved him. His surgeons say that he was the coolest and most self-possessed subject they ever witnessed at the operating table. All the years of his life since the 18th of July, 1863, have been weighed down by this injury, the pangs of which are still borne in nerves which never cease to ache.

In the spring of 1873, he was elected a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention, and, though suffering terrible agony from his army wound, much of the time of its session, he took a leading part in its deliberations and was one of its most efficient and influential members. He is an ardent Republican, politically, without being partisan, either in feeling or action, and a distinguished champion of protection to American industry. His late campaign speeches on the protective policy were conceded to be masterly efforts and were widely circulated. As a public speaker he is frank, candid, earnest, eloquent, never abuses, and always addresses his hearers as if they were intelligent and self-respecting. He is invariably listened to with interested attention.

As a lawyer, though his education was not what is strictly denominated liberal, was ample for all the requirements of his chosen profession, especially when it is considered that he was endowed by nature with a most vigorous and exceedingly wiry constitution, and a mind whose vigor, tenacity and comprehensiveness compared admirably with his physical organization. What he lacked of ancient classical erudition was more than compensated by the carefulness and thoroughness with which he had mastered the special science that covered the field of his future professional efforts. It was not long after he came to the bar till he took his position permanently in the foremost rank, composed though it was, of the ablest competitors. Whatever he undertook to do, he did with all his might, mind and strength, utterly fearless, though by no means regardless of the degree and character of the opposition to be encountered. In his arguments to the court upon questions of law, he was always clear, logical and concise. In his addresses to the jury, he was equally clear, systematic, and cogent in his statements of facts deduced from

the evidence, and his own inferences and conclusions therefrom; and in such efforts he often rose to the very highest plane of exalted and refined forensic eloquence. At the commencement of his professional career, he occasionally fell into a style of oratory somewhat too verbose and ornate, and also into action and gesticulation too continuous and violent; but increasing years and experience soon enabled him to excide such objectionable superfluities. In practice, and in his social intercourse with his brethren of the bar, he was always courteous and considerate in regard to the feelings of others, however much heated in debate. He was truthful insomuch that arguments made with him orally could be relied upon as implicitly as if reduced to writing. In his demeanor toward the court, he always recognized its assumed dignity, and accorded corresponding treatment. As to deception, chicanery, and trickery of all sorts, he simply despised them, and he equally despised and condemned every professional *shyster* who practiced or attempted to practice such arts, with a view to thwart the ends of justice.

EDWIN F. VORIS, Akron, only son of Gen. A. C. Voris, was born in Akron, July 31, 1855. He graduated from the High School in 1872, and entered Buchtel College at its opening, graduating June 30, 1875. In the fall of the same year, he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in June, 1877, being admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, in Oct. 8, of that year. June 8, 1878, he went to St. Louis, and the following month was admitted to the bar in Missouri. He practiced and studied with J. M. & C. H. Krum, of St. Louis, until February 1879, when he returned to Akron, and there associated himself with his father, since which time he has continued to practice under the firm name of Voris & Voris. October, 1879, he married Miss Lizzie U. Slade, of Columbus, Ohio.

NICHOLAS EMMONS VANSICKLE, tobacco merchant, Akron; one of seven children, was born in Germantown, N. J., November 10, 1816, to Henry and Mary (Emmons) Vansickle, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. In 1825, they moved to Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where the subject of this sketch engaged in farm labor and blacksmithing with his father, walking two miles to school three months per year. In May, 1837, by canal, they moved to Ohio, settling in Bath Township on a farm. After settling in this State, our subject learned to make cloth, and from 1838 to about 1845, with his brother-in-law, Jacob Allen, was engaged in the cloth business, during that period being one of the proprietors of the City Woolen Factory, now occupied as the City Mills. In September, 1844, he married Miss Margaret Mathew, of Akron. Of this union there are two children, Ella (now Mrs. E. R. Grant, of Norton) and Dora (now Mrs. N. H. Bassett, of Cleveland). In 1848, he removed to Bedford, Ohio, where he kept a hotel on the old stage line from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, for a short time, after which he engaged in the railroad business, at which he has been very successful, having built considerable portions of several roads. In 1861, he returned to Akron, and for some years following, was employed in the public works of this place. In 1871, he built twenty miles of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. In 1875, he bought his present tobacco store on Market street. He has taken an active part in the Agricultural Society of Summit County, having been a member of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors of the same. He was formerly a member of the City Council. He is a stanch Republican, because of which fact he was several times burnt out during the three years he was in Hannibal, Mo. (from 1857 to 1860), the last time at a loss of $30,000, in railroad contracts and buildings.

H. C. VIELE, County Treasurer, Akron; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1841, and is the second in a family of five children born to Hiram and Abbie M. (McFarland) Viele. He was a native of Pittstown, Renssalaer Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 5, 1813. His father was a farmer and he was brought up on a farm until he was 20 years old, when he engaged as a clerk in the stove trade business at Rochester, Monroe Co., and two years later he became a partner in the business, in which he continued for five years; he then lived a year in Washington Co., when the family came to Akron (1842), he engaged as a clerk and book-keeper in the Stone Mills and continued there until 1868, when he opened a flour and feed store, in which business he remained until his death, July 25, 1874. He was married to Miss Abbie M. McFarland Oct. 17, 1838.

She is a native of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. Of their five children, three are living, viz., H. C., Mary I. and Fannie G. Mrs. Viele is living on the old homestead. Our subject received his education in the schools of Akron, and at the age of 16, began clerking in the Stone Mills with his father for eight or nine years. He then became the agent for the Merchants Union Express Co., and after one year he entered the office of the C., Z. & C., now C., Mt. V. & C. R. R., and served two or three years, when he became a partner with his father in the flour and feed business, and after one year he was appointed County Recorder to fill the vacancy of Granville Thorp, deceased. He next served as a clerk in the County Treasurer's office, and continued as such until 1878, when he was elected on the Republican ticket as County Clerk, and was re-elected to the office in 1880. Oct. 16, 1873, he married Miss Libbie F. Mack, a native of New York. They were married at her home, at Flat Bush, Long Island. By the marriage there is one child, viz., Fannie Mack.

GEORGE VIALL, Treasurer Middlebury Clay Co., Akron (Sixth Ward); is a native of Middlebury (Sixth Ward of Akron), and was born March 12, 1834; is the only child of Thomas C. and Mahala (Atwood) Viall, who were natives of Vermont and Connecticut, and when young came to Ohio with their parents. He built a woolen and saw mill in Middlebury which he conducted until his death in 1834. She settled with her parents in Springfield Township, where her father owned 1,000 acres of land. They were married in 1832. After the death of her husband in 1834, she was again married in 1840, to Nathaniel Munson, and in 1845, they moved to New York, but returned about 1850. He was a tanner by trade, and followed the business in Middlebury. He died in New York while on a visit to his relatives about the year 1865. She is still living, and makes her home with her son, Leroy Munson, in Tallmadge Township. George Viall lived at home with his mother until he was 19 years of age, receiving a common-school education. At the age of 19 he engaged in the grocery business at the old forge north of Middlebury. He followed the business some eighteen months, and then sold out and bought a canal-boat, following boating for three summers, when he again embarked in the grocery business in Middlebury, which he continued for three years, then sold out and opened business in Akron, where he did business three years longer. He then sold out and commenced the manufacture of stoneware in Middlebury, continuing for eight years. He sold out and went into general merchandise in Middlebury, and after nine years again sold out. He was one of the incorporators of the Middlebury Clay Co., of which he is Treasurer, and has also served as Secretary. He has served two terms in the Middlebury Council. He was married Aug. 24, 1857, to Miss Maria Reepsomer, a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have had three children, one of whom is living, viz., Nannie L., also an adopted child, Edward Carl.

JOHN F. VIALL, undertaker, corner Water and River street, Akron; is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; was born April 30, 1825, and is the fourth of a family of nine children born to Bennett and Wealthy (Arnold) Viall. They were natives of Vermont and Connecticut, and were married in New York, whither he had gone when a young man, and she with her parents. He farmed there until 1832, when he came to Ohio, and settled in Springfield Township, farming there some two years. He then came to Middlebury and took an active interest in a saw and woolen mill, built by himself and brother Thomas, continuing until the latter's death, after which he continued some three years longer. He then went to Wisconsin, where he remained for two years, and then returned to Middlebury, and soon after went to Granger Township, in Medina Co., where he followed farming until his death in 1877, aged 84 years. She died in 1845. He married a second time to Mrs. S. Hinckley, who died about four years after her marriage. A third marriage was to Mrs. Rhoda Baker; she survived him about one month. John F. (the subject) lived at home until he was 22. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade with his brother in Middlebury. After three years his brother died, and himself and brother Eli engaged in the furniture business under the firm of Viall Brothers, and continued about ten years. Subject then sold out and worked for G. W. Barber & Co. twelve years, then worked for Kent & Baldwin, woolen machinery manufacturers, for two years. He then bought an interest in his brother's cabinet-making business, continuing three years, when the firm became Viall & Replogle, the latter succeeding

Eli Viall, and three years later he sold to Mr. Dewey, and about three years after John F. Viall became sole proprietor, and quit the furniture business and followed the undertaking business since. He was married, Nov. 4, 1847, to Miss Cornelia C. Wheeler, a native of Tallmadge Township. They had seven children, five of whom are living—Francis (now Mrs. Obendorf, of Middlebury), Edwin W. (married, and lives in Middlebury), Laura C. (now Mrs. Charles B. Macey, of Middlebury), Arthur G. and Otis live at home.

C. VOGT, carriages, Akron. Though identified with the manufacturing interests of Akron for but a few years, he has already established quite an extensive business. He is the son of John and Susan M. (Seltzer) Vogt, and was born in Rhine Province, Germany, in 1846. In 1852, his people emigrated to the United States and settled in Springfield Township, Summit County. There he worked on his father's farm until he was 15 years old, and then he spent one year in the mines. He began to learn his trade in 1865, after which he spent three years with E. A. Collins as finisher for him. He then spent one year in Tallmadge. In 1874, he began business in Akron on his own account; his capital was small, and competition lively, but with a determination to succeed he pushed along, and in 1880 built this present manufacturing establishment, which is located on the corner of Main and Middlebury streets, South Akron, and is of the following dimensions: 22 feet front by 136 feet deep, three floors, and blacksmithing and trimming-shop in the rear. The ground floor is the wood-working room, the second is used as a repository and office, and the third is devoted to painting and finishing. Mr. Vogt has taken quite an interest in political affairs, though he has been no office-seeker; however, he was pressed into the service so far as to have served four years as a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward. This was by the courtesy of his Democratic friends. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E. McDonald.

JAMES VIALL, Superintendent Hill Sewer Pipe Co., Akron (Sixth Ward); is a native of Akron, Summit Co., Ohio. Was born Jan. 15, 1828, and is the sixth of nine children born to James and Sarah (Hubbard) Viall, natives of Vermont, where they were married, after which they came to Ohio (about 1822) and settled in Summit Co. Here he followed for a time charcoal burning, and later he became a contractor on the canal. After its completion, he engaged as bridge-builder, and built many of the bridges in this county. He died in February, 1837; his wife lived in the vicinity until her death, in the summer of 1880, at the age of 84 years. James (the subject), lived at home until 22 years of age, receiving but a limited education at the district schools. In 1841, he went on the canal, following the same until 1865, the first two years as driver, and in 1843—then but 15 years old—began as steersman, continuing as such as long as he remained on the canal, running between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. He embarked, in 1865, in the manufacturing of stoneware, buying the business of Wm. Owens, which was located in Springfield Township, and has conducted the same ever since. About the year 1876, he sold a half-interest to George Markle, under the firm name of Viall & Markle. He also became interested, in 1865, with J. B. Woods, in the mining and manufacturing of clay, which he has since continued, and which has been incorporated into the Middlebury Clay Co. In March, 1873, he, in company with Mr. Hill and others, incorporated the Hill Sewer Pipe Co., of which he is Superintendent. He was also engaged for several years, with Moses J. Huggins, in the grocery business in Middlebury, and for a time were the only representatives in that line in the place. He was married, Jan. 29, 1850, to Miss Mary Davis, a native of Middlebury, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davis—the former deceased, Mrs. Davis still living with her daughter, aged 86 years. Mr. Viall served as Councilman several terms in Middlebury before its incorporation. He has always been Republican in politics.

W. W. WARNER, abstracter of titles, etc., Akron; was born in Springfield Township, in this county, Feb. 28, 1848, and is the eighth of nine children born to John and Mary (Ettie) Warner. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and came to Ohio about 1839 and settled in Portage Township, Summit Co., Ohio. His father was a worker in iron, and was principally engaged as forgeman after coming to Ohio. Aug. 6, 1863, he was drowned in the Cuyahoga River at Cuyahoga Falls. His mother died Dec. 3, 1859. Mr. Warner lived at home until the death of his father, when he went to live with Mr. Charles Curtiss, working on his farm

for a year, when, Mr. Curtiss selling out, young Warner remained with the purchaser of the farm. After a year, he went East, finishing the education begun in the district schools and those at the "Falls," in the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia. After an absence of two years, he returned to Cuyahoga Falls and engaged as book-keeper for Hanford & Yeamans, and Hanford Brothers, who succeeded the former. The following year, he came to Akron and served as Deputy Recorder for James A. Lantz, and later, for Mr. Thorp, continuing some two years in all. In 1871, he began the business of preparing abstracts of titles. In 1874, he added the feature of real estate and loan agency to his business, forming a partnership with E. C. Ruggles, under the firm name of Ruggles & Warner. Two years later, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Warner continuing the business alone to the present. April 15, 1869, he married Miss Annie M. Yeamans, a native of Philadelphia; she died Oct. 27, 18—, leaving two children—Arthur Lee and Harry Albert, who were twins. Oct. 25, 1877, he married Miss Alice G. Littleton, a native of Cleveland. There is one child by this marriage—George Littleton.

AARON WAGONER, Auditor, Akron; was born on his father's farm in Franklin Township, Sept. 19, 1844. His early years were spent on the farm, and in the schools of the neighborhood, until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the army, joining Company B, 6th O. V. C. Soon after his enlistment, he was appointed Corporal, and later, a Sergeant, finally reaching the rank of Second Lieutenant in command of the company. He was mustered out as Second Lieutenant in 1865. This regiment was with Sheridan in the Potomac Army, took part in the battle of the Wilderness, on the raid to Richmond, at Appomattox Court House, and all the engagements of the army. At Aldie he was wounded, and for several months was disabled for active service. Returning from the army, he came to Akron and engaged as salesman in the dry goods establishment of Overholser, Keller & Co. After serving in this capacity for some eighteen months, he engaged as their book-keeper, continuing for four and a half years, when the firm dissolved. In 1872, he entered the City Bank as Teller, continuing there until 1880. In the fall of this year, he was elected on the Republican ticket as Auditor, entering upon his duties in the following November. April 30, 1868, he married Miss Amanda Smith, a native of Summit County; by the marriage there have been born two children, viz.: Mabel Blanche and George Edward.

DR. JOHN WEIMER, physician, Akron; is a native of Alsace, France, and was born Aug. 23, 1813. His father was a farmer. Our subject received an academic course of study, and at the age of 19 set out for America. On his arrival he felt the necessity of being able to speak the language of the new land. He engaged his services to a Yankee family, with whom he remained several months; then entered a store in Buffalo, N. Y., as clerk, and after about three months, while in Ohio on business, he met Dr. Underwood, of Baltimore, Stark Co., and arranged with him to read medicine, under his instructions, which he began to do in the latter part of the year 1832; two years later, he read one year at Canton with Dr. Breisacher, and in April of 1836, he began to practice at Uniontown. In 1847, he removed to Akron, where he has practiced since. The Doctor is a member of the Summit County Medical Society. In September, 1839, he married Miss Catharine Christy, a native of Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio. She died in January, 1875. There were four children and but one is living, viz., Mrs Valentine Hay, of Somerset Co., Penn. Dec. 25, 1879, he married Miss Mary C. Miller, a native of Stark Co., Ohio.

CHARLES WEBSTER, President of the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company, Akron, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, Sept. 3, 1810, and is a son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Knowles) Webster, natives of Hartford, Conn. When Charles was 3 years old his parents removed to Hartford, where they lived some twenty-three years. His education was confined to a limited attendance at the district schools. At the age of 16, he (subject) was bound to the carpenter's trade until of age. After this he worked one year in a manufactory of window blinds. He then followed his trade until 1835, having established his residence in Massachusetts. He was married, April 30, 1833, to Miss Martha A. Atherton, a descendant of the Rev. Hope Atherton, who came over in the Mayflower. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, but one of whom is now living—Isabella, Mrs. Gage, of Akron. In

1835, Mr. W. came to Ohio with his family in a one-horse wagon, in company with Charles Merriman and family. They left Dalton, Mass., May 5, 1835, and were fifteen days on the journey, arriving at Matteson on the 20th. He worked for a time on a hotel for Mr. Merriman, after which he visited Akron, settling on a tract of land belonging to Merriman. He built a cabin on it, but the following spring he moved to the then village of Akron, where he has ever since resided. He worked at his trade, and at millwrighting until 1848, when on the 15th of May, in company with G. D. Bates and James Taplin, he formed a partnership under the firm name of G. D. Bates & Co., which continued until 1869, when a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Webster is President. Their business is the building of stationary engines and boilers, and mining, milling and pottery machinery, also of general machine work. Mr. Webster has been identified with this business ever since its establishment in 1848. When he came to Ohio, he was in very limited circumstances, and has accumulated his means by his own industry.

T. G. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Abbott, stoves, tinware, etc., Middlebury (Sixth Ward); was born in Durham, England, May 2, 1843. In 1846, his parents, Rev. Michael and Mary (Wilkinson) Williams, came to America, and resided successively in New York City, Paterson, N. J., Johnstown, Penn., Alexandria, Ind., Pittsburgh, Penn., New Castle, Penn., when they remained at the latter place several years. While there the subject went to Johnstown and learned the tinner's trade, and, at the beginning of the late war, enlisted in Co. K, (Johnstown Zouaves) 3d Penn. V. I.; served three months, when the command re-enlisted for three years, and again, at the close of the term, as veterans. In the first enlistment for three years, his command became Co. A, 54th Penn. V. I. In the re-enlistment as veterans, Mr. Williams was commissioned as First Lieutenant of his company. He participated in the battles of the first Bull Run, Petersburg, New Market, Lynchburg, Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, at Appomattox, and all other engagements of his command. He was in the army from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox; was wounded twice in the battle of Lynchburg, and was confined some two weeks in hospital, when he rejoined his regiment; was again wounded at Winchester, but kept with his command rather than go into a hospital. His regiment was taken prisoners a few days before the surrender, and were afterward paroled. They were in full view when the surrender took place. He was discharged at Harrisburg, and afterward came to Ohio, his father being on a circuit at the time in Twinsburg Township, Summit Co. T. G. (subject), lived in Twinsburg, and, about 1866, went to Cleveland and worked at his trade, serving as foreman of Parrish & Knight's shop for four years. He then engaged in business for himself at Atwater, Portage Co., and one year later came to Middlebury, where he engaged in business and has since lived. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Julia A. Koon, a native of Springfield Township. By this marriage they have three children, viz., Maud D., May and Archibald. His parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and his father has preached in Ohio since, until recently. He and his wife now live at New Philadelphia, Ohio, retired.

S. C. WILLIAMSON, Probate Judge, Akron; was born in Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1837, and resided there until 1854, when he entered the preparatory school at Hudson, Ohio, and, in 1860, graduated from the Western Reserve College. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Co. G., 19th O. V. I., and served three months, when he re-enlisted (October, 1861) in the 18th U. S. I. He was appointed Sergeant, and served in this capacity until the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded and was confined to the hospital for three months. After a leave of absence of several months, having been promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to duty at Detroit and Grand Rapids as mustering and disbursing officer, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, in 1864, he was ordered before the Retiring Board at Wilmington, Del., and retired with the rank of First Lieutenant, and was next ordered to Missouri on duty in the Provost Marshal General's Department, serving as assistant until the closing of the office; he was then assigned to duty as Post Adjutant and Inspecting Officer at Benton Barracks, and later, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as Assistant Commissioner of Musters, where he served until January, 1867, when he was commis-

sioned Captain of the 42d U. S. I., and was stationed with the regiment at Hart's Island and Madison Barracks, N. Y., until the consolidation of his regiment with the 6th at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where he was placed on waiting orders, and resumed the reading of law with Tibbals & McKinney, completing a course interrupted by the war, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began practice in company with F. S. Hanford, and after a year or two practiced alone. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Probate Judge on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1878.

J. H. WISE, deceased, was a native of Green Township, Summit Co., Ohio. He was born March 24, 1821. His father, George H. Wise, was a merchant of Greentown. Our subject was raised in his native township Dec. 14, 1853. He married Miss Catharine Middlekauff, a native of Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md. At the time of the marriage, and for five years thereafter, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Greentown, with his brother-in-law. In 1858, he sold out his interest in the business and came to Akron, superintending the farm he had bought just north of the city. In 1861, he engaged as agent for the United States Express Company at Akron, and continued in that employ for four years, and next clerked in the Buckeye Works; he was interested in and became Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Straw Board Company, but sold his interest after one year, after which he served as assignee for a number of concerns. By the marriage, there were three children, all since deceased. Their son, W. W., was Quartermaster of Co. L, 2d O. V. I., and died in the service of his country at Ft. Scott, Kan. Mr. Wise died March 30, 1877. Mrs. Wise has concontinued her residence in the old homestead in Akron.

ANDREW WILSON,* a descendant of a family of martyrs. The late Andrew Wilson, of Stow Corners, was a man of sterling worth and integrity, withal a just man in all his relations. He was born Oct. 23, 1799, at Acworth, N. H., and as he was known to state, he lived during the life-time of Washington, Washington dying the 14th of December, 1799. Mr. Wilson, with his father's family, moved from Acworth, N. H., to Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1815, in an ox-wagon, driving their stock before them. Their nearest neighbor was three miles distant, and they were obliged, on one occasion, to carry a fire-brand the three miles to start a fire. He left his father's home in the wilderness, bought his time until he became of age, and came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1819, and was employed with Judge Kingsbury in the grading of the streets around the public square, and in clearing the forests in the county roads, when Cleveland was but a hamlet with but a score of houses. On two occasions he returned to New Hampshire, walking all the way there and back again to Cleveland in mid-winter. He considered the soil of no consequence, which he could have purchased at $3 per acre, in the heart of the town, but instead purchased a large farm a few miles east, in Warrensville, paying more for it—believing it to be the best investment—where he resided for forty-two years, cleared off the native forest, built buildings, and made a beautiful home. He held many offices of trust and honor. He married in 1829, Miss Lurancy Thomas, of Hudson, formerly from York State, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom eight survive him. In 1866, he sold his farm, and located at Stow Corners, Summit Co., where he resided to the time of his death. His was a family of noble lineage. As far back as 1606, the family of John Wilson and many others in Scotland were Presbyterians and come-outers from the Church of England, and were subjected to many martyrdoms and persecutions for religion's sake. It is related of the family that there was a grandmother and granddaughter, both by the name of Margaret Wilson, who were bound to stakes at low water tide in the sea, and were permitted to perish at high tide with others who would not recant, and thus died in their faith. The name Margaret has been perpetuated, in commemoration, in each generation down to the present. The family subsequently emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland, and from there to this country, in 1718, and located with others in New Hampshire, and named the town Londonderry, after the city of their adoption in Ireland. In William Cullen Bryant's recent history of the United States, page 138, Vol. III, we quote the narrative of their history. He says:

"The emigration of some Scotch Presbyterians to New Hampshire, in 1718, while Shute was Governor, was of much importance. The people who undertook to better their condition in America, were

*Akron Beacon.

descendants of the colonists who had been transferred by James the First to the North of Ireland, where their condition, from penal laws against Protestants and from local taxation, had become intolerable. Arrived first in Boston, they dispersed in various directions; but sixteen of the families holding together, settled upon lands a few miles northeast of Haverhill, in New Hampshire. The disputed title of the land gave them some trouble, but under the Governor's protection they remained upon the spot of their choice, and, being joined from time to time by other families, they called their place Londonderry in 1722. Their minister, MacGregor, informed Gov. Shute how offensive it was to them to be confounded with the Irish, against whom they had fought always in the defense of Protestantism; but the New Hampshire people were jealous of the new-comers, who went into quiet possession of the soil at a time when their own lands were threatened with litigation. The Presbyterians did the province the good service of introducing the manufacture of linen by the spinning-wheel and the cultivation of the potato. The vegetable was first planted at Andover, whose inhabitants began by boiling the balls instead of the bulbs, wondering when the result was served up at their simple tables, that a potato was considered an esculent. The prosperity attending the new colonists led other people to petition for grants of land."

Andrew Wilson's grandfathers, for six generations in direct descent, were named John Wilson. His own grandfather, John Wilson, was an original settler at Londonderry, N. H., and his own father was a triplet, and was so small that he was placed in a quart cup at birth, but subsequently grew to be a very large man, and was known as "Big John Wilson," to distinguish him from another family, who were known as "Little Wilsons." "Big John Wilson's" family consisted of twenty-one children, all living to grow up and meet together at one time. Andrew Wilson was one of the oldest sons. The family descendants are now numbered by the hundreds, and are scattered from New Hampshire to Oregon. He lived a serene and happy life, and died at the ripe old age of 81 years and 2 months, Dec. 23, 1880. He was a stanch Whig and Republican in politics during life. In later years a member of the Disciples' Church where he resided. His wife passed on before him in 1856 to the reward of a faithful life. Some years later, Mr Wilson married for the second time, Mrs. Nancy Lindsey, a sister of his first wife, who survives him." Andrew Wilson's children were: first, Harriet, who married Austin B. Burdick, and resides at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Nancy W., married Lansford W. Perry, of the lumber firm of Woods, Perry & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; the first son, Emery, died in infancy; Julie E., married William H. Hower, junior partner of the firm of Hower & Son, dry goods, Cleveland, Ohio; died Aug. 25, 1871, aged 37 years, leaving one child, a daughter, Birdie E. Hower; Andrew J., farmer and blacksmith, a soldier for three years, on the Union side in the great rebellion; married Miss Laurie Lindsay, and resides on his farm in Stow. Hiram V. resides in Cleveland, and is a member of the lumber firm of Fisher, Wilson & Co.; married Miss Alma Fisher. Abbie A., married E. C. Simpson, Chief of the Akron Fire Department (see biography); also connected as foreman of the machine department of the Buckeye Mower & Reaper Works, and resides in Akron. John W. was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree at his home, then in Warrensville, Ohio, at the age of 15 years; Solon N., lumber dealer at Akron, where he resides (see biography); Mary Z., married Daniel Tuttle, and resides at Grass Valley, Cal.; Mattie L., married Harpin A. Botsford, a brother of Solon N. Wilson's first wife; resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN J. WAGONER, President Wadsworth, and Manager Franklin Coal Company, Akron; was born in Franklin Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1832, and is the fifth child in a family of nine children, born to George and his second wife Rebecca (Sowers) Wagoner. They were natives of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, Penn. George Wagoner was a farmer. He came to Ohio in 1812, and settled near Canal Fulton, in Stark Co., where he lived about four years, during which time he lost his first wife. Her maiden name was Sarah Rhodes. By the marriage, there were four children. In 1816, he came to Franklin Township, where he bought some wild land, which he improved, and lived upon until his death, on April 23, 1873. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran Church, in the affairs of which he took an active interest. He served his township as Treasurer for sixteen consecutive years; was well known and respected by all. Mrs. Wagoner, his second wife, survives him. She is living on the old homestead, and is now (1881) past 77. She is a daughter of Henry Sowers, Sr., who settled in Franklin Township about the year 1814. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade in Manchester. John J. Wagoner received a common-school course of study. At the age of 19, he

began teaching in East Liberty, and the following spring he came to Akron, where he engaged as a clerk with J. D. & J. M. Edson, with whom he remained until 1855, when he formed a partnership with John Sisler, and conducted a general merchandise business at Manchester, this county, until 1862, when he sold his interest and returned to Akron, where, in the following October, he engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Jacob Wise, and later became first a partner, and, upon the formation of a stock company, the Secretary and Treasurer of the J. F. Seiberling Company, of Akron, manufacturers of the Excelsior Reapers and Mowers, which position he held until 1874, when he withdrew, and purchased an interest in the Wadsworth Coal Company, of which he became President. In February, 1880, his son, C. F. Wagoner, purchased the Franklin Coal Mine, of which his father is General Manager. Nov. 8, 1855, he married Miss Catharine Weaver, a native of Franklin Township. By the marriage, there are two children, viz., Charles F. and Carrie May.

S. N. WILSON, lumber dealer and contractor, Akron; was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1843, and is the sixth of eight children born to Andrew and Lurancy (Thomas) Wilson. Our subject was brought up on the farm. He received an academic course of study; also attended one year at Oberlin, which place he left to enlist in the 150th O. V. I., in which command he served about four months, and was at Washington, D. C., when attacked by the rebel Gen. Early. He returned home from the army, and took the management of the home farm, owning a place on becoming of age, when he went to Kent, and conducted the lumber business three years. He then came to Akron, where he has conducted the business since. Jan. 15, 1868, he married Miss Alice E. Botsord, a native of Middlebury, now Akron, Ohio. She died Jan. 14, 1870. June 20, 1872, he married Miss Nannie C. Albertson, a native of Millersburg, Ohio. They have three children, viz., Lena L., Ralph B. and Ross A.

B. F. WHEELER, grain buyer, Akron; was born in Salem, Mass., June 9, 1808, and is a son of Oliver and Hannah (Ashby) Wheeler, who were natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and were married in Salem. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., about the year 1817, and, some ten years later, to Cattaraugus Co., where he engaged in cabinet manufacture, in connection with his trade of millwright, and lived there until his death, in about 1856. Mrs. Wheeler then removed to Akron, Ohio, and lived with her son, B. F. Wheeler, until her death, in 1865. Our subject lived at home eleven years; he then went into a drug store for two years, after which he went to Rochester and clerked in a dry goods store for six years. He then returned to Cattaraugus Co., and worked at the cabinet business for a time. He was married, July 11, 1829, to Miss Eliza Miles, a native of Vermont, and, in 1836, he moved with his family to Ohio, and settled at Franklin Mills, now Kent, Portage Co. In the spring of 1840, he moved to Akron, and worked at painting several years, and then engaged in the grocery business, being the second in that line in the place. He was located where the Empire House now stands, and followed the business some ten years. After clerking for his son-in-law a few years, he went into the grain trade. During the war, he bought and shipped grain, and, after its close, he engaged as buyer for Mr. F. Schumacher, and has continued in that capacity ever since. Mr. Wheeler was formerly a Democrat, and, upon the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, he became a Free-Soiler, then a Whig, and finally a Republican, upon the organization of that party. His wife died in 1844; she was the mother of five children, three of whom are now living—Sarah, Mrs. John Starr, of Akron; Julia, Mrs. M. Simpson, of Michigan, and Henry F. Mr. W. was again married, October 30, 1845, to Miss Catharine F. Butts, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio. Three children is the result of this marriage—Ollie L., now Mrs. W. H. Thompson, of Meadville, Penn.; Minnie E., now Mrs. M. R. Hayne, of Akron, and Harry E., of Akron. In 1851, Mr. W. joined Summit Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and has been an active member ever since; has been Permanent Secretary of his Lodge for the past fifteen years. He is a Past Grand and a Past Patriarch, and was Representative to Grand Encampment three times. He has been an active worker in the temperance cause for over half a century, and was the first man in "old Cattaraugus" to attempt to raise a house without the use of liquor.

JOHN WILLSON, livery, feed and sale stable, Middlebury; is a native of Staffordshire, En-

gland, and was born Nov. 15, 1834. He lived at home, engaged in different kinds of labor, until he was 23 years of age. His education was wholly original, never having attended school a day in his life, except Sabbath school. At 23, he began, in a small way, trading in green groceries at his house, and also using a wagon in same business, which he continued several years, when he went to work in a brick-yard, and, in 1862, he came to America, to accomplish which he borrowed one-half of his passage money. He landed in Quebec, Canada, and soon located in Toronto, where, for a time, he worked as a hostler. He then went to Meadville, Penn.. and worked on the Broad Gauge Railroad, and, in the summer of 1863, came to Akron, where he has since lived. He first commenced work in the potteries by the day, and afterward began teaming; next ran an omnibus for awhile, and finally engaged in his present business. In the summer of 1880, his stable was burned, and, the following fall, he erected his present brick stable, 1125 Market street, which is 35x100 feet, and two stories high. He keeps from nine to twelve horses in livery, and six at teaming and jobbing. In the summer of 1849, he was married to Miss Esther M. Cooper, a native of Staffordshire, England. There have been nine children, six of whom are living—Henry, Elizabeth (now Mrs. James White, of Akron,) George, Albert Edward and Francis. Mr. Wilson has always been Republican in politics.

ALANSON WORK, Vice President of Akron Rubber Works, Akron. Alanson Work, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, and moved to Illinois. He was one among the first of the Anti-slavery men. He was imprisoned, in 1841, for helping slaves to escape, the sentence being for twelve years, but he was pardoned out after three years, and with one George Thompson, went as a missionary to Africa. Alanson Work, Jr., was born at Quincy, Ill. on March 1, 1842, and when he was about 5 years old his parents moved to Middletown, Conn., thence to Hartford, where he attended public schools until he was 17, spending one year in Trinity College. When 19, he was employed in the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and continued seven years. In 1868, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and, as partner in the firm of Chamberlain, Gibbs & Co., engaged in building railroad bridges and railroads, for two years, and when he went to Rhode Island and took a contract to rebuild the bridges on the Providence & Wooster Railroad, putting up fourteen double track bridges in about one year. Next he took charge of a fire engine manufactory, at Providence, R. I. He was Superintendent of the Allen Fire Department Supply Co. for five years, and during that time took out several patents on fire engine supplies, one now adopted by the United States, being Work's Patent Coupling. January 1, 1879, he became Vice President and Superintendent of the Akron Rubber Works, where he has since been employed. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Henrietta Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I. She bore him seven children.

JOHN WOLF, merchant, Akron. Christopher Wolf, physician, a native of Bavaria, was the father of John Wolf, and died three years after the birth of our subject, leaving him with no means other than such as his own ingenuity might invent. John was born in Town Selb, Bavaria, Jan. 25, 1837. He attended German schools until he was 14 years of age. In 1851, he came to the United States, reaching Aurora, Ind., in December; at this place he clerked in a store until 1853, in September of which year he came to Akron, and here clerked nine years, two of them with G. T. McCurdy, and seven for M. W. Henry. In 1862, he became a partner in the firm of M. W. Henry & Co., which partnership continued seven years; he sold out in 1869. In the spring of 1870, he became a member of the firm of Wolf, Church & Beck, in the Academy of Music building, remaining there five years, when they moved to their present place, and have since done a large wholesale and retail dry goods and notion business. Oct. 25, 1864, he married Miss Anna Howe, of Akron, daughter of Richard Howe, one of the pioneers of Akron. He is a Director of the Savings & Loan Association, and was one of the members of the firm of Taplin, Rice & Co., and a director and stock-holder in the same.

WILLIAM WATERS, foreman puddling department Akron rolling-mill, Akron; son of John and Ann (William) Waters; was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, Dec. 27, 1823. At 14, he entered a rolling-mill as helper in the British Iron Works of Monmouthshire, and worked at different places as puddler. In 1846, he came to the United States, and located

at Troy, N. Y., where he worked in a rolling-mill some three years, and then came to Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio, and was employed in the same manner four years. He then moved to New Castle, Penn., remaining until 1860, and moved thence to Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, until 1864, returning to New Castle, remaining until 1867, in each of these places being employed in rolling mills. In April, 1867, he came to Akron, and, at the opening of the mills here engaged as puddler, until December, 1869, when he was made foreman of that department, a position he still retains, having now about ninety men in his department. Oct. 3, 1843, he married Miss Ann Rodrick, of Monmouthshire, South Wales. He has eight children living, viz., Eliza, Thomas, Lewis, Ann, Mary, Kate, John and James. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for twenty years.

LORENZO D. WATTERS, lawyer, Akron, son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Croninger) Watters, was born Oct. 4, 1855, in Carroll, Fairfield Co., Ohio. When he was 14 years old, his parents came to Akron, where he attended public schools until 1872, when he entered Buchtel College, at its opening, remaining until 1875, when he spent one year with his father in the construction of a mill. In the spring of 1877, he entered the law office of J. J. Hall, for the purpose of studying the profession, and was admitted to the bar March 17, 1879, when he at once formed a partnership with Mr. Hall, and has since been in active practice under the firm name of Hall & Watters. He is one of Akron's best lawyers.

JAMES WILDES, Akron; son of Patrick and Mary (Gough) Wildes was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1838. His parents were born near Dublin, Ireland; when James was but a child they came to Portage Co., near Ravenna. Patrick was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal from Breakneck to the junction of the Ohio Canal at Lock 1, and for about four years James assisted him, after which he went to California by the Panama route, and remained about four years. He worked in the gold mines for some time, and afterward in the copper mines of Calaveras Co. He returned by water route in July, 1864, and located with his father on a fruit farm in Berrien Co., Mich., near St. Joseph, remaining a year, after which he came to Kent and entered the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company as fireman and mechanic. In 1868, he left that position and came to Akron, where he laid the track of the Brewster Railroad, reaching from Main street to the mines of Coventry Township, a distance of some five miles. He remained in the employ of Brewster & Sons as manager and engineer for ten years. In 1878, he opened a coal office on Mill street, where he was located until 1879, when he became the agent for O. S. Jacobs, dealer in coal, and has since continued, doing a large business. November, 1864, he married Miss Lizzie Callahan, of Tallmadge, Ohio, and there are two sons and two daughters of their marriage. He was elected Street Commissioner of Akron in April, 1881, by a large majority.

GEORGE I. WRIGHT, lawyer, Akron, is a son of James Wright and was born Aug. 29, 1849 in Suffield Township, Portage Co. His father was a native of England, and in 1821, when 9 years old, came with his parents to the United States, and in 1832 they settled in Springfield Township; he was a Justice of the Peace, and was successively farmer, saw-miller, etc., in Lucas Co., Ohio. He bought a place on North Hill in about 1865, where the family now reside, on Tallmadge avenue. He died in November, 1876 and was an enthusiastic Republican. In the winter of 1870, subject entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn., from which he graduated in 1874, with the first honors of his class. He was three years Superintendent of Chagrin Falls schools, when he removed to Meadville, Penn., remaining there until the summer of 1880, when he returned and became the law student of N. Hodge. In August, 1875, he was married to Miss M. A. Williams, daughter of Prof. S. D. Williams, of Meadville, Penn. They have two sons.

GEORGE W. WEEKS, of the firm of Baldwin & Weeks, Akron, a son of Leavitt and Celestia (Taylor) Weeks, was born Nov. 24, 1831, in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., Ohio. In June, 1832, the family removed to a farm in Copley Township of this county, where his youth was spent, and where he attended the common and select schools of the time. His mother died when he was 17, and the family was broken up. At 18, subject went to Iowa and worked on a farm near Burlington until 1854, when he went to the "gold diggings" near Georgetown, Cal., by way of Panama.

He returned the next year, by the same route, to Copley Township, and engaged in farming. In 1864, he moved to the village of Copley Center and taught school for a time. In 1866, he leased a farm in the vicinity, and operated it until 1873, when he came to Akron and assumed the office of County Clerk, to which he had been elected the year previous. He filled the office six years. Feb. 4, 1880, he became a partner in the firm of Baldwin & Weeks, doing a large business in furniture, undertaking and upholstery. He was married in February, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Coon, of Copley Township. They have six children living—Vira E., George W., Jr., Leavitt A., Olie M., Irving H. and John L. Mr. W.'s father, Leavitt Weeks, was born in 1792, and when a child, the family removed to Vermont, where they followed farming until about 1819, when he came to Wadsworth Township. There were three brothers—Moody, Peter and Leavitt; the two latter were carpenters. Leavitt married Celestia Taylor, a native of Connecticut, and died in Michigan in 1866. They had ten children—Darius died at Middlebury in 1879; Cyrus, a farmer near Des Moines, Iowa; Mandred F., is sheep-raiser in Sandwich Islands; our subject; Rossney M., oil producer at Bradford, Penn.; Martha, wife of late Mr. Ford, at Santa Barbara, Cal.; Mary, wife of M. L. Warner, of Cuyahoga Co.; Harrison, a farmer in Copley; Peter, a grain merchant at Beason, Ill.; Henry, at same place.

HORTON WRIGHT, Akron. Horton, son of Chester and Abigail (Davis) Wright, was born at Elyria, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1825. The greater portion of his youth was passed in Cleveland, to which city the family removed in 1836, Peninsula, Summit Co. and Ft. Wayne, Ind., having in the meantime, been places of residence. Remaining here for a period of thirteen years, occupied for the most part in attending school, working at the printer's trade, and in the grocery business. He removed, in 1849, to Columbus, and in 1850, accepted a position at Cincinnati as tuner in a musical instrument factory. In this business he remained until 1875, being employed successively by H. B. Horton & Co, Akron; Child & Bishop, Cleveland, and the successors of the firm of H. B. Horton & Co., of Akron, and as a general piano tuner. At the last-named date (1875), he became Librarian of the Akron Public Library, which position he now holds. With the exception of two years' residence in the West, he has lived in Akron continuously since 1862. In November 1856, he was married in Columbus to Miss Susan W. Baker, daughter of Edward Baker, of Akron, and has two sons, John B. and Charles B., both of whom reside at home.

GEN. THOMAS F. WILDES, Lawyer, Akron; son of Patrick and Mary (Gough) Wildes, both of whom were natives of Balbriggan, near Dublin, Ireland, where they were married. They came to Montreal, Canada, in 1832, where they lived until 1839, when they removed to Ohio and settled on a farm near Ravenna. Mr. Wildes died there in January 1877, and his wife in November, 1875. Three sons were born to them, viz., Thomas F. (the subject), John C., who enlisted in Co. A., 4th Michigan Cavalry, and died in Murfreesboro Hospital, April 2, 1863 from wounds and typhoid fever; and James, a coal dealer of Akron. Thomas F. Wildes, the subject of these notes, was born near Montreal, Canada West, June 1, 1834. He came with his father's family to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1839, and remained there on a farm until he was 17 years of age, when he left home with an education limited to reading and writing, and for several years worked for farmers near Ravenna during the summer, and went to school in the winter time. He attended the Twinsburg Academy, and also an Academy at Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio, and still later, 1857 and 1858, spent two years at Wittenburg College, Springfield. He became Superintendent of the Wooster Graded School during the years 1859 and 1860. He purchased the Athens, Ohio, *Messenger*, of which he became editor and owner on the 1st of January, 1861, and remained in charge of it until August 1862, when he relinquished it to become Lieutenant Colonel of the 116th O. V. I. He was almost constantly in command of this regiment or its brigade, until February, 1865, when he was promoted to Colonel of the 186th O. V. I. The 116th was in twenty-eight battles, and according to the report of the War Department made in 1855, it stood fourth among Ohio regiments in point of number of men and officers killed in action, and sixth in these regards and number of men who died of disease. In all these engagements, Gen. Wildes was in command of the regiment or of the brigade to which it was attached. He was wounded several times during the war;

some of these wounds were so serious, that he has not yet recovered from their effects. One of these wounds was received at the battle of Cedar Creek, when "Sheridan was twenty miles away," and in which Gen. Wildes commanded his brigade. He got off his horse, bound up the wound, which was in the thigh, with his handkerchief, and then returned to his saddle and there remained until the battle ended. His brigade was the only one of Crook's corps which remained unbroken when the Confederate Gen. Gordon struck and flanked it that memorable morning. This brigade was composed of the 116th, 123d Ohio, 34th Massachusetts and battalion of the 5th New York heavy artillery—the battalion being captured on the picket line. The three regiments stuck together through that awful flank-fire, made four separate charges during the day, and at night camped in their old quarters. This was the only brigade in the corps that saved its camp equipage and stores from the disaster of the early morning, and it was done by hard fighting. For his gallant conduct in this battle, Col. Wildes was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General. In February preceeding this promotion, he was made Colonel of the 186th, as already stated, and was sent with it to Chattanooga, where, in command of a brigade he served until the close of the war. September 18, 1865, he was mustered out, having been in the service over three years, the larger portion of the time as Brigade Commander in the Army of West Virginia, the Army of the James and the Army of the Tennessee. Upon leaving the army, he turned his attention to the law, and on the 2d of April, 1866, he graduated from the Law Department of the Cincinnati University, and was simultaneously admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Athens, Ohio, where he resided until 1872, when he removed to Akron, and has been an active practitioner in the courts of Summit and surrounding counties ever since. In 1866, he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention, and lacked but three votes of a nomination for Secretary of State. He was also prominently mentioned for the same office in 1880, but declined the candidacy. He is an able lawyer, a pleasing speaker, an enthusiastic advocate and an energetic worker in political campaigns.

RICHARD B. WALKER, Akron. Aaron Walker was born in Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass., as was also Miss Submit Clark, whom he married. They were the parents of ten children, of whom but one was a daughter. In 1850, they removed to Illinois, where they died. Richard B. was born to them in Belchertown, Mass., Aug. 11, 1825; he was the seventh of their nine sons. In January, 1852, he married and came to Akron, previous to which time he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. After his arrival here he purchased a stock of agricultural implements which he sold at retail, it being the first store of the kind in Akron. Connecting this with hardware he did a thriving business until 1862, in which year he was employed by Aultman, Miller, & Co., as traveling salesman for Northern Ohio. As at that time there were but few of the now popular "Buckeye" machines in his assigned territory, he was successful in effecting great sales. Owing to their superiority over the mowers and reapers he had previously sold, he devoted his time exclusively to them from 1858. It required a great deal of labor to introduce the first machines; when set up ready for action, there was always a great crowd of spectators, anxiously awaiting its movements. In the winter of 1858–59 he purchased one hundred of them, and, in spite of the frost, sold ninety-seven. From that time the business has been constantly and rapidly increasing. At one time there were many competitors, but the number is lessened now; each year he has conducted numerous field trials and has done the active outside work. In 1859, the "Buckeye" won a $10-prize offered to the machine among the best then made that would most quickly mow a half-acre of land. In January, 1852, our subject married Miss Mary E. Jennie, of Ware, Mass.; they have four sons, viz., William, a book-keeper at Cleveland, Ohio; George R., a lawyer at Chicago; Charles, also a book-keeper at Cleveland, and Arthur H., a student at Williams College. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

ADAM E. WALKUP, painter and grainer, Akron; born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, June 28, 1847, to David and Elizabeth (Brower) Walkup. The Browers are of old Holland Dutch extraction and heirs of the famous Anneke-Jans-Bogardus estate now in litigation. The subject of this brief sketch is the youngest of three sons; four daughters younger composing the family.

At the death of his mother in 1856, he went to live with a man by the name of John Clark, who resided in Decatur Co., Iowa, with whom he lived until his 19th year, learning carding and spinning, which he subsequently followed in different parts of Iowa and Illinois, until in the year 1869. In the year 1868, while working at the mills in Warsaw, Ill., he was caught in a pair of steel cog-wheels, which tore the flesh from the bone of his right leg, from the knee to the ankle, making a very painful wound, which laid him up for a considerable time; also at Burlington, Iowa, he narrowly escaped death by being accidently caught in machinery. His father, with the two oldest sons, fought nobly in the late war, and, after a second marriage, moved to Nebraska, where he is now living. In 1870, the subject of this sketch came to Millersburg, Ohio, where he engaged in his present occupation, and in the spring of 1871, came to Akron, where he was married the following November to Susie Henry, daughter of William and Susan (Evans) Henry, residents of Green Township, this county. By this marriage there have been born three sons—William Edmond, born Jan. 2, 1874; Royal Andrew, Jan. 3, 1876; Orvil Stephen, June 22, 1878. They are members of the Evangelical Association, and he is a stanch Republican.

HENRY YOUNG, son of Daniel and Anna M. Young, was born in Wiltshire, England, Feb. 22, 1831, and was but a babe when the family came to the United States, settling in Wayne Co., Ohio. There the father had preceded them, and had rented a mill three miles from Wooster. He operated several mills in Wayne and Richland Cos. until his death in 1845. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm until he was 18 years old, when he learned the cabinet trade at Millersburg, Ohio, with one Isaac Harpster, serving three years. He worked at La Grange, South Bend and Logansport, Ind., returning to Millersburg in 1854, where he opened a cabinet-shop, and carried on business until 1864. He then came to Akron, and at the opening of the Buckeye works entered as a wood machinist. In October, 1867, he was made foreman of the wood-work department, which position he still retains, having over a hundred men under his supervision. Mr. Young is a member of the Congregational Church, is a Democrat in politics, and has been in past years, and and is now, a member of the School Board for the Second Ward. On the 30th of May, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Justice, of Millersburg, Ohio. Their only child is Robert J., of Akron.

ROBERT J. YOUNG was born at Millersburg, Ohio, on the 1st day of 1855, and came to Akron with his parents at the age of 10. He graduated from the Akron High School in the summer of 1871; entered Western Reserve College in the fall of 1872, where he remained two years, and completed his collegiate course at the University of Michigan, being a member of the class of 1876, of which he was class-day orator. Having studied law for a time in the office of Hon. Wm. H. Upson, he went to Toledo where he served as city editor of the *Daily Commercial* until the summer of 1878. Returning then to Akron, he resumed his law reading, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1879. Since that date, he has practiced in the city, first as junior member of the firm of Hodge & Young, afterward alone. On the 28th of June, 1877, he was married to Miss Ida Mount, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who died at Akron on Jan. 30, 1881.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH BABB, farmer: P. O. Akron; was born May 4, 1820, in Berks Co., Penn. His father's name was David Babb; his mother's, Susan (Marks) Babb. The grandfather's name was Mathias; he was a native of Germany. He had three sons, David, Samuel and John; he had also three daughters. The eldest son was the father of the subject of this sketch. The mother of Joseph Babb had eleven children. Joseph came to Osnaburg, Stark Co., Ohio, about 1825, and stayed two or three years, and then came to Springfield Township where he resided until 1859, when he moved to Portage Township where he still lives. The father of Joseph was a cabinet-maker. He had eleven children born, seven of whom reached maturity—Catharine, Sarah, Polly, Susan, David, Samuel, Joseph. The last mentioned started out in life at the age of 14, binding himself to H. G. Weaver (subsequently a Representative from Summit Co.) for three years. The terms of the bond were six months' schooling, board and clothing, and 80 acres of Government land. At the expiration of the three years, Joseph took the value of the land in cash, preferring it to the real estate. He continued in the employment of Mr. Weaver for two years at $130 a year, and one summer at $12 a month. He then went to Stark Co., and worked for his brother David three years, at an average of $128 a year. After this, he rented the farm of Mr. Weaver and purchased a threshing machine at the same time, the two he ran for three years. His was the first cleaning machine in Summit Co. Mr. Babb subsequently went into the pottery business in Springfield, in the Purdy Pottery, which he managed for two years. He then hired the Purdy farm in Mogadore, working it for four years. After the expiration of that time, he returned to Stark Co., Lake Township, and purchased a farm and saw-mill, which he owned for four years, when he disposed of it and came to Portage Township, this county, where he finally settled down, having bought 260 acres in the extreme northeast corner of the township upon which he continues to reside. The land cost him $28 an acre and is now worth $100. Mr. Babb was married March 25, 1847, to Elizabeth Wise. His wife was born July 30, 1822, in Stark Co. She was the eldest child of George H. Wise. The family of Mr. Babb consists of five sons and one daughter, their names are Jacob M., George W., Amelia M., the wife of Horace Camp; Wm. W., Frank N. and Edwin. The father began in Portage comparatively poor, but by thrift and economy has acquired a competence. In politics, he is a Republican; in religion, he is skeptical.

HARRISON BAUCHMAN, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Akron; was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Oct. 15, 1833; the son of Theobold and Mary Ann (Wilhelm) Bauchman, who moved to Norton Township during the spring of 1835 and settled upon a farm of 160 acres which they purchased from a Mr. Pardy; the Bauchman family afterward removed to Springfield Township, and finally into Coventry, where Theobold died in February, 1866; Mrs. Bauchman died in August, 1872. At the age of 14, Harrison was employed by his elder brother, who farmed their father's land in Norton Township, and continued with him until he attained his majority; he then worked for other parties some twelve months; when about 22 years of age, he purchased a threshing machine, which he ran for several seasons; for the next seven years, he was employed by John R. Buchtel on the farm now owned by Mr. Bauchman, which he purchased from his employer some sixteen years ago; he bought 75 acres of Buchtel and 15 of another man, sold 34 acres, and has at the present time 56 acres. Mr. Bauchman has been engaged in the dairy business for many years; his establishment, which stands second to none of its kind in the county, is conducted upon a system adopted by the proprietor after years of experience; at the present time, he keeps over forty cows, and these are mostly of the Jersey grade. June 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Amanda Richards, daughter of William Richards, of Akron; their

present residence, built during the summer of 1875, is one of the largest farmhouses in Summit Co., and so neat and tasty in appearance that it would be an ornament to the city if located in the finest quarter of Akron.

CHARLES W. BAUER, farmer; P. O. Akron; the subject of this sketch was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1836; he was the son of Charles and Saloma (Miller) Bauer, who moved to Summit Co. in 1842, and purchased in Norton Township 140 acres of land, which tract was occupied by the Bauer family for over twenty-five years, and owned by Mr. Bauer at the time of his death, in October, 1876; his wife is still living in Norton Township. Charles W. Bauer was educated in the common schools of Norton, and, for two terms, he attended the Western Star Normal School; he worked for his father until 23 years of age; was married May 26, 1860, to Miss Mary Serfass, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Hawk) Serfass; then worked for his father-in-law for two years. In 1862, he removed to Berrien Co., Mich., and resided there nine months; then returned to Norton Center, and for about three years, worked at coopering; the next five years he farmed in Norton Township, first renting 100 acres of land belonging to Jacob Wise, and then 160 acres of David Baughman; about the year 1873, he rented the Dodge farm in Portage Township, continuing on this land four years; then purchased 73 acres some three miles west of Akron, which he occupied three years. In the spring of 1880, he returned to the Dodge farm, upon which he is now located, managing at the present time this tract of 380 acres and his own farm. For the past six years he has been engaged in the dairy business, which he conducts very successfully on an extensive scale. He has always been a Democrat and voted the ticket "straight" at State elections; at other times supports the best men. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are members of the Lutheran Church, at Loyal Oak. They are the parents of five children, all living—Hiram Elmore, Albert Franklin, Erving Wellington, Artie Monroe and Viola Jane.

EDWARD A. BARBER, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Genesee Co. (now Wyoming) N. Y., Dec. 30, 1826; son of Jared B. and Electia (Turner) Barber, who were both born in Connecticut, Jared B. on Feb. 1, 1793, and Electia June 29, 1799; they were married at Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1815. Electia Turner was the daughter of Jacob and Phœbe (Spencer) Turner, early settlers of what is now Buffalo, N. Y.; Phœbe died Oct. 11, 1811, and was buried in the woods, and the site of her grave is now in the heart of Buffalo; Jacob died Nov. 3, 1820. Jared B. Barber was a soldier for a short time during the war of 1812, and his wife drew a pension from the Government for several years previous to her death. They removed to Ohio in July, 1831, and settled in Norton Township, then Medina County; after two years, the Barber family removed to Copley and purchased 66 acres of land from Gad Bronson; they remained here some fifteen years, then returned to Norton Township for a short time, and, finally, settled on a small piece of land in Portage Township, where Jared B. died April 17, 1854; Electia his wife died March 29, 1881. They were the parents of three children—Jane, now Mrs. Dennison Pettibone, a resident of Akron; Spencer T. enlisted in the 13th Mich., V. I., during the rebellion and died in the service; Edward A., the youngest child and subject of this sketch, was four years of age when his parents removed to Ohio; he received a common-school education and worked on his father's farm until 22 years of age; then removed to Indiana where he remained some six months. He returned to Ohio and purchased, with his brother Spencer, the 66 acres in Copley belonging to their father; this tract was too small for both to farm and Edward A. sold his interest to Spencer, and shortly afterward bought a small piece of land in Portage, to which he has added since then other real estate, and now owns about 40 acres. After returning from Indiana, Edward A. worked at the stonemason's trade for five years; then learned the carpenter's trade and followed this for over twenty years in Akron, working both in the city and in the country; he is at the present time engaged in farming; was married May 17, 1851, to Miss Caroline Derthick, daughter of Corydon and Fannie (Judd) Derthick, of Copley Township; she was born Oct. 6, 1831; they have one daughter, Florence, who was married Sept. 4, 1871, to Levi Monosmith. Mr. and Mrs. Barber and daughter are members of the Disciples' Church of Akron. Mr. Barber has served for two terms as Assessor of Portage Township.

SOLOMON BARE, retired farmer and gar-

dener; P. O. Akron; born in Berks Co., Penn., May 28, 1814; son of John Adam and Susan (Knœhr) Bare, who resided in Berks County, some eighteen miles from Reading, until the year 1833, when they removed to Niagara Co., N. Y. John Adam was always a farmer; he afterward returned to Pennsylvania, and died in Mercer County about the year 1863; his wife died many years previous. Solomon received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of Berks County; he worked at farming until about 32 years of age, then learned the trade of a boat-builder, and was employed by Lyman A. Spaulding, of Lockport, for several years, after which he followed this trade a short time in Erie, Penn., and Cleveland, Ohio. About the year 1853, he removed to Summit County, and for some three years worked at the carpenter's trade; then worked at Wadsworth, Medina Co., for six months, then removed to Norton Township, where he continued in the hotel business many years; was located first at Bates' Corners, then at Johnson's Corners and removing to Bates' Corners. While in Norton Township he purchased his present property near Akron, paying $100 per acre for 20 acres, and removed to this land in October, 1864, where he has since resided. He was engaged for many years raising small vegetables for the Akron market, which proved a very lucrative business. In later years, he laid out upon his land two additions to the city of Akron, and a street between them has been named Bare street in his honor; this land has been much improved by the proprietor, who has erected several houses upon various lots, but a portion has been sold by him at the rate of $1,200 an acre. Mr. Bare started out in life as a poor boy, but, by industry and good management, he has secured a competency. He was married first to Miss Eliza Lindsey, daughter of George W. Lindsey; by her he had two children—Thomas J., the eldest enlisted in the 29th O. V. I., during the rebellion, and was killed at Rocky Face; the youngest, Frances Louisa, is now Mrs. Thomas Rawlins, of Akron; Mr. Bare's first wife died, and he was married to Mrs. Mary Baughman, daughter of Abraham Burgey; by her Mr. Bare had three children—Isabella and Ida, who now reside with their father, and William Henry, who died aged 4. Some two years since, he was married a third time to Miss Caroline Hartman, daughter of Peter Hartman. Mr. and Mrs. Bare are members of Grace Reformed Church of Akron. Mr. Bare has always been a Democrat, but, during the war, gave his support to the Union party, voting for Brough in 1863, and Lincoln in 1864.

SMITH BUNKER, farmer; P. O. Akron; is a native of the Green Mountain State. His parents were Dodavah and Rebecca (Hall) Bunker. Dodavah was born in Barnstead Co., N. H., and Rebecca, at old Hartford, Conn. They were married at the latter place, and moved to Huntingdon, Chittenden Co., Vt., where Smith was born, March 9, 1818. The Bunker family settled in Norton Township in 1834, where they remained one year; then removed to the Dodge farm, in Portage Township, and after five years, to Bates' Corners, Norton Township, where Mrs. Bunker died. Her husband then moved to Berrien Co., Mich., and died there about 1845, at the age of 83. Smith was educated in the common schools of Vermont, receiving instruction at a school three miles from his home. When about 18 years of age, he purchased a threshing-machine, in partnership with his brother Abraham. This was an old style machine, being only a thresher, and it was necessary to separate the wheat from the straw with a rake. After one year, Abraham removed to Michigan, and Smith continued the business alone for nearly ten years. He then worked at Gale's furnace, in Akron, for twelve months, and was employed on the farm owned by Mr. Gale's heirs for two years; then for several years worked for various parties in Copley and Portage Townships. About the year 1856, he purchased from Horace May 26 acres of the farm he now occupies, trading for it 40 acres near Loudonville, Ohio. He afterward bought 31 acres from James Lyon, and now owns 57 acres. When the Bunker family first settled on this land, in 1856, the country in the immediate vicinity was very wild, in consequence of the condition of Copley Swamp, which has since been drained; at that time, Mr. Bunker could from his door-step shoot wild turkeys, and he reports that once he killed four at one shot. The swamp was in those days a favorite "roost" for wild pigeons, and several settlers in the immediate vicinity state that occasionally the pigeons would fly so thickly to and from the swamp that they could not see the sun for an hour. Mr. Bunker was married, April 21,

1849, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John and Rosannah (Ritchie) Sherbondy. She was born Jan. 23, 1832; they are the parents of ten children—Alfred T., now of Keokuk, Iowa, and married to Ella Tremble; Rosa, now Mrs. Jason Bunker; Sarah, died, aged nearly 3; Lurinda, died, aged nearly 2; Ophelia, Ella, Oscar, Elmer, William and Homer.

ROYAL BROCKWAY, farmer; P. O. Akron. This gentleman is a native of Broome Co., N.Y., where he was born Feb. 1, 1815; when about 4 years of age, his parents moved to Tioga Co., remaining there some ten years. In the fall of 1830, they settled in Medina Co., Ohio, residing in Wadsworth Township for three years, and after 1833, in Norton Township. Royal's parents were William and Rhoda (Taylor) Brockway; they had four sons, who removed to Medina Co. with them—Almeron, died while a resident of Sharon; Royal, of Portage Township; William, now of Sharon; Lesley, died in 1855; the father died in 1860, aged 84, and Rhoda, his wife, 1867. Royal was educated in the schools of New York State and Medina Co.; worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority; removed to Indiana, where he was married, July 3, 1838, to Miss Susan E. Hall, who was born and raised in Perry Co., Ind.; she was the daughter of Presley and Nancy (Anderson) Hall. Royal remained in Indiana some twelve months, working at the carpenter's trade; then farmed his father's land in Norton Township one year; he returned to Indiana, and remained three years. In 1845, he bought 80 acres of land in Copley Township, which he occupied until 1853, when he left for California, remaining there three years, during which time he mined, kept boarding-house and worked as a carpenter and joiner; his wife was with him in California. They returned to Ohio in 1856, and two years afterward, on April 11, 1858, he left for Pike's Peak; while crossing the plains to Denver, he had charge of the company to which he was attached. Mr. Brockway relates many interesting incidents which occurred during his life on the border, and of which he had a personal knowledge. After six months, he returned to Summit Co., where he has since resided. He farmed in Copley Township until November, 1864, when he removed to Portage, having sold his land in Copley. Mr. Brockway owns at the present time, 247 acres in Portage, which he purchased in 1860. For some years he has been engaged in the dairy business, and was for three years connected with a cheese factory, during which time he kept from 45 to 75 cows; he afterward made cheese on his own farm for a short time. Royal has served as Trustee of Copley Township; was chosen Captain of a "squirrel-hunter" company during the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway are members of the Universalist Church, of Akron; they are the parents of two children—Rice W., born Dec. 18, 1842, and Royal, born April 1, 1856. Rice was a member of the 104th Regiment O. V. I., and served during the war; he was married, March 30, 1865, to Adeline S. Thompson, and they have one child—Linus. Royal, Jr., is a boiler-maker, and resides in Akron; he was married, Jan. 3, 1875, to Caroline P. Stoskopf, and they have one son—Lyle.

ROYAL BAIRD, farmer; P. O. Akron; is a native of New England, born at Grafton, Windham Co., Vt., Sept. 17, 1806, the son of Abijah and Abigail (Stickney) Baird. The Stickneys have been a prominent and influential family of New England and the United States for many years; the following descent is taken from a printed genealogy, now in Mr. Baird's possession: William Stickney, of Frampton, England, was baptized Dec. 30, 1558; his son William was baptized Sept. 6, 1592; Samuel, his son, was born in England 1633, and shortly afterward they emigrated to America; William, son of Samuel, was born Jan. 27, 1674; his son William, Oct. 14, 1704 or 1705; his son William, April 3, 1743, and his daughter Abigail, March 6, 1770; she was married, June 25, 1793, to Abijah Baird, who was born, June 25, 1767; they were the parents of ten children, as follows: Abijah, Franklin, Ebenezer, Abigail, Esther, Ira, Royal, Louisa, Celia Arvilla and Josiah Dana. Abijah died at Bridgewater in 1844; his wife, April 28, 1847. Royal, subject of this sketch, came to Ohio in the fall of 1833; a short time afterward, purchased 113 acres in Copley Township; he returned to Boston, where he engaged in business until 1836, when he settled on his farm, but for some seven years he remained in Philadelphia the greater portion of each year, where he was employed. In the spring of 1850, he left for California, and stayed in the gold regions two years; since then he has been a farmer and stock-dealer; he owns at the present time 161

acres in Copley and 68 in Portage Township; was married May 9, 1836; he is the father of one child, Gusta Minerva; she was born Feb. 8, 1837, and married Zachariah R. Prentice, of Portage Township; they have two children, Burton C., born Feb. 5, 1874, and Hubert Hayes, born Aug. 22, 1876. Mrs. Baird was born June 12, 1820; she is a grand-daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow, who married Joseph Hawkins, May 20, 1784; they settled in Vermont when that State was comparatively new, and suffered many hardships. Joseph was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, 1760; was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and a captive for three years in a British prison; removed with his two sons and three daughters to Ohio, in 1833, and died Nov. 17, 1848; his wife died May 6, 1829; their daughter Susan married Caleb Casewell, who died in 1826; Susan died February, 1862; they were the parents of Mrs. Royal Baird.

SIMON BONFIRE, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Germany in 1842, the son of John Bonfire, who came to this country when Simon was 6 months old, and settled in Portage Township, in what is styled "Chuckery," where he engaged at his trade of shoemaker. August, 1861, Simon enlisted in Co. E, 115th O. V. I., and served three years as a soldier, earning an honorable discharge. On Jan. 17, 1866, he married Maria Wise, who was born March 4, 1840. For six years he worked in the Buckeye shops, but since has been engaged in farming; he has good property in the township; he had one child, Ermie E., who died at the age of 7, of diphtheria. Mr. Bonfire votes the Republican ticket.

A. L. CALDWELL, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born Jan. 13, 1838, near Logansport, Ind. His parents were Tarleton and Julia (Vrooman) Caldwell. Tarleton Caldwell was born in Virginia, near Clarksburg, about the year 1816. His ancestors were natives of Ireland, who, coming to America, settled in Virginia. Tarleton came West with his parents when a mere youth, settling in Indiana, where he was married to Miss Vrooman, who was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y. The Vroomans are of German stock. Our subject moved with his parents to Missouri; stayed nine years, then went to California, in 1849, and engaged in mining, where the elder Caldwell still resides (Lower California). Ten children were born them, who were Abner, William, Marion, George, Charles, John, Jerome, Hugh, Ida and Dora, five of whom are now living. Abner engaged in mining with his father. In 1860, he returned to the Buckeye State. April 2, married Mary Pitkin, who was born in 1843, in Fulton Co., Ill., daughter of Judge Stephen Pitkin, who married Julia Lusk, daughter of Amos Lusk, one of the early pioneers in the county. After his marriage, Mr. Caldwell returned to California, where he remained until 1865. He has since been a resident of the township, and has been engaged in farming. He was for some time employed as clerk previous to the time he located on his farm, consisting of 70 acres, on Tract 3.

JAMES COURTNEY (deceased); was born in 1816, in County Kerry, Ireland; son of Patrick and Mary McCarthy Gallee, who had eleven children born them—Daniel, John, James, Francis, Jerry, Thomas, Patrick, Mary, Abigail, Margaret and James. James was married in Ireland to Mary Harrity, and by her had one son—James, who was killed in the late war, having served all through the rebellion. He was a member of Co. A, 1st Regiment, and was in the artillery—a true and valiant soldier, and was killed while manning his gun, in 1864. Mr. Courtney emigrated to this country in 1840. He came to Akron, where he worked for several years as a common laborer. Having no means when he came to this country, was glad to get work for any price, 50 cents per day being the price paid at first, yet he succeeded in saving sufficient means to enable him to purchase 30 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared up. In 1864, he moved to the north part of the township, purchasing 100 acres. His wife died in 1853. In September, 1861, he married Mrs. Julia Hogan, who was born Feb. 2, 1825, in Kilkenny, Ireland, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Welch) Bergen. Mr. Courtney died Feb. 19, 1878. He was esteemed by all who knew him as a good neighbor and an upright citizen. He was a successful business man, having secured all his property by his own industry. Mrs. Courtney was first married to Patrick Hogan, in April, 1845, and came to America the same year of their marriage, landing in New York. Mr. Hogan died in 1857. She came West the following year. By Mr. Hogan she had six children, but three living—Nora, who married Frank Courtney, son of James Courtney, by his first wife. Mary, Mrs. James McGuire, and

Stephen, now in Colorado. By last wife, Mr. C. had two children—Joseph and Julia.

A. CURTISS, farmer ; P. O. Akron ; was born in 1836, in Boston Township ; son of Giles and Fannie (Carter) Curtiss. Augustus left home before his majority. He was raised to farming. In 1855, he went to California, where he remained four years, returning home after a successful experience, being engaged in mining, and at one time in the grocery trade. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A., 2d O. V. C., and served until June the following year, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused from a heavy fall from his horse. He was then engaged in the dairy business in Stow Township with his brother. In 1864, he engaged in the lumber business. Nov. 25, 1865, he was married to Helen Barnhart, born July 27, 1845, in Boston, daughter of William and Laura (Chaffee) Barnhart, to whom were born Laura, William H., Mary and Helen. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Curtiss was elected Sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1870. He afterward served as a Deputy four years, and during the whole time served the people in a manner creditable to himself and with satisfaction to the people. He has since been engaged in farming, having 158 acres of land. He has no children. Mr. Curtiss' father was born in Connecticut in January, 1808 ; son of Ethan ; his wife in 1807, in Ireland. They came to this country and settled in Boston Township in 1815. Ethan, the father of Giles Curtiss, had three sons —Lewis, Nelson and Giles, the latter the only surviving member of the family. Ethan finally located in Trumbull Co., Ohio. Giles located in the southeast part of Northfield, about the year 1840, where he cleared up that farm, and is yet living with his worthy companion. They have had seven children, six of whom grew up—William A., George S., Augustus, Mills, Lewis and Eliza, who married Sylvester Honey, and lives on the homestead.

HENRY FREDERICK, farmer ; P. O. Akron ; born in Wayne Co., March 20, 1834 ; his great-grandfather, Thomas Frederick, was born near Lancaster, Penn., about 1745, and, when some 7 years of age, his father, Noah, was killed by the Indians, and Thomas taken prisoner. He was adopted as one of the tribe, and remained with them seven years, but, after the treaty with the French and Indians, he, in connection with all other captives, was delivered to the English at Fort Du Quesne. He afterward settled in Northumberland Co., Penn., from which section he removed to Ohio with his family in the year 1804, and died May 3, 1808, while a resident of Center Township, Columbiana Co. His wife, Anna Margaret Frederick, died Feb. 28, 1826. Their son Thomas was born near Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 1, 1778 ; emigrated to Columbiana Co., with his father, in 1804 ; was married, May 2, 1804, to Elizabeth Schock, who was born March 8, 1785. He was a soldier during the war of 1812 ; removed to Wayne Co., and settled in Chippewa Township during the year 1813. He died July, 1871 ; was the father of fourteen children. His eldest son, Jacob, was born in Columbiana Co., February, 1805, and removed to Wayne Co. in 1813 ; was married to Margaret Rasor, and removed with his wife and family to Copley Township about 1843, where he now resides. Jacob had seven children, as follows : Samuel, Thomas, Henry, Eli, Benjamin, William and Christopher. Henry, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Doylestown and Copley Townships ; worked for his father until May 20, 1858, when he married Miss Ellen Viers, daughter of James McClintock and Eliza (Allen) Viers. During the summer of 1858, he worked out by the day. In October, 1858, he rented John C. Stearns' farm of ninety-seven acres, and farmed this three years ; then the farm owned by the heirs of Jonathan Spafford ; after about eighteen months, he purchased this land, which he afterward sold. In the fall of 1865, he removed to Norton Township, and, after eight months, returned to Copley and rented 240 acres of Peter Wicks, which land he farmed for one year. In 1867, he purchased 546 acres, in connection with Royal Brockway, from the Rhodes brothers. This land was divided between Messrs. Frederick and Brockway. The former sold a portion of his, and bought other tracts, and now has 233 acres. Mr. Frederick is, at the present time, engaged in raising stock and farming. He is a member of the Disciples' Church of Akron. His wife is connected with the same congregation. They are the parents of three children—Charlotte Eliza, now Mrs. Harry N. Sherbondy ; James McHenry, and Grant. Mr. Frederick was elected Trustee of Portage Township in 1874, and served for three years ; was chosen Infirmary Director of Summit Co. in the

fall of 1876, and re-elected in 1879. At both elections, he ran ahead of his ticket.

FREDERICK FOUSE, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born March 17, 1825, in Lake Township, Stark Co.; son of John and Christina (Miller) Fouse. John Fouse was born in 1794, in Blair Co., Penn.; his wife in 1801. John Fouse was a son of Nicodemus. The father of Christina was Abram Miller, whose family came to Ohio shortly after the war of 1812, locating in Stark Co. The Fouse family were among the early settlers in the county. Abram Miller settled in Plain Township; John Fouse in Lake Township, where he died, when his son Frederick was a babe. Four children were born them—Savilla, Nicholas, Priscilla, and Frederick, who is the youngest and only surviving member of the family. Frederick stayed at home until 22 years of age. May 4, 1848, married Elizabeth Gaite, who was born Nov. 25, 1827, in Cumberland Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Keiper) Gaite. Jacob was a native of Germany. The Gaite family came West about the year 1829, locating in Stark Co., and raised a family of nine children; of the number living are Jacob, Levi, Joseph and Elizabeth. After Mr. Fouse was married he lived on the homestead twenty-seven years. In January, 1873, purchased $107\frac{12}{100}$ acres, where he now resides, adjoining Akron on the northeast, costing $118 per acre. Of eleven children born, nine are living, viz., Melinda, John, Reuben, Jacob, Edwin, Menodes, Fernando, William and Ira. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

BENJAMIN GARMAN, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born June 20, 1819, in Lehigh Co., Penn.; son of Abram and Elizabeth (Naffe) Garman, to whom were born Phillip, Conrad, David, John, Adam, Jacob, Henry, Abram and three daughters. Abram Garman's father was a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania, settling in Lehigh Co. when the country was new. Elizabeth Naffe was a daughter of Barnhart, who had three sons and one daughter. Benjamin, whose name heads this page, was but 12 years of age when his father died. In 1836, he came to Ohio with his mother and brother Eli, who located in Homer Township, Medina Co. Eli purchased eighty acres of land, and was for several years the head of the family, who, besides himself, were Josiah, Rebecca, Jared, Benjamin, Abram, Levi, Elizabeth and Mary. Benjamin worked three years for his brother, then worked one summer in Norton Township, and chopped the following winter. Returning to Lehigh Co., Penn., the spring of 1840, he married Esther Clouse, who was born in same county Dec. 19, 1823, daughter of Phillip Clouse, whose wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Evart, both natives of Lehigh. Their offspring were Eliza, Sophia, Esther, Hannah, Nathan, David and Uriah. After Mr. Garman's marriage he returned to Homer Township, where he purchased forty acres of unimproved land for $250, and subsequently added to the same until he had 120 acres, when he came to this county, which was in March, 1863, when he purchased 151 acres at $34 per acre; has since been a constant resident of Portage Township, and among its valued citizens. Seven children have been born to him—Alfred, Rosa A. (who married Louis Esselburn, a resident of Homer), Elizabeth (married Frank Weygandt, and resides in Macon Co., Ill.), Sarah (the wife of Louis Andrews, and reside in Harrisville, Medina Co.), Irene (the wife of Mandus Baughman, of Wadsworth, Medina Co.), Uriah, and Alfred are residents of this township. Mary married Charles Starks, of Akron, Ohio.

JOHN GLENNAN, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born 1828, in Kilkenny, Ireland; son of James and Bridget (Killfoil) Glennan, the grandfather of John was Darby Glennan. John left the land of Erin at the age of 22, to try his fortunes in America, landing in New York, where he remained about one year and a half, and in 1852 came to Ohio, and began work in Akron and vicinity, working much of the time in the stone quarries. Afterward purchased land, where he now lives, which was unimproved, costing him $40 per acre; working in the quarries in the day time, and, upon his returning home, spent a portion of the night in clearing up his land. Oct. 19, 1852, married Ann Bergen, born June 24, 1824, in Kilkenny, Ireland. Her parents were Stephen and Mary (Welch) Bergen, to whom were born thirteen children. March 11, 1878, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Glennan died, leaving a husband and five children to mourn her demise. She was a faithful wife, a loving mother, and a valuable helpmeet to her husband. The children are Katie, Bridget, James, Anna and Julia; two deceased—Mary, aged 10, and

Stephen, a babe of 4 months. Mr. Glennan has a snug farm of thirty-six acres, upon which he has excellent buildings, all which have been the outgrowth of his own hard labor, assisted by his deceased worthy companion. With the exception of his brother James, in Tallmadge, he is the only representative of the family in the county or State.

GEORGE W. GLINES (deceased), for many years Superintendent of the Summit County Infirmary, was born in Vermont Oct. 10, 1832, and died March 4, 1878; he was the son of Asa and Roxana (Sinclair) Glines, who removed to Lake Co. and settled near Painesville when their son was quite small; Asa afterward settled in Cleveland; his wife died in 1849, and, shortly afterward, while keeping a store on the West Side, he suddenly disappeared, and his relatives never heard from him. George W. was married June 4, 1856, to Miss Julia Ferguson, who was born in Willoughby, Lake Co., Dec. 24, 1832; she was the daughter of Finley and Julia (Judd) Ferguson; Finley was born in August, 1801; was the son of John and Mary Ferguson, who were born in Scotland; he died Dec. 8, 1878; his wife died nearly fifty years since. The Judds were Yankees, and removed to Ohio from Boston, Mass.; shortly after, Mr. and Mrs. Glines were married they removed to Mayfield, Cuyahoga Co., where they farmed for nearly ten years. In 1864, Mr. Glines enlisted in an artillery regiment, and served until the civil war closed. He held several minor offices in Cuyahoga Co., and, in 1868, received the appointment of Superintendent of the Summit County Infirmary, and was employed by the Infirmary Directors to fill this responsible position from April 1, 1868, until he died. His widow, Mrs. Julia Glines, having demonstrated, during the ten years her husband was Superintendent, that she was eminently qualified for the position made vacant by his death, was appointed to succeed him, and the best evidence that she has successfully managed the institution is the fact that she has been continued in the same position ever since, and was, in January, 1881, reappointed for the term commencing April 1, 1881. Mr. Glines was during his life a member of the M. E. Church, and his widow is connected with the same denomination. Two children were the result of their marriage—Julia and Charles; the latter died in infancy; Julia was born Dec. 14, 1858, was married Nov. 27, 1877, to Worth Davis, and they have two children—Worth, born July 5, 1879, and James Finley Davis, born Aug. 12, 1880.

JUSTUS GALE (deceased), was an enterprising and successful business man in Akron during the early history of the place; he was the son of Ephraim and Mollie Gale, who were residents of Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., at the time of his birth, Jan. 14, 1798; was educated in the schools of his native State, and married, June 8, 1823, Sarah Hyde, who was born at Guilford, April 26, 1802; she was the daughter of Dr. Dana Hyde, a prominent physician in Guilford for many years, and died July 18, 1827; her mother's maiden name was Lucy Fitch. For some ten years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Gale remained in Vermont; for five years, he was in the mercantile business at Dover; then kept a hotel at Wells River for about the same length of time. In 1833, they moved to Ohio and settled at Akron in July, embarking in the mercantile business with Edward Pulsipher and Alvin Austin, who were also natives of Vermont; the firm was styled Pulsipher, Gale & Austin, and their establishment was at what is now South Akron. At this time there were very few houses at Akron, and the country between the village and Middlebury was a wilderness. After continuing in the mercantile business for some five years with Messrs. Pulsipher and Austin, they dissolved business relations, and then Mr. Gale for some ten years ran a tin store; for a short time he was a partner with Lyman Cobb; in connection with Paris Tallman, they engaged in the manufacture of stoves, kettles and castings; their furnace was situated on the site now occupied by C. A. Collins' carriage establishment. Mr. Gale died June 28, 1847; previous to his death, he sold his interest in the furnace, and also purchased the 40 acres now occupied by his widow and her son; in 1849, the Gale family removed to this land. Mr. and Mrs. were the parents of six children—Lucy Jane, now Mrs. Alexander Brewster, of Akron; Sarah, married Frank Adams, now a resident of Middlebury—she died Jan. 11, 1863, leaving two daughters—May, now Mrs. Charles Perkins, and Julia, now Mrs. Arthur Latham; Francis Gale, died in 1845, aged 16; Ann, now Mrs. Theodrick Balch, of Akron; Henry, was married Dec. 3, 1857, to Miss Mary Pettibone, daughter of Norman and Susan (Whitmore)

Pettibone—they have two children, Jennie Adams and Susie Hyde; Mary, the youngest daughter, married James C. McNeal, of Akron; they have two children, Grant and Sarah. Mr. Gale served for several years as a Justice of the Peace in Vermont. His wife is now a member of the Episcopal Church of Akron.

ENOS HAWKINS, farmer; P. O. Akron. Among the early settlers of Portage Township were the Hawkins family, who were natives of New England. Enos was the son of John Emerson and Jemima (Pratt) Hawkins; the former was the son of John and Sarah Hawkins, and was born Aug. 18, 1780, in Woodstock, Windsor Co., Vt.; Jemima, who was the daughter of Asa and Betsy Pratt, was born Oct. 20, 1785. They were married in 1803, and nine children were the result of their union: Enos, subject of this sketch; Ira, who died many years since, while a resident of Portage Township; Lucy, married Ansil Miller, and died at Akron; Mary, married Luman Mills, and died while a resident of Wadsworth Township; John Wesley died at the age of 16; Asenath married Wm. Ellis, a resident of Boston Towhship, and died about 1843; Horace, and Nelson, the youngest child, are now residents of Portage Township; Almira, the youngest daughter, married Zachariah Prentice, of Portage Township, and died many years since. Six of the above children moved from Vermont with their parents, in 1816. They reached Portage Township, October 28 of that year, and shortly afterward Mr. Hawkins purchased 100 acres of land. At that time no other families were residing in the southwestern portion of Portage Township, but Josh King lived near where Simon Perkins does now. Enos Hawkins, subject of this sketch, was born near the Green Mountains, Bridgewater Township, Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 5, 1803, and was nearly 13 years of age when his parents moved to Ohio. He received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of Vermont and Ohio. In 1825, he was a member of the locating party employed to survey the route of the Ohio Canal, and continued at this business for two years. When the canal was opened, he was appointed Superintendent of Repairs, and had charge of the section from Cleveland to Short Pinery Level; this division was some eighteen miles in length, and he continued at this for many years, until removed by the Democratic Administration at Columbus, Mr. Hawkins being too much of a Whig to suit the ruling party. He then farmed in Independence Township Cuyahoga County, until about the year 1872, when he removed to his present farm. In 1830, he purchased nearly 100 acres of land in Portage Township; since then he has sold a portion of this, and now has 49 acres. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Parker, daughter of Cardy and Mary Ann (Lee) Parker. They were the parents of four children: Emily, died in infancy; Emma, died aged 16; Minerva, now Mrs. A. W. Gillett, of Portage Township; Ella, now Mrs. Charles Green, of Independence, Cuyahoga Co. Mrs. Enos Hawkins died Jan. 11, 1854.

JOSEPH HILL, farmer, Akron; was born Nov. 30, 1825, in Guilford, Windham Co., Vt. His parents were Tyler and Sallie (Fish) Hill. Tyler was born in New Hampshire in 1793, son of Fisher Hill, whose wife's maiden name was Chase. Tyler Hill emigrated West with his family in 1836, coming by canal from Troy to Buffalo, thence by water to Cleveland. At Brooklyn, he secured an ox team, conveying his family to this county, making his settlement in the northeast part of Twinsburg, where he purchased 144 acres of land. Having at the time of his arrival $1,300 in money, which was expended for land and such necessaries as circumstances required; here he remained until his death; he was a good citizen and a Christian, who adhered to the tenets of of the Baptist Church. Six children were born them, whose names were Delight, Hannah, Ambrose, Jane, Joseph and Sarah. Joseph was married March 14, 1854, to Mehitable Drake, born Feb. 29, 1836, in Boston Township, daughter of Nathan and Lizzie (Bowker) Drake. He was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 1, 1786; she, in same State, May 30, 1792. To this couple were born the numerous family of fifteen, whose names were, David, Silas, Mary, Amy, A———, Jasper B., James N., Emily, John D., Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathan, Mehitable and Mariamne. After Mr. Hill was married he moved to Solon Township, where he lived five years, then moved to Twinsburg and stayed two years, returning to Solon and lived three years. Located on the farm he now owns, in 1864; since remained. Has now over 300 acres of land situated in the extreme north part of the township. Of eleven children born him, Charles G., Jessie, Ira M., Joit-

ajuba, Aquilla, Schuyler J. and George M. are living; Lillie L. died at 7, Leander at 5, Lizzie and Viva when young. Farming is the business in which he has been engaged. Not a member of any orthodox church. Father was Democratic; Joseph, Republican. The parents of Mr. Hill were Baptists. Her father died in 1852, mother about seven years later. Were early settlers.

CHAUNCEY HART, deceased. This pioneer was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1797; son of Reuben Hart, who was a native of Connecticut. Chauncey moved to Tallmadge in 1816. Oct. 10, 1819, he married Rosella Hard, who was born in 1798. in Berkshire, in North Vermont. She was a daughter of Abram and Rebecca (Flagg) Hard, whose children were Cyrus, Abram, Nelson, Moses K., Orilla, Sophia, Roseila, Laura and Julia A. In 1821, Mr. Hart moved to Wadsworth, Medina Co., where he purchased some unimproved land, which he improved. In 1853, he located in Akron, where he lived several years; then he located on his farm, where he died, March 20, 1877. His wife died the year following, March 26. To them were born four children; but two are now living, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Beardsley. For more than one-half a century, he was a member of the M. E. Church. From that time forward he never wavered from his course, but attested the genuineness of his profession by an upright and blameless life. For the last seven years, he was an invalid, and suffered greatly, yet through all his affliction he waited with Christian resignation for his Master's call, and was ready to pass over to the shining shore. His remains now rest in the cemetery, near by his last home. Amanda, his youngest daughter, was born in October, 1840, in Wadsworth. Oct. 17, 1861, she married Avery S. Beardsley, who was born in Coventry, this county, Oct. 26, 1838, son of T. and Temperance (Spicer) Beardsley. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley have one son, Chauncey Hart; they reside on the homestead farm.

WILLIAM H. JONES, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born July 17, 1833, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Son of John H. and Sarah (Simpson) Jones. The former was born August, 1806, in Albany, N. Y., son of Samuel and Betsey (Hamilton) Jones. Samuel was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in the "Mohawk Dutch" settlement. Betsey Hamilton was born in Dublin, Ireland, where she lived until 11 years of age. Sarah Simpson was a daughter of John. John H. Jones came west in 1834 to Ohio, remained some time, and then moved to Indiana. They had six children who grew up to maturity—Louisa, William, James, Mary E., Charlotte and Sebra. William H., was raised to farming. On Aug. 25, 1862, he enlisted in Battery B, and served one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned home, remaining until February, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Co. B, 188th O. V. I., and remained until the close of the war. March 14, 1855, he married Susannah Best, a daughter of John Best, who was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1796; son of John Best, who came from Germany and settled in Mercer Co., when the country was new. John Best married Rebecca Watson, a daughter of Gabriel Watson, who had fourteen children born to him. John Best came to Northampton in 1832, where he purchased unimproved land at the center of the township, which he cleared up, and lived on the same as long as he lived. His death occurred March 18, 1861; his wife is yet living. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, Mrs. Jones being the eldest of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born ten children, eight of whom are living. They have 100 acres of land. Mr. Jones' father was killed in August, 1868. His wife died Jan. 14, 1877.

GEORGE MILLER, retired farmer, Akron, whose portrait will be found in this work, has been a resident of the State since 1810; was born Dec. 14, 1807, in Perry Co., Penn., eldest child of Jacob and Sarah (Lutman) Miller. The Millers are of German stock, and were among the better class of that nationality who left the "Faderland" to cast their lots with America and its varied interests. At the age of 3, our subject "came West" with his parents, who made their first settlement in Canfield Township, Trumbull Co. He was a carpenter by trade, but his worldly possessions were very limited indeed. His first purchase of land was 60 acres, which he partially cleared. The country at this time was a dreary wilderness, the inhabitants were very few and much scattered. He immediately began the arduous task of clearing a spot for cultivation, and soon had a cabin erected in which he resided until 1816, when he moved to what is now Wadsworth Township, Medina Co.

(then Portage), where he purchased 120 acres of Gen. Wadsworth at $3 per acre. Here he found as uninhabitable a place of settlement as in Trumbull Co. The nearest settlement on the east was that of Joseph Harris, of Harrisville Township, sixteen miles distant. Upon this place he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1859; his wife preceded him nearly a score of years. Of the family born to this couple were George and his twin, who died young; Samuel, who died aged 1 year, Petsey, who died at 14; David was killed at Akron while in the discharge of his duties as fireman at a fire; John; Aaron died while on his way to California in 1851; Catharine married Reuben Baughman; Mary now Mrs. Alexander Beck; Harriet, now Mrs. Shaffer; and Susan married Henry Parmelee. George was raised to hard labor; what schooling he obtained was the plainest rudiments of the cabin schools, but was increased by careful study at his father's fireside. His father being a carpenter and cabinet-maker, George soon learned the use of tools and assisted his father in his labors as a house-builder, and manufacturing such articles as were required by the early settlers who came to their western homes without tables, chairs, or scarcely any furniture. Coffins were manufactured for the unfortunate ones, which were split out of logs, then hewn out to encase the mortal remains of the lone pioneer. Mr. Miller left home at the age of 23, made his first purchase of land in Sharon of 60 acres of unimproved land, which cost him $4 per acre; he afterward added 15 acres, and then 27. After a residence of three years, he returned to Wadsworth, where he purchased 100 acres, which he cleared up, remaining on the same until 1853, when he moved to his present place on Tract 4, which has ever since been his place of living. In 1831, he married Rebecca Baughman, daughter of Paul Baughman. Upon Mr. Miller's arrival here he purchased of Gov. Tod 240 acres at $25 per acre. He has now 231 here, and 120 in Wadsworth. His faithful wife was taken from him in the year 1868, leaving him four children—Paul, now in California; Sarah, who married S. Coplin, and has five children—Charles, George, Rollin, Homer and Oscar; Martha married Frank Springer, now of Medina, having one child, Fred, by her first husband; John F., at home, he married Charity Brouse, daughter of William Brouse, of Wadsworth; John F. has one child, Elton. Paul married Matilda Horn, and by her has two sons. Mr. Miller has already passed the limit allotted to mankind and is now spending the eve of his life in the sweet quiet of his home. He is held in high esteem by all who know him. Politically he has been Democratic, and always true to the principles embraced by his party. Religiously, he was reared a Lutheran, but later in life he has become impressed with the doctrine of universal salvation. He has been a man of industrious habits, and been prospered in all of his business undertakings; he has taken an active part in whatever was calculated to advance the interests of the people at large; has been a substantial member of the community, and liberal in his contributions to charitable and educational purposes. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, never seeking the publicity of office, yet, at the solicitations of friends, has filled several offices of trust in the community. While in Medina Co., he served as Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Treasurer and Assessor. Acting independently of sect or denomination, yet has favored everything known to be right and opposed to wrong; honestly and openly laboring to promote good morals and advance the common interests of all good citizens. By his frugality and industry he has acquired a handsome property, and is one of the self-made men of the county.

JOHN McCAUSLAND, farmer and brick manufacturer; P. O. Akron; was born June 26, 1824, in County Antrim, Ireland, and is a son of James and Jane (Drain) McCausland. James was born in February, 1799, the only son of James, his father, who bore the same name. Jane was a daughter of Hugh Drain. John emigrated to Ohio in 1849, having served his father several years after his majority, and came here poor. He began work in this county as a common laborer, receiving at first $8.50 per month; afterward, by the year, receiving $120, then $150 annually. In 1853, he married Mary McQuillan, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in April, 1827; daughter of Charles and Mary (Mulheren) McQuillan. After Mr. McCausland acquired sufficient means, he bought a team and the necessary implements, and engaged in farming, renting land about six years on the Phelps farm. In 1859, he purchased where he now lives, first buying 76 acres, for which he paid $28 per

acre. He has since added to the same, having now 112½ acres. In 1871, he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and has been every year increasing his facilities until he has now productive capacity of 2,000,000 per year, there having been such a demand that he has not been able to fill the orders that have been given him. He has four children living—James, John, Margaret and Mary. Mr. McCausland is one of the substantial men of the township. Coming here a poor man, he has, by diligence and economy, acquired for himself a home and a sufficient competence, and built up a manufacturing establishment in his line which is the largest in the township; a man of intelligence and a liberal patron of the public journals.

AARON OVIATT, retired farmer; P. O. Akron; a member of a numerous, important and influential family of Summit County. He is a grandson of Benjamin Oviatt, who was born Feb. 27, 1755; Benjamin was a soldier during the Revolutionary war; was married Dec. 8, 1774, and died Sept. 24, 1832; Elizabeth, his wife, was born Aug. 29, 1754, and died Dec. 5, 1832; they had eleven children—Heman, Luman, Benjamin, Olive, Salmon, Betsy, Clarissa, Nathaniel, Huldah, Mary and Anna. Many of these settled in what is now Summit County, at an early day, and became active and energetic citizens in their respective communities. Benjamin, and his sons Luman and Heman, bought the northwest quarter of the township of Richfield, paying $4,000 for 4,000 acres. Luman never lived in Summit County, but Heman settled at Hudson and was one of the founders of Hudson College; Benjamin, his brother, also settled in Hudson; Salmon and Nathaniel settled in Richfield; Betsy married Elisha Ellsworth, of Hudson; Clarissa married Elijah Ellsworth, of Richfield; Huldah married a Mrs. Thompson, of Hudson; Mary married the gentleman after whom Hudson Village was named, and when he died, Darius Lyman, of Ravenna. Luman Oviatt, father of Aaron, was born Sept. 6, 1777; married May 10, 1796, to Rhoda Norton, born Oct. 9, 1777. They resided in Goshen Township, Litchfield Co., Conn.; were the parents of ten children, many of whom moved to Summit County, as follows: Birdsey, at Hudson; Nelson, at Richfield; Kesiah died at Goshen; Rhoda, formerly Mrs. Julia Humphrey, of Richfield; Heman, at Richfield; Marcus died in Connecticut; Aaron, subject of this sketch; Moses, of Cuyahoga County; Harriet, formerly Mrs. Washington B. Bigelow, of Richfield; Laura, formerly Mrs. Jonathan Spafford, of Copley. These are all dead except Aaron and Moses; their mother died Jan. 10, 1821; Luman married a second time and had three children—Sarah Lucretia, Lyman B. and Samuel—but they never removed to Summit County; their father died Dec. 7, 1838. Aaron was born August 4, 1810, in Goshen Township, Conn., where he was raised and educated. He was married Jan. 9, 1833, to Electa, daughter of Reuben Brown, of Norfolk, Conn.; they had three children—Orestus died aged 9, Heman died in California, Huldah married More Briggs and removed to Iowa. Aaron's wife died and he came to Summit County, where he was married Oct. 11, 1846, to Miss Marion B., daughter of Salmon and Mary B. (Hawkins) Hoisington. He then returned to Connecticut, resided there two years, and removed to Copley and purchased 123 acres, which land he farmed until about seven years since, when he removed to Akron City. Mr. and Mrs. Oviatt are the parents of eight children, as follows: Orestus Aaron, deceased; Quincy G., deceased; Ella, now Mrs. Hugh Mussleman; Truman, deceased; Clara E., now living in Cuyahoga County; Jennie M., now Mrs. Fred. Tarble, of Akron; Phila D. and Edward.

FRIEDRICH PFEIFFER, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born Jan. 17, 1829, in Hagenstein Kirchenfeld, Oldenburg, in Northwest Bavaria; son of George and Catherina (Bank) Pfeiffer. George was the only son of his father, who was a manufacturer of woolen cloth, and who was accidentally killed in his mill. Catherina was a daughter of John Bank, whose wife was Caroline Haas. John Bank had eight children born him, of whom John, Charles, Catherina, Derothe and Caroline grew to maturity. John Bank was a man of wealth and influence; was largely interested in the manufacturing interests of the place, ran a distillery, an oil mill, a blacksmith-shop, and owned several farms besides. He had sons whose names were John, Charles and John, two of whom are prominent ministers—Charles, in New York, John in Buffalo. To George and Catherina were born Frederick, George (who died in California after a residence of twenty-two years), Catherina

(married Rev. George Rettig, of Iowa), Jacob (now in Wadsworth), Louisa (now Mrs. Mono Smith), Charles (in Akron). Frederick came to Ohio in 1848; he came to Akron poor, but was not afraid to labor; worked at farming, ran an engine two years, and worked in a store and mill. March 19, 1854, he married Catherina Grohe, who was born April 23, 1829, in Baden; eldest daughter of Adam and Catherina (Rettig) Grohe. Adam Grohe was a son of John and Eva (Shaeffer) Grohe, whose children were Adam, Michael, Eva, Jacob, John, Phillip and George. Mrs. Pfeiffer came to this State in 1852. After Mr. Pfeiffer was married he lived six months in Defiance Co., then one year in Madison Co., Ind., and then came to Akron, where he worked a farm on shares. He worked three years in Wadsworth on George Miller's farm, rented a farm in Clinton one year, then bought a farm in Sharon Township, Medina Co., which he sold eight years afterward. After making several changes, purchased where he now owns, having eighty-five acres at a cost of $7,000. Has one child—George Frederick, born Nov. 3, 1860.

WEBSTER B. STORER, horticulturist; P. O. Akron. The subject of this sketch was for thirty years an enterprising and energetic business man of Akron; born in Portland, Me., Jan. 24, 1809; son of Joseph and Charlotte (Knight) Storer. Joseph was a ship-carpenter and joiner in Maine until 1818, when he moved to Zanesville, Ohio, with his family; assisted by John Wilson, his partner, he built the first forked bridge over the Muskingum River at Zanesville; in 1828, he removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged for many years building vessels, steamboats, canal boats, and other water craft. Joseph died in the spring of 1868 at the advanced age of 92; he was the father of six children; all are living, the youngest being 70, the eldest 80, and the aggregate of their ages is 450 years; they are Eliza (now Mrs. Joel Chapman, of Erie Co.), George K. and Joseph (of Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co.), Samuel (of Clyde, Ohio), Webster B., and Hester (now Mrs. Harris Brainard, of Parma, Cuyahoga Co.). Webster was educated in the schools of Portland and Zanesville. He served an apprenticeship with his father, and at the age of 21 commenced business for himself in Cleveland; for four years he was employed at ship-joinering; he then farmed in Cuyahoga Co. for one year; in 1836, he removed to Akron, and, for three years, was engaged building houses; during this time he erected the first house ever built on Mill street, upon the lot now occupied by the Universalist Church; during the next quarter of a century he followed canal-boat building for some eighteen years, employing at times over twenty hands to assist him, constructing one year twelve boats; he built the first boat which had a capacity of 2,600 bushels of wheat; he was in partnership at this business for two years with Jacob Barnhart, and for ten years with Ansel Miller. About the year 1856, he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, continuing at this some two years. In 1863, he sold his interest at canal-boat building to William H. Payne, and then ran an iron store for five years in partnership with his son-in-law, J. L. Noble. In 1868, having traded his city property for 208 acres of land, he removed to this tract, where he has resided ever since with his son-in-law. For some twelve years he has been raising small fruit, and is a member of the State Horticultural Society, and an honorary member in a similar association of Franklin Co. He served as Trustee of Portage Township several terms; was Infirmary Director of Summit Co. for three years; was a member of the Board of Education in 1850, when the Central High School building was erected. Mr. Storer was originally a Democrat casting his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson. He supported Van Buren in 1836 and 1840; then being an ardent sympathizer of the anti-slavery movement, he united with the old "Liberty" party; since the formation of the Republican party he has voted that ticket; was connected with the underground railroad and the men who conducted its passengers through Summit Co.; was chosen President of the meeting at Akron called to express the indignation of the citizens when John Brown was hung. July 24, 1832, he was married to Miss Mary A. Bangs, daughter of James and Martha (Nash) Bangs. Mr. and Mrs. Storer are members of the Disciples' Church of Akron; they were among those who organized the congregation in 1840; he has served as Deacon and Overseer in the church for many years. They are the parents of five children, one died in infancy; the others are Daniel W. (now of Shelby); Hatty I. (now Mrs. J. L. Noble; she was married

Dec. 3, 1855, and is the mother of two daughters—Mary and Lucy M. Noble), James B. (now Postmaster of Akron), George S. (now of New York City).

JACOB SHAKE, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born Jan. 19, 1827, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were John and Kate (Ripley) Shake; he was a son of Jacob. Our subject was the youngest of a family of eight children. In March, 1854, he married Frederica Richards, who was born Aug. 27, 1832, in Wurtemberg; daughter of Davis and Catharine (Kutz) Richards. Davis Richards' father was John Richards; Catharine Richards was a daughter of George Kutz. In the same year in which he was married, Mr. Shake came to this country; coming west to Ohio, he stopped in Liverpool Township, Medina Co., where he worked by the month. After saving some money, went to Northampton, where he bought 25 acres of land unimproved, costing $2 per acre. This place he cleared up; he then moved to this township, where he purchased and has since resided. He has now 100 acres of land, which he has cleared up, and erected suitable buildings thereon. He has been a hard-working man, a careful manager, and has been successful and secured a good home. He has ten children—Christian, who resides on her father's farm; Catharina, now the wife of Henry Schumacher; Mary, the wife of Martin Dice; Helen, Rosa, Charles, Eliza, Willie, John and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Shake are members of the German Reformed Church.

C. M. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Lake Township, Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1818, of a family of seven children born to James and Sarah (Houser) Smith. James was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 16, 1790; son of John, who was a native of New Jersey, and had born to him five sons and three daughters. James Smith married Sarah Houser, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1792. She was a daughter of Peter, who was a son of John Houser, a native of Germany; his wife was Mary Fisher, by whom he had thirteen children. Of those who grew up were Mary, Catharine, Margaret, Amelia, Julia, Margaret, 2d, Peter, Tunis and William. The parents of our subject were married in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Stark Co. about the year 1813. They entered 160 acres in Lake Township; in 1823, he moved to Springfield, remaining there until his death, Nov. 15, 1858. To this couple were born Peter, now in Michigan; John, in Elkhart, Ind.; C. M., Catharine, now Mrs. M. Hagenbaugh, in Tallmadge; James, died at the age of 50, in this county; Housel, in Bath Township; Amelia, Mrs. Hiram Allen, in Nebraska. C. M. left home at 20, learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and worked at the same thirteen years. He was first married to Rebecca Monroe, who died one year afterward, leaving one child, since deceased. His second wife was Catharine Fulkerson, who died two years afterward, leaving one child, Sylvester. On Jan. 28, 1849, he married Grazella Ruckel, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 18, 1826; daughter of Peter and Mary (Hagenbaugh) Ruckel. Mr. Ruckel came to this country about 1832, and settled in Sharon Township, Medina Co. His wife died when Mrs. Smith was 1 year old. Mr. Smith moved to his farm April, 1858, bought 111 acres of unimproved land, and cleared it up; he is a self-made man. He has had four children, three living—Elizabeth, Mrs. Joseph M. Byerley; Allen J. and Sarah. Mr. Smith has the best of farm buildings, and is a successful farmer.

EPHRAIM SHERBONDY, farmer; P. O. Akron; one of the earliest settlers of Portage Township, born in East Huntington Township, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1612; the eldest son of John and Rosannah (Ritchey) Sherbondy, who settled in Portage Township, with their family, in the spring of 1817. George, a brother of John, came at the same time with his family, and they traveled from Pennsylvania with only one large wagon for the two households. At that time, there were only nine other families living in the township these were Avery Spicer, Paul Williams, Samuel Newton, —— Phelps, John Hawkins, —— Ayres, Samuel Nash, —— King and George Sholls. Of these nine families only three persons are now living, Avery Spicer, his wife and Enos, son of John Hawkins. Several years afterward, Melkiah Sherbondy, father of John and George, moved to Portage and his son Peter also settled in Summit Co., with his family at an early day. From these families were descended numerous offspring, who are at the present time occupying most of the land originally purchased by their ancestors. John Sherbondy was elected Trustee of Portage Township fifteen years in succession; he was

also Assessor for many years; he died March 22, 1866, at the age of 76; Rosannah his wife died Aug. 12, 1852; they were the parents of fourteen children, six died before maturity, eight raised families as follows: Ephraim, Uriah and Levi, now of Portage Township; Sarah, now Mrs. Jacob Smith, of Copley; Reuben and John, now of Portage Township; Ann, now Mrs. Smith Bunker, of Portage; Homer, now of Nebraska. Ephraim, subject of this sketch received a very meager education in his youth. He worked on his father's farm until 20; then at the carpenter's trade for fifteen years, during which time he was employed repairing the canal for the State. He was married Aug. 10, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, who was born in Logan County, December 29, 1824; she is the daughter of Justus and Margaret (Smith) Edwards; Justus died in October, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Sherbondy are the parents of nine children, as follows: Amanda, now Mrs. Thomas Farell, of Cleveland; Wallace, of Copley Township and married to Maggie Porter; Justus died aged 10 months; Ada, now Mrs. Benjamin Frederick, of Copley; Eunice, now at home; Rosa, died aged 13 in June, 1873; John, Giney and Lydia at home. Mr. Sherbondy owns at the present time some 24 acres of land, and has been a farmer since he left the Ohio Canal.

A. A. TINKHAM, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 24, 1824, the only son born to his parents, Allen and Mary Ann Tinkham. Mary Ann was a daughter of Robert Cain, who came from England and settled in Dedham, Mass., where his children Esther, Harriet, Mary Ann and Robert were born. Amos was 4 years of age when his father died; his mother afterward married Mr. Washburn. The family came West in 1832, first to Wayne Co., Canaan Township, where they lived until 1837, when they moved to Wooster, remaining one year; then to Seville in Medina Co., and remained there until 1839. Amos remained with his step-father until he was 13 years of age, and, subsequently, hired out to Philo Chamberlain, in Akron, to drive team, and do general outside work until the spring of 1842, when he entered the mill and learned the miller's art, following the same until 1849; then engaged in the livery business at Franklin, now Kent, remaining nearly one year, then returned to Akron, and continued in the business until 1862, when he went into the army, and served two years in the Quartermaster's Department; returning home, lived one year in the city; then moved to the farm where he has since lived; his farm consists of of 150 acres. May 1, 1853, he married Mary Bangs, born May 24, 1828, in Richfield Township, daughter of E. N. Bangs, who was born April 10, 1800, in Stanstead, Lower Canada; his father was James, who moved some four months previous from Hampshire Co., Mass., to that place, in 1819, with his entire family, which consisted of Hortensia, Theodore, Harriet, Elisha, Martha, Samuel, Clarissa, Henry, Mary Ann and James. The family moved to Norwalk, Ohio, 1821, where he was married to Abigail Wallace, of Petersham, Mass., by whom he had two sons and four daughters—Henry, Adeline A. Barnard, of Chicago; Mary Tinkham, of Akron; Louise Simmons, of Chicago; Celestia, Mrs. P. J. Moersch, of Akron. In 1821, Mr. Bangs moved to Milan, Ohio; in 1825, removed to Richfield, Summit Co.; in 1836, to Akron, where he lived until his death, Nov. 17, 1878. Abigail Wallace was a daughter of Daniel, whose children were Abigail, Simeon, Lewis, Miranda, Harriet (deceased), Sarah L. (deceased), and Adeline. Mr. Tinkham has two children—Clara, Mrs. I. R. Miller, of this township, and Fred at home.

A. TEEPLE, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in December, 1841, in Franklin Township; son of John and Dorothe (Miller) Teeple. He was born Oct. 5, 1795, in New Jersey; son of Andrew Teeple, who came from Holland. He had three sons—Andrew, George and John. The Teeple family came West to Ohio, settling first in Jefferson Co., at Steubenville, where Andrew died in 1810. To him were born Jacob, George, William, Pitney, John, Mary, Sophia and Ann. At the age of 18, John Teeple, the father of the above, came to Canton, where he hired out as a common laborer. Being industrious and economical, he succeeded in saving means to enable him to engage in business for himself. He worked for some time at contracting. He made his first purchase of land in Franklin, where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres, which cost at first $3 per acre. Upon this farm he died Sept. 13, 1864; wife Nov. 26, 1866. She was a member of the Disciples' Church. He believed in Universal salvation. Their children were Catharine, George, Isaac

who was killed in the late war at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; member of Co. A, 42d O. V. I.; Simon, David, Aaron and John P. Aaron was raised to farming, receiving the advantages of the common district schools, and finally attended two years at Hiram College, having James A. Garfield as preceptor. At the age of 19, enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. A, 42d O. V. I., and served three years, participating in the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged. In the fall of 1865, he was married to Rachel Hiser, born Dec. 16, 1843, in Sandusky Co., daughter of Daniel and Elisabeth (Richard) Hiser, who had the numerous family of sixteen children, twelve grew up. Mr. Teeple moved to this township in 1869, and has 100 acres of good land. He has two children—John Frank and Nellie E. Mr. and Mrs. Teeple are members of the Disciples' Church.

SAMUEL UNDERHILL, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born April 9, 1804, in Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; son of James and Clara (Quinby) Underhill, both of whom were born in Westchester Co., N. Y.; he in 1870; his wife two years later. The Underhills were of Quaker belief. James Underhill was a son of Nathaniel, whose ancestors came from England. Clara Quinby was a daughter of Samuel, whose wife was a Powell. To them were born seven children—Moses, Obadiah, Edward, Mary, Jane Catharine, Ann and Clara. The children of Nathaniel were James and Clara. Nathaniel was a lover of horses, and during the time of the Revolution purchased horses for the army. The children of James were Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, Abram, Philo, Abel, James, Ann, Sarah and Catharine. In 1810, James Underhill moved to Coxsackie, N. Y., where he lived until 1813, when he died of pneumonia. Our subject was early in life left without a home. At the age of 20, he began the study of medicine, received his first diploma at Saratoga, N. Y.; afterward took lectures at New York City, and then came west to Ohio, first locating in Stark Co., in 1830, and began the practice of medicine. Although educated an allopath, he afterward changed to hydropathy. After becoming well-read in phrenology and studying scientific works, his views in regard to religion became changed, and has since been a Spiritualist. He has practiced medicine thirty years, also having two brothers, Abram and Abel, who have been engaged in the practice of medicine. He came to this township in 1863. In June, 1868, he married Electa Sanford, who was born in Hudton Township, daughter of Garry and Emily (Richardson) Sanford, who were early settlers. The former died in 1843; the latter in 1873; they had ten children. Since the Doctor's location here, he has been engaged mostly in farming. He has one son.

DANIEL B. WASHBURN, farmer; P. O. Akron; born at Kingston, Plymouth Co., Mass., Dec. 15, 1818; the son of Abiel and Rebecca (Adams) Washburn; when about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Summit Co., after stopping one winter in New York State; and for some two years Abiel followed the shoemaker's trade until he died, Aug. 25, 1834. A short time previous he purchased from Samuel Nash, one of the early settlers of Summit County, 122 acres of land, and most of this is still owned by his decendants. When the Washburn family removed to this land, there were only two log houses and a frame building between their farm and Akron; what is now Wooster avenue was laid out but not fenced. Abiel and Rebecca Washburn were professors of the Swedenborgian faith; she died Aug. 9, 1865; they were the parents of six children—Cornelia G., now Mrs. Albert G. Mallison, of Akron; Lorinda, a resident of Sacramento, Cal.; Leander, of Galesburg, Ill.; Keziah, married Charles Mallison, and died about seven years since; Rebecca, now Mrs. John Wilbur, of California; Daniel B., of Portage Township, subject of this sketch, who has resided upon his present farm since 1834; he received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of Massachusetts and "York" State, and finally "graduated" at a log cabin schoolhouse in Portage Township. He was married December 10, 1849, to Mrs. Anna M. Adams, daughter of Robert and Betsey (Viers) Adams. She was born Sept. 15, 1818, in Richmond, Va.; her parents died when she was young and she removed to Massachusetts and was married to Daniel Adams, and by him had four children—Louisa Q., now Mrs. William T. Babcock, of Akron; Delia J., now Mrs. Thomas Thomas, of Sonoma Co., Cal.; Helen F., now Mrs. George Bunker, of Portage Township; Francis B., now of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Washburn are the parents of five children—Winslow, now at home; Alice, now Mrs. Lycurgus

Force, of Middlebury ; Julia, now Mrs. Frank Sherbondy, of Portage Township ; Addie A. and Anna A., now at home. Mr. Washburn has always voted the Republican ticket since the formation of that party, previous to that time he was a Whig, casting his vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840.

GEORGE H. WISE (deceased); born Nov. 10, 1800, in Longstown, Union Co., Penn., a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Seibald) Wise, whose children were John, Jacob, Henry, William, George, Christopher, Daniel, Mary and Abram. Henry Wise came West about the year 1812 ; John, his son, served in the war of 1812 ; Henry Wise settled in Lake Township when the country was new, remaining upon the place of his settlement until his death, which took place in 1839. George H. was raised a farmer ; about the year 1820, was married to Catharine Wise, who was born May 11, about the year 1803, daughter of David and Catharine (Denious) Wise ; he was a son of Frederick and Catharine, who came from Germany and were sold to pay their passage. The parents of Mrs. Wise came West when she was but 9 years of age, settling in Stark Co., where they remained until their death. To them were born Betsy, Polly, Catharine, Barbara, John, Sarah, Nancy and David ; of those living are David, John and Mrs. Wise. For a time after the marriage of Mr. Wise, he located in Greentown, where he kept tavern and carried on the butchering business ; was a carpenter by trade at which he worked in the early part of his life. In 1860, came to the township and purchased 349 acres of land, upon which he lived until his death which occurred Aug. 22, 1880 ; was father of thirteen children who were Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Harriet, Lydia, Eliza, Washington, Jefferson, Wesley, Emma J., Melissa J., Washington and Nettie D. Wesley was born Nov. 1, 1838, died Dec. 25, 1862 ; married Clarissa Pryor, born in October, 1843. in Northampton, daughter of Samuel S., and Anna Everet. The Pryors were from Vermont, and the Everets from Germany. Mr. Wise has three children—Mary, Addie and Freddie ; there are 312 acres in the estate.

WILLIAM ZELLER, farmer; P. O. Akron ; was born in Lake Township, Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1824 ; son of Adam and Elizabeth (Hoover) Zeller ; Adam was born about the year 1789, in Union Co., Penn. The Zeller family came West to Stark Co. about the year 1815, and settled in Lake Township ; he first bought 80 acres, upon which he settled ; he then moved to a place adjoining, and, finally, located in Greentown, where he died in 1853 ; he was highly esteemed in the community, a good Democrat and a quiet citizen ; his wife survived him but four days. Twelve children were born to them—Polly, Joseph, Daniel, Benjamin, Sarah, Anna, Betsey, Susan, William, Aaron, Robert and Jeremiah—ten of whom came to maturity ; those living are Daniel, in Brimfield Township, Portage Co.; William, in this township ; Benjamin, in Cass Co., Mich ; Elizabeth, married Absalom Shubert ; Jeremiah, in same county and State. Our subject remained at home until 1842 ; he learned the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked about ten years. On Sept 2, 1847, he married Sarah Wise, who was born May 16, 1825, in Stark Co., daughter of George H. Wise, who was an early resident of Stark Co; after Mr. Zeller was married, he lived several years in Greentown, afterward removing to Uniontown, where he carried on his trade and was engaged in butchering ; in 1855, he moved to the country, where he farmed five years ; in 1860, he moved to Portage Township and located where he now resides, purchasing 70 acres of land (but 6 acres improved), paying $50 per acre ; he has since cleared up his farm and has excellent buildings thereon ; his farm is situated in close proximity to the city of Akron. They have three children—Almira (Mrs. B. F. Huffman), Joseph H. and George. Mr. Zeller is a Republican in sentiment. His brother Aaron served as a soldier in the late war, doing his duty manfully.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BUSS (deceased); was born in Smarden, Kent Co., England, Sept. 28, 1811. His father's family emigrated to the United States in 1825, and settled in Sherman, N. Y. Mr. Buss resided with his parents until his 18th year, when he entered the Mayville Academy, afterward attending school at Dunkirk, N. Y. In 1833, he came to Hudson, intending to take a full college course, with the object of preparing himself for the ministry. He remained in the preparatory department for two years, and entered the Freshman class, but was finally compelled to abandon his studies on account of failing health. In July, 1836, he entered the store of Kent & Brewster as clerk, remaining with them until November, 1839, when he went to Columbia, Mo., and engaged as private tutor in the family of a Mr. Allen for about one year, thence to Lake Providence, La., where he taught school until May, 1841, when he returned to Hudson, Ohio. In September of that year, he formed a partnership with E. B. Ellsworth, in the dry goods business, in which he continued about three years, when he retired, and entered into partnership with T. M. Bond, in the store now occupied by his son. About three years afterward, Mr. Bond retired, the business being continued by Mr. Buss, until the stock was bought by Morrell & Ingersoll, in 1856. They were in business about two years, when Mr. Buss necessarily resumed control of the business again, and continued until 1867. Mr. Buss has served the people of Hudson in almost their every office. He held the office of Mayor two terms, being elected in 1858, and again in 1871. He was Corporation Treasurer four terms; was member of the Council and Trustee for many years, and served as Justice of the Peace twelve years. He was married to Miss Eliza Goodman, Jan. 1, 1845. They had eight children, four of whom survive—Charles H. and Mary J., who reside here; Mrs. C. R. Seymour, of Winchester, Mass., and Fred B., of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Buss enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, which was won by his strict honesty and unswerving integrity. His remains were laid in "God's acre," on Dec. 1, 1880. On the evening of his death, a meeting of citizens adopted resolutions expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Buss was held, and their sorrow at his demise. All places of public business were closed as the funeral procession passed through the village. Charles H. Buss became familiar with mercantile business by assisting in his father's store. He attended school at Western Reserve College, not completing a full college course. In 1876, he and Sebastian Miller purchased, in partnership, the stock of his father (John Buss), and conducted the business under the firm name of Buss & Miller. Subsequently, Mr. Miller withdrew, and Mr. Buss has since been conducting the business alone. He was married to Miss Mary Squire, Jan. 1, 1872. They have two children, viz., Augusta M. and John C. Mr. Buss was elected Corporation Treasurer, which office he has held two years.

HARVEY BALDWIN, deceased, son of Stephen Baldwin, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 17, 1798. He came here from the old home when 16 years of age, in 1814, and accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother, where he remained about three years. On Oct. 6, 1817, he married Miss Anne Mary Hudson, daughter of David Hudson, who is frequently mentioned elsewhere in the history. Mrs. Baldwin was born Oct. 28, 1800, and was the first white child born within the limits of Summit Co. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin turned their attention to farming and preparing for themselves a home, and to that end they moved to a farm some few miles from the site of Hudson, where they remained about three years. Mr. Hudson was desirous to have them reside near him, and therefore he made preparations to have them move, which they did, coming to the farm where Mrs. Baldwin now resides. Of their four children, the wife of Prof. Edwin S. Gregory is the only survivor; those deceased are Anna N., who died when about 7 years old; Harriet M., and Lucy S., the youngest, who died at 17. Mr. Baldwin was identified with the general improvement of the vicinity from the time he began to do business. He was one of the Trustees of the Western Reserve College for over forty years.

He remained in full possession of his faculties to the last, and passed away peacefully June 12, 1880. Mrs. Baldwin resides on the old homestead, in probably the oldest residence in the county; it was built by her father in 1806. She is possessed of extraordinary vitality for one of her age, and, although she is in her 81st year, she is as attentive to the duties of housekeeping as ever. She is the only survivor of a family of seven sons and two daughters.

F. W. BUNNELL (deceased); was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 6, 1820. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native place, and when about 21 years of age, he came to Ohio, locating at Hudson, where he established himself in the business of contracting and building. Among the buildings erected under his direction may be mentioned the Pentagon, the M. E. Church, and some of the best residences in this place, two churches in Twinsburg, and one church at Ravenna. These, in addition to many good residences throughout the country, are monuments of his workmanship. He married Marie Mansur Jan. 12, 1845. She was born in Hudson March 9, 1825, and the only daughter of Perley and Phylene (Bearss) Mansur. Mr. Bunnell died here April 24, 1875, leaving a widow, but no children. Mrs. Bunnell's father, Perley Mansur, was born in New Hampshire, in 1800. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Boston, Mass., and, in 1823, he came to Ohio and stopped with his brother who had located in Delaware, Ohio. On account of malarial affections, which were then prevalent in Delaware and vicinity, Mr. Mansur disliked the locality, and he and his wife started with a horse and wagon for the North, hoping to find a more desirable location. On their way they stopped overnight at Hudson with David Hudson, who, on learning that Mr. Mansur was a mechanic, insisted upon his making this his future home, as there was much demand for the labor in which he was skilled in the then growing town. The citizens, being interested, were anxious for him to remain here, and, to assure him of their zeal in the matter, they set to work and built him a shop on Main street, near where Mr. Wadsworth's present shop is located. He worked at his trade about nine years, when he moved to a farm which he had purchased in this township. He engaged extensively in buying and selling cattle. This business he followed about twenty years, when he retired from business, and moved to Hudson, where he died, in 1858, in his 58th year. His widow survived him until 1880, when she died at this place in her 78th year. They had two sons—George, of Cumberland Co., Ill., and James, in the real-estate business at Cleveland.

THOMAS BLACKBURN, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 9, 1833. When about 25 years of age, he emigrated to the United States, and came direct to Summit Co., Ohio; he resided in Pennsylvania about three years. He enlisted in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery Sept. 10, 1861, and served almost four years. At various engagements he had two horses shot on which he was riding, and three others wounded, but fortunately escaped without being injured in the least. With the exception of two weeks, he was never off of duty during almost four years of continuous service. The regiment in which he was, opened the fight and closed it in the battle of Murfreesboro, which lasted seven days, and participated two days in the contest at Chickamauga; also at Shiloh, Franklin, second battle of Nashville and Perryville, Tenn. In the latter, their regiment lost heavily —18 men killed, 42 wounded, 68 horses were killed, and 7 guns were taken by the rebels. He returned to Summit County after his discharge, and April 10, 1866, he married Hannah Cowley, daughter of Joseph Cowley, of Tallmadge. They have three children, viz., Florence J., Henry J. and Lottie H. Mrs. Blackburn was born in England and came to the United States with her parents when she was 4 years old. Mr. Blackburn's father died in England; since then his mother emigrated to this country, and is now passing her declining years under the filial care of her son's family. She is in her 90th year and is very feeble.

CHARLES BOUTON, hotel and livery, Hudson; was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1829. His father, Seth Bouton, came at an early date from New York, and settled in Lake County, Ohio. They moved to Peninsula in 1836; they built a log cabin, a Mr. Beeres also building one at the same time; these constituted all the buildings or settlements at that time between Peninsula and Hudson. Here the Bouton family lived about twelve years, when they moved to Illinois, and where Seth Bouton now lives in his 82d year. When our

subject (Charles) was about 14 years old, he went to learn the boat-building trade with one Waterman, in Peninsula, where many canal-boats were built. When he was 19 years of age, he took charge of the boat-building business for Waterman, and remained until 21 years of age, when he concluded to go to California during the rush to the gold mines of that State, where he worked at mining for about two years, and met with reasonable success during his stay. Returning to Ohio, he resumed his trade at Peninsula, and in the winter would build a boat and run it during the summer, then dispose of all in the fall of the year; this he followed for about five years. In 1859, he, in company with Henry Johnson, purchased a yard and dry-dock and conducted the boat-building business until 1873, when he sold out. To Mr. Bouton belongs the credit of building the first round-stern propeller canal-boat ever in use, and, up to this date, he built the last boat that has been built in Peninsula in 1872. When he sold out in 1873, he came to Hudson, and purchased the Mansion House property in 1874, and has been in the hotel and livery business since. He has been twice married, first in April, 1854, to Helen A. Johnson, daughter of Henry Johnson, of Boston Township; she died May 29, 1872, leaving three children: Lillie B., now wife of R. K. Pelton, of Cleveland; Lawson and Clarence. His second marriage was celebrated with Ada D. Crosley, of Cleveland, in April, 1874.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, deceased. With his wife and several children (viz., Joseph, William, Amos, Reuben, Samuel, Philemon, Asahel, Hiram, Lucy, Lydia and Mary) emigrated from Connecticut to Ohio, and settled in Hudson Township, in 1809. One daughter, Ann, married a Mr. Case, and located at Granville, Ohio. They were among the early pioneers of the county, and applied themselves to clearing the land and making general improvements; bearing the many privations with a determined resolution to overcome every obstacle. Being industrious, they laid the foundation of material prosperity. All except Hiram have long since mingled their dust with that of mother earth. The representatives of the family still in this vicinity are the lineal descendants of Amos, the third son of William. He (Amos), was a youth of about 16 years when his parents came here; he took jobs of chopping by the acre, and chopped much of the timber in this vicinity, and thereby procured some means to buy a piece of land for himself. He married Jerusha Crane, who came to Ohio from Connecticut, at an early date, with her parents. They had ten children, nine of whom grew up to maturity, viz., Horace A., Harris B., Schuyler M., Laura M., Jerusha A., Catharine R., Orville W., Cordelia M. and Henry H. Both Amos and his wife died here, at an advanced age.

HARRIS B. CHAMBERLAIN; P. O. Hudson; was born May 20, 1819, on the old homestead, in this township. Having been reared to farm life, he began in the same pursuits, and has followed the same all his lifetime. His course of education was that received at the common schools. In October, 1850, he married Miss Maria Henry, daughter of James Henry, of Aurora, Ohio. They located on a farm in the vicinity of his early home, which was formerly the home of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, where they have resided ever since. Their union was blessed with three children, viz., Eliza, now Mrs. D. C. Bentley; Ella, now widow of Henry Ellsworth, and Clara. Mrs. Chamberlain was born May 4, 1820, in Aurora; is the youngest of nine children born to James and Sarah (Cochrane) Henry. He was a native of Connecticut, but moved to Harpersfield, N. Y.; thence with his wife and three children to Aurora, Ohio, in 1804. They were the third family to settle in that place; there Mr. Henry officiated as Justice of the Peace for many years. At a very early date in the history of Ohio, his wife's father, John Cochrane, located about 1,400 acres, and when on his way out with his family, he took sick, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., and was said to be the first white man to die at that place. Of James Henry's family, those surviving are the widow of F. Booth, of Twinsburg; Harvey H., of Iowa; Gilbert H., of Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Blanchard, of Lyons, Mich., and Mrs. Chamberlin.

SCHUYLER M. CHAMBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was the third son born to Amos Chamberlin, which occurred Nov. 3, 1821. He received a fair education in the common schools and turned his attention to farming, and by care and industry has been quite successful. When about 22 years of age, he married Miss Jane E. Bliss. They began on a farm almost all in woods, which his father gave him, and

which he improved, making a comfortable and pleasant home. They have three children, viz., R. R., in Hudson; Geo. S., in Streetsboro Corners, and Julia B., now Mrs. Robert White. Mrs. Chamberlin's parents were Josiah and Sarah (Cooley) Bliss, natives of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Bliss died in Massachussetts, leaving a widow and four children. One of them—Sarah A.—remained in Massachussetts; the three other children—William B., George J., and Jane E., now Mrs. Chamberlin—with their mother, emigrated to Ohio in 1830. Mrs. Bliss died in Aurora, Portage Co. Her son, Geo. J., is a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Church in Cleveland; William B. enlisted during the war of the late rebellion, and was seriously wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and after lying eight days on the field in a disabled condition, he was found alive; he died soon afterward of exhaustion.

CARROLL CUTLER, President of the Western Reserve College, Hudson; was born Jan. 31, 1829, in Windham, N. H. He was the third child born to Rev. Calvin and Rhoda (Little) Cutler. The Rev. Calvin Cutler was a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. In 1822, he entered the ministry under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in New Hampshire. He was energetic in establishing schools, and liberal in their support whenever dependent on private subscription, thereby providing the best possible school facilities for his large family. President Cutler began to teach school when about 17 years of age; and at 18 years he entered the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. In 1850, he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1854. At the close of his collegiate course he taught in Bloomfield, N. J., one year; then entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York. He was appointed tutor in Yale College in 1856, where he remained two years. Aug. 10, 1858, he married Miss Francis E. Gallagher; they went to Europe, where Mr. Cutler spent a year in study, and traveling, returning to New Jersey in 1859, and in April of the following year he was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy and Rhetoric, in the Western Reserve College. In 1871, he was elected President of the College. They have one child, Susan Rhoda. Mrs. Cutler was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. in 1828. She was the daughter of Capt. J. H. Gallagher, of the U. S. A. He resigned his commission in the army, and entered the ministry in 1838, His religious views accorded with Presbyterianism and in that faith he was ordained, and preached thirteen years; when on account of failing health he was obliged to withdraw from pastoral duties.

SIDNEY COLLAR, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born in Warren Co., Vt., Aug. 2, 1808. His father (David Collar) was a carpenter and millwright by trade, and when our subject was about 5 years old, the family moved from Vermont to New York. In 1820, they moved to Ohio with a family of fourteen children, and in 1826 they located in Hudson; but his father removed to Lorain County, where he died many years ago. Sidney was the second child and eldest son of fifteen children (one died before they came to Ohio) in all eight boys and seven girls; he began on his own account when about 19 years old. He married Carolina Stone Dec. 23, 1830; she was the daughter of Nathaniel Stone who came here in 1810. Mrs. Collar was a babe only 6 weeks old when her parents left Connecticut. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Collar bought 33⅓ acres where he made a comfortable home, which he finally sold and removed to the farm where he now lives in 1835; and on which he has lived ever since. It was all heavy timber at that time, through which the deer fearlessly ranged. Mr. and Mrs. Collar had three children—Carolina L., who was married to Mr. Draper, and is deceased; Emeline E. was wife of Alph. Stone, and died in Michigan; and Sarah, who is Mrs. S. Griest, who resides with Mr. Collar and has charge of the farm. Mr. Griest was a volunteer in the late rebellion, serving in Co. E, 88th Ind. V. I.; at the close of the war he returned to Ft. Wayne, Ind., from which place his regiment came. But soon after the close of the war he returned to his native place (Summit Co., Ohio) where he was married and resided ever since.

M. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. Hudson, was born in this township, west edge of Lot 84, Dec. 18, 1821, son of John and Eliza (Bassett) Chapman. Mathew was the eldest of a family of seven children, who were, Harriet, Mary, Ellen, John, Henry and Rufus. Our subject was raised to farming pursuits. In April 1849, he was married to Sarah B. Waite, born Sept. 25, 1828, in Boston Township, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Chapman, whose maiden name

was Kent. The above were early settlers in Boston Township. With the exception of a few years of his early married life, which was spent in Boston Township, he has been a constant resident of this township, and engaged in farming and stock trading; has 280 acres of land, and is a neat and successful farmer; has two children—Emily E., now Mrs. W. Morse, of Cleveland, and one son, William H., on home farm. John Chapman, the father of Mathew, was born in England, about the year 1788; at age of 13 was pressed into the British Navy, and during the war of 1812, served on the flagship Queen Charlotte. At the time of Perry's victory he was captured by the Americans, taken to Chillocothe, where he spent one winter, then taken to Cleveland and exchanged. Shortly after, he came to this locality and engaged as a farm laborer; saving some means, he made his first purchase into Wadsworth Township, Medina County; afterward, traded his farm for land in the northwest part of this township, locating there about the year 1829, where he died Jan. 15, 1866, having at the time 150 acres of land. He and wife were members of the Congregationalist Church; was Democratic in sentiment and a worthy citizen of the community.

LORA CASE, retired farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born in Granby, Conn., Nov. 17, 1811. He is the fifth child and second son born to Chauncey and Cleopatra (Hayes) Case, who were natives of Connecticut. They emigrated to Ohio with their five children, viz., Laura, Chauncey, Clarinda, Parintha and Lora. They located on the farm, now owned by Henry, on July 4, 1814. In company with the Case family was Gideon Mills and wife (the latter was a sister of Mrs. Case), drove through, one with an ox team, and Mr. Case with a team of horses. For the nourishment of their children on the journey, they drove along a milch cow; it took them six weeks to drive from Connecticut to Hudson. Mills and his wife died many years ago in Hudson. Suggestive of the inconvenience and almost impossibility to procure some of the necessaries in pioneer days, we refer to a trip made by Mr. Chauncey Case and his ox team to Cleveland for a barrel of salt for himself and Dr. Moses Thompson, and for which he paid in cash $22, and occupied four days to go and return. There were five other children born to Mr. and Mrs. Case after their removal to Ohio, viz., Edward, Lucian, Henry, Amelia and Maria. The ten children all lived to maturity. Laura died when about 21 years of age. Chauncey and Lucian reside in Macomb, Ill.; Clarinda was the wife of Alvin Loomis; she died in Hudson: Parintha married Amos E. Wood, of Wood Co., Ohio, both deceased; Edward moved to Troy, Kan., where he died; Amelia is wife of Charles Hunt, of Cuyahoga Falls; Maria is widow of John Gross, of Hudson. When Lora was about 25 years old, he began for himself. He married Sarah A., daughter of Thomas Wright, who came here from Connecticut at an early date, May 10, 1837. They located in Streetsboro, Portage Co., and in 1864, they removed to Hudson Township. They had five children, three lived to maturity—Chauncey, George (deceased), Mary E., Julian W. (deceased) and Wilber L. Mary E. is now Mrs. S. E. Scott formerly of Mentor, Lake Co., and who has entire charge of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Case reside with Mr. Scott in their ripening years.

HENRY CASE, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was the son of Chauncey and Cleopatra (Hayes) Case, and was born Oct. 30, 1817. He was brought up to farm life, and received a fair education in the primitive schools of his time. Oct. 29, 1847, he married Mary L. Goodman. She was born in New Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1828. They have eight children living, viz., Nelson, Eugene, Franklin (deceased), Eliza (deceased), John, Edmond, Hattie, Frederick, Mary and Clara. His father is mentioned in the sketch of Lora Case, and date of emigration to this State. They succeeded admirably, considering the many privations and wants of a numerous family of helpless children in the primitive forest. They erected their commodious brick residence about 1832, and was one of the first if not the only brick residence in the county at that date. The old folks died here on the old homestead; he in 1864, in his 85th year, and she in 1867, in her 87th year.

DARROW FAMILIES, Hudson, of this vicinity are the lineal descendants of Joseph and George Darrow, who were natives of the State of New York; had moved into Connecticut, and thence to the Western Reserve, with the emigrating party under the direction of David Hudson, in 1800. They were young men, respectively about 25 and 23 years of age, when they came here. They located about

two miles south of Hudson Center, where they built and made general improvements, and soon their settlement showed signs of thrift and prosperity. And, as their families multiplied, they generally settled in the same vicinity, hence the name "Darrow street," was given to the road leading south from Hudson through their settlement. A younger brother, James, came here a few years subsequent to the first settlement, but remained only a short time, when he removed to the vicinity of Lebanon, and joined the sect known as the "Shakers," where he died several years ago. Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of Simeon Prior, in 1803; they had thirteen children; two died in childhood, four in youth, and seven lived to maturity, viz.: Polly, Lyman, Abbey, Sophia, Julia, Sarah A. and Charles. Of these only three survive—Lyman in Missouri; Julia, at Lebanon, Ohio, and Mrs. Hial Danforth, of this place. Abbey married Ransom Miller; they moved to Missouri, where she died; Polly, was widow of John Walker and died here (Sarah A. is the deceased wife of Dr. H. Danforth). The wife of Joseph Darrow died May 30, 1847; he survived until Nov. 13, 1856, when he died in his 82d year.

George Darrow was married to Olive, daughter of Joel Gaylord—date indefinite—but not later than 1801 or 1802, and are said to be the first couple married in Hudson. They reared eight children to maturity—four boys and four girls; several died in childhood. Eliza was married three times; first to Seth Fifield, next to D. Bates and last to Orin McNeal. They moved to Iowa where she died in 1878. David was twice married, his first wife being Sophia Hawkins, and after her death he married Chloe Hayden. While digging a well on his premises in 1850, he met with a sad fate; he had begun to "wall" it up when the banks caved in and killed him. Amanda was wife of David O'Brien; they are both deceased. Charlotte was wife of Homer Oviatt, and died in Hudson. George was a blacksmith by trade and worked on the old homestead for some time. He moved to Texas, thence to Iowa, where he enlisted and served as Drum Major. He died in hospital of disease contracted in the service.

Daniel Darrow was born Oct. 15, 1816, on the old homestead where William resides. He got a fair education studying for a term in the Preparatory Department of Western Reserve College, and one term at Tallmadge. When 18 years of age, he began teaching school, and taught nine winter terms, working on the farm during the summer. He married Elizabeth A., daughter of William Norton, March 22, 1849. (She was born near Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 22, 1828, and came to Ohio with her parents when quite young.) They reared four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Celia, wife of J. A. Conaro; Julia, wife of Luther B. Wetmore; and Irwin D.; he married Lottie Moore.

William Darrow was born where he resides, Oct. 12, 1818; he was reared to farm life, and always followed the pursuits of a farmer. He married Harriet E. Deacon, Dec. 15, 1842. (She was born June 26, 1823, in Hudson. Her father, Henry Deacon, settled here in 1806.) They had eight children, four of whom are living—George H., La Fayette, William M., and Mary, now wife of J. Morris; Emma (deceased) was wife of H. D. Nickerson; Olive went to Iowa and there married Thomas McNeal. During the war of 1812, George Darrow volunteered his services and rose to the rank of Colonel. In the early settlement of the country, his residence was turned into a hotel, where he entertained the weary travelers and teamsters who were ever passing and in need of refreshments. His wife was called away Aug. 9, 1845, but he survived until 1860, when he died at a good old age, being upward of 80 years.

DANFORTH FAMILY; although this family cannot be considered among the pioneers of the county, yet they were early settlers, and those who remained became influential and respected citizens in the community. The progenitor of those bearing the name in this vicinity was Enoch Danforth, a native of New Hampshire, who in due time married Hannah Haines. They moved from their native place to St. Albans, Vt., where they resided several years, when they resolved to emigrate to the west. In the autumn of 1821, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, with their seven children, set out for Ohio, and in November of that year they arrived in this county, and located on what is now Darrow Street, in Hudson Township. They had been here less than two years, when Mr. Danforth concluded to remove to Illinois; in the meantime their eldest daughter, Sabrina, had been married to Hiram Thompson, and

located here. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, with seven children, as their family was increased by one while residing here, started for Illinois, and got as far as Sandusky, where they were winter-bound; there they made provision for spending the winter, expecting to resume their journey as early as possible in the spring. But in this their hopes were blighted, as sickness assailed the family, and death removed their babe; next the grim messenger summoned the devoted husband and father, leaving a widow and six helpless children, viz.: Hial, Mary, Lovina, Harrison, William and Judy, who were but meagerly provided for, as traveling and sickness had exhausted much of their means. After Mr. Danforth's death, his widow and children retraced their steps to Hudson. To procure the means of support, the three boys, though mere youths, began to work in this vicinity—Hial, with one John Sawyer; Harrison, with Capt. Oviatt; William, with Horace Metcalf; and in these places they remained until they arrived at manhood and began to do for themselves. Mrs. Danforth and three daughters returned to Vermont. With the expectation of recuperating his failing health, William sailed from Boston on a whaling vessel when about 22 years of age; but died in the Sandwich Islands, where the vessel called. Hial was the second child and eldest son of Enoch and Hannah Danforth; he was born in New Hampshire, June 8, 1808; by the time he had arrived at manhood he had learned the art of boot and shoe making, with Mr. Sawyer, with whom he resided; he opened a shop on Darrow street and began business on his own account when about 23 years of age, and was soon afterward joined by his brother; they conducted the business about ten years, when Hial purchased a small farm, to which he has added until he owns 120 acres of good land, which constitutes a good home, where his advanced years are passing in a quiet, retired manner. He married Sophia, daughter of Joseph Darrow, May 4, 1831; they had five children—Mary, Milton C., Helen (who is wife of Virgil T. Miller), Charles and Edmond E. Milton C. and Helen are the only survivers of their children. Mrs. Hial Danforth was born March 31, 1810; she was the fourth of thirteen children born to Joseph and Sarah (Prior) Darrow.

DR. HARRISON DANFORTH, physician, Hudson; was the fifth child and second son born to Enoch and Hannah (Haines) Danforth, in New Hampshire, April 15, 1814. As already stated in the sketch of the Danforth family, the Doctor was early left to do for himself, on account of his father's death. When about 21 years of age, after associating himself in business with his brother Hial, his ambition was unassuaged. Having a decided inclination for the study of materia medica, he entered upon the study of medicine with a zeal worthy of the profession, and became an ardent student under Israel K. Town, M. D., of Hudson. After some years of study and experience, Dr. Danforth diverged to some extent from the allopathic system of practice. He adopted the views of the electic school, and has practised his profession for a period of more than thirty years, in this vicinity, with more than ordinary success. The first ten years were divided between the duties of his business and profession. But about the date of the outbreak of the rebellion, he sold his farm and has since given his whole attention to the practice of medicine, and enjoys the confidence as well as much of the patronage of the community in which he has resided for the last sixty years. Space forbids us enlarging on the struggles and temptations intervening between the condition of the poor boy, without even parental advice and the desirable sphere which he now enjoys. He married Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Darrow, September, 1836; to them were born six children viz., Francisco L., Lovina A., Mortimer W., Theodore C., Edwin H. and Clarence E. Mrs. Danforth died in September, 1869. The Doctor married a second wife, Martha Holton, Feb. 28, 1874. In 1861, Francisco and Mortimer responded to the first call for soldiers, but were discharged, the requisite number being enrolled. Mortimer W. re-enlisted at the second call in Co. G, 115th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tenn., on Dec. 4, 1864; stripped of all his valuable effects, including a pair of good boots, and marched barefoot to Meridian, Miss., and suffered terribly from exposure, his feet and legs, to the knees being seriously frozen. He was transferred to Andersonville in March, where he was imprisoned when the war closed. Was discharged at Jacksonville, Fla., in June, 1865, and returned home, studied medicine with his father, and graduated at Philadelphia Medical College,

and is now practicing in Kent Co., Mich. Clarence E. is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and also practicing his profession in Kent Co., Mich.

HENRY DEACON (deceased); was a native of Lancaster, Penn., born about the year 1795; son of Marmaduke and Mary (Carter) Deacon, whose offspring were Robert, Betsy, William, Henry and John. Marmaduke was a native of Ireland, son of Robert Deacon. Marmaduke settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained until his removal to Ohio, locating in Hudson Township in 1805, where he purchased about 210 acres, in the southwest part of the township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1832—that of his wife in 1806, one year after their arrival in this county. Her death was occasioned from the effects of a scare. The Indians made a raid upon her, while her husband was gone to mill, threatening to scalp her if she did not reveal the supposed place of her husband's money. Henry, his son, succeeded him, and occupied the farm. He was married to Elizabeth Carter, Feb. 14, 1821, and by her had seven children, whose names were: Mary A., born Dec. 25, 1821; Harriet E., born June 26, 1823; William C., born Jan. 16, 1825; Fannie, born Dec. 5, 1828; Elizabeth, born Oct. 9, 1830; James, born June 14, 1833; Henry H., born June 17, 1839; the latter being the sole surviving member of the family. Henry Deacon, the father of the above, died Feb. 12, 1877, his wife two days later, after a life companionship of fifty-six years. They were both buried in one grave. Mr. Deacon was an industrious and successful farmer, a man of quiet and unpretentious disposition, who always remained at home and attended to his own personal affairs; was always vigorous and healthy, and, up to the time of his sickness, was never sick a day in his life. Although living many years near a railroad, never was in a coach or rode in one. His son, Henry H., now owns and runs the farm; has never married.

JOHN DEACON, retired farmer; P. O. Hudson. One among the oldest living pioneers of this township is the above, who was born in Lancaster, Penn., Nov. 28, 1802, and came out with his father, Marmaduke, in 1805, and for three-quarters of a century has remained constantly on the farm his father located on. April 5, 1832, was wedded to Julia Ann E. Lawrence, who was born May 23, 1813, in Cincinnati. Her parents were Martin C. and Submit (Griffin) Lawrence. He was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 20, 1793. He was a son of Chauncey and Sallie H. (Clark) Lawrence, who were born Sept. 25, 1767, and Sept. 19, 1769, respectively, and were blessed with fifteen children. Chauncey's father was Uriah, who was born Dec. 25, 1720; married Aug. 13, 1743, to Mary Clark, who was born Jan. 15, 1725. The Lawrence family trace their ancestry to one Robert Lawrence, of Lancastershire, England, born in Rome, 1150. He was an officer attending his sovereign, Richard I, and for meritorious conduct was knighted Sir Robert Lawrence. There is an estate now of over $100,000,000, consisting of real estate and money in the Bank of England, now awaiting the proof of title to ownership, of which Mrs. Deacon is an heir. John Lawrence (the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Deacon) married Mary Townly, daughter of Lord Richard, whose wife was Mary Widrington. Both of the above had estates which were willed to their heirs, of which heirs are those of Mary (Townly) Lawrence. Mrs. Deacon came West to Ohio with her parents in 1818, who located in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Deacon have been born eleven children, ten living: Horace, John W., David, Emily, Cyrus B., Edmond W., Lucinda E., Lewis, Frederick B., Louisa M., Caroline M., deceased. Mrs. Deacon has been a member of the church since 15 years of age. On account of the feeble health of Mr. Deacon, the care and management of the farm has fallen upon his wife, who conducts it successfully.

EDWIN DEWEY, retired farmer; P. O. Hudson; was the son of Stephen and Percy (Mosley) Dewey, of Westfield, Mass., where he was born Sept. 17, 1795; he moved into the State of New York, and, when about 22 years of age, he, with several others, moved to Ohio and settled in Portage Co., where he farmed for several years alone, then returned to Massachusetts and brought his parents and several younger children along with him to Ohio. Having learned the shoemaker's trade in Massachuchusetts, he applied himself to the same for several years in Portage Co., in connection with his farming. He has been married three times—first, to Eva Haymaker, May 7, 1820; she died in April, 1825, leaving three children—Charles, Electa (wife of John Beckwith) and Eva (widow of A. Hackett); his second mar-

riage was celebrated Sept. 11, 1826, with Ann Spears; she died Jan. 3, 1868, leaving one child—Isaac; his present wife was Eliza, a daughter of Elisha Perkins, formerly of New York, but moved to this county and settled in Northampton Township at an early date. Mr. Dewey removed from his farm in Portage Co. to Darrow Street in Hudson, in 1864, where he spends his advanced years in the enjoyment of a pleasant home.

JAMES DITTY, tinner and hardware merchant, Hudson; was born in Toronto, Canada, Feb. 2, 1849; his parents were Sanderson and Ann (Foster) Ditty, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Canada in 1841; his father died when James was about 5 years old, leaving a widow and a large family. When about 15 years of age, he was apprenticed to the tinner's trade, in Toronto, continuing for five years; he worked at journey-work there for some time, and, in the spring of 1868, he came to Cleveland, where he worked two years; in 1870, he came to Hudson and worked for J. L. Chapman two years, and afterward eight years for John N. Farrar; in January, 1881, he purchased the tin and hardware stock of J. L. Chapman, and, from a business point of view, is beginning a new era in his affairs. He married Sarah A. Hussey, of Toronto, Canada, January, 1867; they have five children—Lillian, Walter, Annie M., Ralph and James S. Mr. Ditty is establishing a good trade, and carries an assortment of general hardware and stoves.

PHILLIP FILLIUS (deceased); was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 6, 1806. He emigrated to the United States in 1833, and located at Cleveland, where he remained four years. He married Anna Barbara Keis, in 1837, and soon after moved to a farm in Hudson Township, Summit Co. Here they resided, and reared a family of nine children, viz., Catharine, wife of James Corbett, of Missouri; Lizzie, wife of John Thomas, of Indiana; John, Phillip and Jacob are residing in Georgetown, Colo., the latter a member of the bar of that town, John, being interested in mines there. Josephine is wife of Alexander Nesbitt, of Northfield Township; Ella, wife of Perry Sherman, of Michigan; Charles, member of the bar at Cuyahoga Falls, and Ernest, who resides on the farm. Mrs. Fillius was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 15, 1817, and came here with her parents, who emigrated early in April, 1831, and arrived in Cleveland in August of the same year, after four months' traveling, almost weary of life itself. Her father's name was Frederick Keis. There were of them six children, five girls and one boy. Mr. Fillius died on his farm, where he first located in Hudson, June 14, 1878. Ernest was born May 20, 1856. He married Irene Carson, daughter of David Carson, formerly of Pennsylvania, now of Michigan, Aug. 17, 1880. They reside with his widowed mother, and is the only one of the family now with her.

PROF. E. S. GREGORY, retired, Hudson; was born in Fleming, N. Y., April 20, 1828. His father, William Gregory, was a native of Connecticut, and was twice married. His first wife died, leaving four children, viz., William, Eben, Munson and Marie. In 1829, Mr. William Gregory walked to this State on a prospecting tour, traveling to Cleveland, which was then a mere hamlet; thence to Hudson; thence westward about seventy-five miles, where he purchased, of a settler, 204 acres of land, having some trifling improvements and a log cabin, for the sum of $1,100. He returned to New York for his family, which consisted of his four eldest children, second wife and two babies, E. S. and Lydia. They came by canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Huron, thence by wagon to their new home in the almost unbroken forest, in 1830. Harmon, the youngest of the family, was born after they came to this State. Mr. Gregory prospered in his new home, and, by dint of industry, made the forest give place to the fields of grain. Both himself and wife are now deceased, he dying in 1868, and she in 1879. Prof. E. S. Gregory was the eldest child of his father's second marriage, and was only about 2 years old when brought here by his parents. His early life was that customary to farmer boys, until he was about 16 years of age, when he began teaching school. A year later, he entered Baldwin University, near Cleveland, remaining for some time. He entered the Preparatory Department of the Western Reserve College in the spring and fall terms of 1847, and taught school during the winter months. He entered the Western Reserve College in 1848, remaining three years, when he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1852. He accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Monroeville for one year; thence to the Western Reserve College at Hudson as Principal of

Preparatory Department, which position he held seven years. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Latin, and served as such in the Western Reserve College from 1860 until he resigned six years later. He moved to Youngstown, and was appointed First Principal of the Payen High School, which position he retained for thirteen years. While there, he spent much labor and time in analytical chemistry, which has been his study for some time. He married Clara M. Baldwin, July 28, 1852, she being the only surviving daughter of Harvey Baldwin. They have two children—Hattie M. and Anna.

CHARLES G. GUILFORD, editor and proprietor of the Hudson *Enterprise*, was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., in October, 1834. Served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Berkshire County Eagle*, in Pittsfield, Mass., from 1848 to 1852. In the fall of the latter year came to Ohio, and entered the employ of the Cleveland *Herald*. In 1854, went to Waterbury, Conn., where for six months was one of the publishers of the *Naugatuck Valley Democrat* (a semi-weekly paper.) Disposing of his interest in the *Democrat*, Mr. Guilford returned to Ohio and again entered the employ of the Cleveland *Herald*, remaining there in various capacities until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Battery B, 1st O. V. L. A., Capt. Stondart, serving during the entire war, at the close of which he resumed his position on the *Herald*. In April, 1875, he removed with his family to Hudson, and two years later, May 1, 1876, he purchased the Hudson *Enterprise*, at that time a little amateur sheet, unknown outside of the village where published. Entering with his whole heart into the work of building up the paper, Mr. Guilford has succeeded in making the *Enterprise* a journal suitable to Hudson and the county. He has a pleasant little farm of 20 acres about a mile east of the village where he resides. It is located on a ridge, said to be the highest point of land in the county, and from which can be obtained a view of four of the surrounding villages.

REV. HENRY B. HOSFORD, retired minister, Hudson; was born in Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 17, 1817. He was the son of Stephen and Annie (Brown) Hosford, who were natives of Massachusetts. His father was a merchant and manufacturer in Williamstown. Our subject entered Williams College in 1839, and graduated in 1843. When his collegiate course was finished, he taught in the Hopkins Academy for one year, and then returned to Williams College, where he taught four years. During these four years, he studied theology privately, and, in 1839, he was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, at Jordan, New York. He returned to Massachusetts in 1850, and had charge of the congregation at Sunderland until 1853; that summer he filled the place in Williams College left vacant by the Professor of Mathematics, who had taken a vacation. In January, 1854, he was appointed Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, which position he resigned six years afterward. He was engaged in the Sanitary Commission at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., during the two last years of the war. On his return from the South, he resumed his ministerial labors in the neighboring churches which extended to Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, Hudson, Kent, Rootstown, Atwater, Twinsburg and Streetsboro; and frequently preached at other places. He married Miss Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Plant, of New Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1850. Mrs. Hosford was born June 17, 1824. They have seven children viz., Sarah A., wife of Rev. John P. Jones, now a missionary in South India; Frances J., Mary E., Harriet M., wife of Chas. W. Foote, of Akron; Henry H., Helen P. and Daniel M. Mr. Hosford conducted the Female Seminary in Hudson during the school term of 1874–75. Since failing health has compelled his retirement from active life, he attends to insurance at his home, representing five substantial companies.

S. E. JUDD, real estate and insurance, Hudson; was born in Watertown, Conn., June 13, 1813. His ancestors were a people of remarkable longevity, and were early settlers of that State. His great-grandfather purchased from some Indians the title to some property in the early settlement of the colony, which is owned by representatives of the family to this day. His father's parents were the first settlers of Watertown, Conn., his grandmother being the first child baptized by the first resident minister, in 1739. She died at the advanced age of 100 years. Mr. S. E. Judd was the son of Eleazer and Lydia (Brownson) Judd. He was engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of clocks for several years. He was married

April 6, 1836, to Mary L. Strong, who was born April 19, 1811, in Connecticut. In July, 1851, they emigrated to Hudson, Ohio, where he entered into the real estate and insurance business, and, although not an early pioneer of the place, he has been identified with some of its public improvements. He has been twice elected Mayor of Hudson. In 1871, they removed to St. Paul, Minn., but returned to Hudson in 1873. Their only child, Jennie S., is the wife of Dr. F. Hodge. Mr. Judd visited his native town, and participated in the one hundredth anniversary of its incorportion on June 17, 1880. The insurance companies represented by him are the Ætna, North American, Manhattan of New York, Niagara of New York, Watertown of Watertown, N. Y., Lancashire Insurance Co. of England, Ashland County Mutual, of Ashland, Ohio, and the Ætna Life of Hartford, Conn.

LUTHER F. KILBOURNE, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is the second son of Justin E. and Mary A. (Fitch) Kilbourne, and the only survivor of the family. He was born where he resides, March 20, 1842. His business has always been that of a farmer, except four years, when he was appointed Guard at the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. He returned to Hudson and took charge of the farm. He married Mary A. Briggaman July 2, 1873. They have two children living, Francis H. and Cornelia E. His grandfather, George Kilbourne, was born in Berlin, Conn., Nov. 19, 1769. When 26 years old, he married Almira Wilcox, of Simsbury. After residing in Farmington and Goshen for about ten years, he joined the emigrant party which was induced to come hither by David Hudson. Mr. Kilbourne traded his property in Goshen to Birdsey Norton, and in part payment took land in Hudson Township. The party left Goshen, Conn., Sept. 1, 1801, their teams being all ox teams except one. Mr. Kilbourne was obliged to buy a horse by the way to assist his oxen, in consequence of the warm weather and hilly country. They proceeded nicely, their course being through Reading to Womelsdorf, thence via Lebanon, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Strasburg, where they came to the mountain called the "Three Brothers," a part of the Allghanies; after three days hard work they got over; but two days later they began climbing the hills again, when their horse tired out, and they sold him to a widow who lived there for one loaf of bread. They pushed on with a single yoke of oxen until they were almost exhausted, when a stranger passed with an ox team which he offered for sale. Mr. Kilbourne bought them, paying in part some boots and shoes which was part of his load. They came on through Bedford, Somerset, and so on to Pittsburgh. They crossed the Ohio about ten miles below Beaver; from there they proceeded to Griersburg, and so on until they struck the southeast township of the Western Reserve, where they found many old acquaintances from Connecticut who lent them a helping hand as they passed through. When they came to Ravenna, Mr. Kilbourne sold his wagon for a cow and some grain to support him through the winter, and on the sixtieth day of their journey they arrived in Hudson. Mr. Kilbourne stopped with Mr. Bishop until he got a cabin built. In the course of two years, Mr. Kilbourne had cleared about 25 or 30 acres of land, when, in the spring of 1803, unfortunately, he got his thigh broken by a piece of timber falling on him while assisting to raise a building. This together with ague disabled him from doing any farm work for two years. With the help of the oldest boy, who was 7 years old, his wife was obliged to cultivate the land and attend to domestic affairs as well. By her untiring energy, she succeed in supporting the family until 1805, when he found it necessary to sell the farm and resume his trade, which was tanning and shoemaking. To this end he moved to Newburg, it being an old settlement. Remained there three and a half years, when, by the persuasion of Rev. David Beacon, he moved to Tallmadge, where he resided nine years, cleared a farm, and was prepared to live comfortable during the remainder of his life. His son-in-law, Capt. Oviatt, induced him to return to Hudson, where he died March 14, 1865, in his 97th year. His noble wife had preceded him in death Dec. 19, 1859, in her 88th year. They reared six children—Sophia, Asahel, George, Timothy E., Eliza and Justin E. Justin E. married Mary Amanda, daughter of Col. Fitch. They were the parents of Luther L. Mrs. Justin Kilbourne died March 20, 1876, and he in Nov. 16, 1880.

M. A. LUSK, retired farmer; P. O. Hudson; born June 2, 1803, on Lot 77, in this township, having been a resident of the township well-nigh fourscore years, and is the oldest living resident. His father was Capt. Amos Lusk,

who commanded a company during the war of 1812, and died the year following, May 24, 1813, aged 40 years. He came to this township in 1801, when it was an unbroken wilderness. His wife was Mary Adams, who was born in Stockbridge, Conn., May 15, 1768, a daughter of John Adams, who was a cousin of John Quincy Adams, who graced the Presidential chair. Mary (Adams) Lusk, the mother of our subject, died Jan. 20, 1843. She was the mother of nine children, among whom was Dianthe, who was born June 12, 1801. June 21, 1820, she married John Brown, of Osawatomie, Kansas, and Harper's Ferry fame, and by him had five children, viz., John, Jason, Ruth, Owen and Frederic. Our subject was left fatherless at the age of 10. Learning the hatter's trade, he followed this vocation for several years. At the age of 23, he married Dency Preston, born in Canton, Mass.; she died of consumption; by her he had Henry, Loring, Charles, Lucy and Amos. Loring was killed by cars running over him—was a brakeman. March 31, 1843, married Mrs. Sallie Secoy, whose maiden name was Post. She was born Sept. 14, 1815, in Westbrook, Conn., daughter of Joshua and Mollie (Dee) Post, to whom were born thirteen children, Mrs. Lusk being the eleventh daughter. All of the children lived to be over 60 years of age, with one exception. Mr. and Mrs. Lusk have one daughter only, Dency, who married Henry Pettengill. Mr. Lusk has an adopted daughter, Eva, who has lived with them since 2 years of age. Mrs. Lusk's first husband was Chester Secoy, by whom she had four children—Lester, Julitte, Mary and Pickney. Charles served four years in the late war, member of 2d O. V. C. He had two horses killed under him. Amos and Charles Lusk also wore the "blue." Mr. Lusk has not been a member of a church since 1835. Mr. Lusk has for several years been retired from farming.

M. MESSER (retired) Hudson; was born in Orwell, Vt., June 25, 1803. He was taught in youth the advantages of farm life, and, with a view to locating on Western land, he set out on a prospecting tour through Ohio, in May, 1828. He traveled over the territory now embraced in Trumbull, Portage and Summit Cos.; thence to Cleveland, which he remembers as a then mere hamlet with only about four *two-story* buildings in the place. He finally selected and purchased 225 acres on which there were some trifling improvements, a small portion being cleared, on which was built a log cabin. He returned to Vermont, thence to Nottingham, Mass., where he was married to Almira C. Bates, March 15, 1829, moving the same year to the farm, where they occupied the cabin, which was on the premises, for eight years, when they erected a comfortable residence. Finding his health failing he sold his farm, and moved to Hudson in 1850. He was appointed Treasurer of the proposed Clinton Air-Line R. R., and having loaned the company about $16,000, he suffered a heavy pecuniary loss on account of the failure of the company. He was appointed Postmaster in 1861, and held the office for seventeen years. He has been identified in official capacity in the Presbyterian Church as Deacon upward of fifty years, and forty years of that time he has officiated as Treasurer. Their two children are Orelia, who was the wife of Mr. Marvin, of Atwater, and who died leaving four children, two of whom survive, and Adelle, wife of George W. Stowe, who has one child, Charles M. Mrs. Messer was born in Granville, Mass., Sept. 23, 1805.

EDWARD W. MORLEY, Professor in Western Reserve College; P. O. Hudson; was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 29, 1838. He is the son of Rev. S. B. and Anna C. (Treat) Morley. The Rev. S. B. Morley was a native of Massachussetts; he graduated at Williams College, and was a student of Yale Theological Seminary. Our subject, Prof. Edward W. Morley, began the study of chemistry when about 11 years of age. At the age of 18, he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1860. During the late war, he was appointed Agent for the Sanitary Committee at Ft. Monroe, in 1864 and 1865. At the close of the war, he returned and accepted a position as teacher in South Berkshire Institute, Massachusetts. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and in 1873 he also accepted the Professorship of Toxicology in the Medical College of Cleveland. He married Miss Isabella E. Birdsall, daughter of James Birdsall, Esq., of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Dec. 24, 1868.

B. F. MELOY, blacksmith; Hudson; was born in Juniata Co., Penn, April 27, 1827. His father moved with his family to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1834; there the parents of Mr.

Meloy died. In 1843, our subject went to Middlebury to learn the blacksmith's trade with the Belden Bros., where he served a year. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he came to Darrow Street, in 1846, where he worked about a year, then purchased the business interest of William Darrow, Sr.—who had taken it from one Fifield—and here he has continued ever since. He married A. E. Canfield, of Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, April 15, 1847. She was born in Connecticut, and came with her parents to Ohio when quite young. They had no children, except one adopted daughter—Julia, now wife of Wm. Hartel.

S. E. OVIATT, manufacturer; Hudson; was born in Richland Township, this county, Aug. 2, 1832. He is the son of Russell and Julia (Curtis) Oviatt. Russell was the son of Salmon Oviatt, who was one of three brothers (viz., Salmon, Heman and Nathaniel) who emigrated from Connecticut, and were among the first pioneers of this county. Russell Oviatt was a well-to-do farmer; hence the first efforts of his son (S. E.) were also in that direction. Mr. S. E. Oviatt had charge of the farm when quite young, as his father sustained injuries from which he never recovered, caused by jumping from a buggy. Of their five children, three lived to maturity, viz., Mariam, S. E., and Russelline; Chloe and Adrian died in childhood. Mr. Oviatt received a good common-school education. He attended the Richfield Academy two terms, but his assistance being required at home, he was not afforded the opportunity of further advancement. He evidently conducted his agricultural pursuits with a thoroughness seldom attained by young men, as diplomas in his possession attest, which he received after entering in competition with quite a number of townships in Summit and adjoining counties, for the best acre of wheat, beans, oats and corn, in 1853; also, a diploma for the best three-year-old horse at the same time. Having a taste for mechanics, and being naturally an inventive genius, he has produced several valuable patents, viz.: "The Oviatt grain thresher"; also, the farm wagon known as the "Common-sense Wagon," said to be more convenient and more durable than the ordinary ones; and a sled, known as the "Independent runner," Oviatt patent; this latter improvement has experienced a large demand. He moved into the village of Richfield, purchased and built a residence worth about $3,000, on part of what was his grandfather's old homestead, reserving 7 acres, which he retains. He endeavored to build up manufacturing industries at Richfield, and for a time was actively engaged with the Richfield Agricultural Works, which were operated by a "stock" company. He established a spoke factory, which he conducted for two years, when he closed out. He moved to Akron in 1874, where he engaged in the agricultural implement trade for about three years, at the same time contemplating an establishment for the manufacture of his special patents. He made an effort to organize a stock company in January, 1878, at Hudson, and, so far as the organization was concerned, his efforts were successful. It was on the co-operative plan, and the members were mechanics without means, but were men to whom Mr. Oviatt was willing to give an opportunity to progress with the enterprise; four of the members became dissatisfied, and those remaining purchased the stock of the outgoing members. Although the business, for some time past, has not been in a thriving condition, the prospects of the institution at present are encouraging. It is known as the "Oviatt Manufacturing Co." Mr. Oviatt was married, Feb. 14, 1856, to Fannie E. Watkins, of Plainfield, Will Co., Ill. She was born in Wyoming, N. Y., May 24, 1836; her parents, with their family, moved from New York to Illinois when she was small. Mr. and Mrs. Oviatt are parents of five children, viz., Julia A., Russell L., Edward P., Fannie E. and Maud.

L. D. OSBORNE, M. D., physician, Hudson; was born in Onondaga, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1820; he was the son of Levi Osborne, a cloth-dresser. While the subject of this sketch was yet in infancy his mother died, leaving three children, two of whom lived to maturity, but are now deceased; his father married a second time, by which union there were three children, two of whom reside in Allegany Co., N. Y., and one in Cleveland, Ohio. The family came to Ohio in 1833, and located in Willoughby, Lake Co., where Mr. Osborne died several years ago. Our subject, Dr. Osborne, entered a private school conducted by Mr. A. D. Lord, of Lake Co., and was also a student of Senator Allen, thus obtaining the preliminary course of his education; he entered the Lake Erie Medical College, since merged into the Starling

Medical College of Columbus, and graduated in 1845; during his collegiate course, he read medicine privately with Dr. John Delamater, who was a professor in the college; he began the practice of his profession with his preceptor in Willoughby, in 1843, where he remained about five years, when he moved to Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., there remaining about three years; on account of failing health, he resolved to return to Ohio, and accordingly did so, locating in Portage Co., where he practiced about four years. In the fall of 1854, he established himself in Hudson, where he has practiced the healing art ever since. He married Miss Mary Elenora Johnson Aug. 22, 1848. Mrs. Osborne was the daughter of Enoch Johnson, of Charlestown, Portage Co., where she was born, October, 1828. They have three children, viz.: Mary E., Hattie E. (wife of Rev. T. S. Scott, of Rockford, Ill.), and Lulu.

NEWTON PECK (deceased); was born in Brockfield, Vt., July 25, 1808; he was the sixth of a family of ten children, two of whom survive—Reuben and a sister, Mrs. T. S. Paine, of Vermont. When quite young Prof. Peck evinced a strong desire for knowledge, and when the work of his father's farm prevented him from attending school he would eagerly improve every opportunity with his books; when quite a small boy and driving his father's oxen at the plow, he would carry his Latin Reader, "Liber Primus," which he studied at intervals while the animals were resting, thereby getting some knowledge of Latin; at 17 years of age, he began teaching school in Vermont; he spent one year a student in a university there, and, by ardent study, he soon mastered Latin and Greek; he became a good Hebrew scholar, and was said to be one of the best readers of Sanscrit in the United States. He conversed in French, could read German, Spanish and Italian. Considering his ability as scholar and teacher, he was one of the most unassuming of men; he was thorough in the higher branches of mathematics, and acquired some knowledge of astronomy; while teaching in West Virginia, he calculated accurately the details of the solar eclipse of 1837; he was a careful student in the natural sciences, and particularly fond of botany and geology. In 1837, he founded the Marshall Academy at Guyandotte, West Virginia, which has since developed into a college; he came to Ohio in 1832, and spent the first year in study at Western Reserve College, Hudson; but graduated from Augusta College, Kentucky, in 1837. His limited means compelled him to teach at intervals to procure the necessaries of life during his collegiate course; he was appointed tutor in Kenyon College at Gambier, in 1834. He married Aurelia K. Brewster, of Ravenna, Oct. 16, 1834; she was a sister of Anson A. Brewster, one of the pioneer merchants of Hudson. After a few years residence at Ravenna, he went South, but returned to Ohio and located permanently at Hudson in 1858. He taught for a period about forty years in the States of Vermont, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; and among his pupils, who have gone into official public life, we mention the late Henry A. Smith, of Minnesota; Gen. E. B. Tyler; S. D. Harris, of the Ravenna *Press;* and D. Lyman, Chief of the Division of Navigation at Washington, D. C. Mr. Peck was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being confirmed in Vermont when 22 years old. He passed away July 6, 1880, leaving a widow and two children, viz.: Thos. K. Peck, of Wa Keeney, Kan., and Eleanor A., who resides here with her aged mother.

M. C. READ, attorney at law, Hudson, was born in Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Aug. 21, 1825. His parents, Ira and Mary (Smith) Read, were natives of Massachusetts; they moved to Ohio in 1813; Mrs. Read carried their only child on horseback the entire distance from Massachusetts to Ohio. They here turned their attention to farming, and succeeded in hewing out a comfortable home in the forest, where they reared their children, viz.: Albert N., Daniel W. (deceased,) Newton S., Matthew C. and Mary C.—twins—she the widow of Selby Bemen, and Emeline R., wife of J. J. Gray, of Ashtabula. Mr. and Mrs. Read finally removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they passed their later years, being spared to see and know that their early efforts to procure a good home, and fit each member of their family for his separate place in society were not in vain. He died in 1861, in his 72d year, and she in 1869, in her 79th year. Mr. M. C. Read was engaged until 18 years of age, like most young men who are reared on the farm. About that time he entered the Western Reserve Academy at Farmington; later the Grand River Institute at Austinsburg, Ohio. In 1844,

he entered the Western Reserve College at Hudson, from which he graduated in 1848. He taught a select school in the city of Columbus, Ohio, which was well patronized by the best citizens of the place, but was broken up by cholera, which was then prevailing in the community. Mr. Read was taken seriously ill with the disease, and returned to his home, placing himself under the care of his brother, a physician in Ashtabula, where he remained about one year. Having regained his health, he taught the Academy at Gustavus, Trumbull Co., for one term. He read law in the office of Chaffee & Woodberry, of Jefferson. When his study of law was completed, he was called to Hudson to edit the *Family Visitor*, a journal which was published here at that time. While connected with the *Family Visitor* he taught the Grammar School in Western Reserve College for one year. He then began the practice of law and continued until the outbreak of the war, when he was called with the Sanitary Commission, and was with the Army of the Cumberland until they reached Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was stationed until the war closed. On his return he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector, during President Johnson's administration. In 1869, he was appointed on the State Geological Surveying Corps, and continued a member in field work until the survey was completed. He was appointed to lecture on zoölogy and practical geology in Western Reserve College. His time is now occupied in the practice of his profession and special geological surveys. He married Orissa E. Andrews, daughter of Wm. Andrews, an attorney of Homer, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1851. Their eldest son, William H., is a graduate of the Western Reserve College, and now a member of the Toledo bar. The other children are Chas. P., Mary O. and Susan J.

N. P. SEYMOUR, LL. D., professor in the Western Reserve College, Hudson; born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 24, 1813, was the fifth child and second son born to Charles and Catharina (Perkins) Seymour. In 1830, at the age of 16 he entered Yale College, graduating four years later. After spending two years in the Hartford Grammar School, he was appointed Tutor in Yale College. In 1840, he accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek, in the Western Reserve College, a position he filled for thirty years. On the occasion of his resignation in 1870, the committee of the Board of Trustees appointed to prepare a minute in relation to his resignation reported the following, which was adopted by the board: "Prof. N. P. Seymour having at a previous meeting tendered to the board his resignation of the professorship of Greek and Latin, and the same having been reluctantly accepted, the board cannot permit a connection so long continued, and which has been so highly advantageous to the college to terminate without recording their high sense of the great value of his services, and their conviction that by his wise counsel, his eminent attainments as a scholar, and his self-denying devotion to the best interests of the institution for thirty years, he has largely contributed to its usefulness and prosperity, and to the high standard of scolarship and thorough course of instruction for which it has been distinguished. And in the hope that the college may still to some extent enjoy the benefit of his counsel and labors, he has been appointed Emeritus Professor of Greek and Latin, and is invited to give lectures from time to time, as may be agreeable to him upon subjects connected with his late department of instruction." Prof. Seymour has thus retained his connection with the college, and lectures at times upon the same subject in other institutions. In 1867, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by Kenyon College. In 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Day, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, of Hartford, Conn. Of their union, three children was the issue, their eldest son Charles, is a member of the bar in Knoxville, Tenn., where he established himself soon after the late war; Sarah is now the wife of Wm. C. Parsons, of Akron; Thomas, the youngest, was appointed professor of Greek language in Yale College in July, 1880.

CHARLES STONE, farmer; Streetsboro Township, Portage County; P. O. Hudson; was born one mile east of Hudson, January 12, 1812. His father, Nathaniel, and mother, Sally (Holenbeck) Stone, were natives of Connecticut. They removed to Ohio in 1810. Mrs. Sidney Collar was their only child, at that time, a mere babe. Mr. Holenbeck, the father of Mrs. Stone, came from Connecticut at the same time; they drove through with two ox teams and a single horse, spending two months on the journey. They arrived at Hudson in November, 1810, and, purchasing some land,

began to prepare a home thereon. They reared twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity, viz., Carolina, Charles, Sidney J., Emeline (deceased wife of R. Cobb), Randolph, Helen, Belinda, Roswell, Orlando and Clelsey. The family removed from their first location to their purchase in the east of Hudson Township and across the line into Portage County, where the old folks died, he in 1861, and his wife about four years later. Charles married Sabrina Draper, April 18, 1837. They began farming on about 60 acres which he got of his father, and built a log cabin. To this land he added by purchase, until he owned 200 acres. They had seven children, viz., Harriet E., Frederick, Salina, David, Moses, Mary L. (died when about 3 years old), and Clarinda S. Frederick enlisted in the 9th Ohio Battery, September, 1861, and served until March, 1862, when he died in hospital at Somerset, Ky., after a short illness. Salina is wife of Charles Cash, of Hudson; David married Annie, daughter of William Wilson, of Medina County—he and his brother Moses have control of the farm; Harriet E. and Clarinda S. are also at home with their parents. Mrs. Charles Stone was the only child of Moses Draper by his first wife. She was born in Washington County, N. Y., June 3, 1818. Her mother died when she was a mere infant, and her father married a second wife, by whom he reared several children; they all emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and the following year Mrs. Stone came to her father's with a family who were coming here at that time. They have been very successful, and look back on pioneer life with much satisfaction. On the night of the 5th of February, 1847, a sad calamity happened in the burning of his father's residence, in which Belinda, a young lady about 21 years of age, perished in the flames; the other members of the family barely escaped with their lives. It was one of the primitive log-cabins, and stood a little south of where Carles' residence is located. The accident is supposed to have occurred by the renewal of the fire when the last ones retired, for the purpose of keeping the house warm through the night.

CHARLES J. SMITH, Professor in Western Reserve College, Hudson, was born in Clarendon, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1844. He is the second son born to Josiah and Martha (Haskell) Smith, who were natives of Connecticut, but came to Ohio with their respective families in the early settlement of the State, and located in Geauga County. At from 16 to 19 years of age, Prof. Smith began teaching a district school in the winter months, during the summer season his time being occupied on his father's farm. He then accepted a position as teacher in the Bloomfield Academy, where he remained one and a half years. He entered the Western Reserve College in 1866, and graduated therefrom in 1870, in the fall of the same year, being appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy. He married Miss Julia E. King Aug. 23, 1871. Their children are as follows: Esther K., Charles K. and Charlotte P. Mrs. Smith was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1845. She was the daughter of Lester King, who was the son of Judge King, of Warren.

SYLVESTER H. THOMPSON, retired; Hudson, more familiarly known as Judge Thompson, was born in Hudson, Ohio, July 28, 1808. He was the fifth child born to Dr. Moses Thompson (who is mentioned in the township history, as being the first physician of Summit County). Dr. Thompson was married to Elizabeth Mills in Connecticut, in 1795; they moved into the State of New York immediately after their marriage, where they lived until 1800, when he came to Ohio and selected land in the vicinity of Hudson; then returned to New York for his family, which consisted of wife and one child; they arrived here and settled permanently in 1801. They were blessed with eleven children, viz., Eliza L. (deceased) was wife of Horace Metcalf; Susan, (deceased) was wife of Horace Holbrook; Mills, now deceased was a prominent farmer: Emily (deceased) was wife of Samuel Woods; Sylvester H.; Virgil M., of Stow Township; Ruth, wife of Leander Starr, of Hudson; Mary, widow of John Hazeltine, who with her daughter resides west of Hudson; Sarah A. (deceased), who was the wife of Chas. Aikin; Martha, died in youth, and Elizabeth, who is unmarried. Over half a century of Mrs. Thompson's life and labors were well spent in this community. Besides the care incident to rearing of her own numerous family, it would require a volume to do justice to her memory, as respecting her humane and benevolent characteristics and acts toward the sick or needy, during the days of meager supplies,

with the pioneer settlers ; her life work closed on Nov. 20, 1851. Dr. Thompson survived his wife until Nov. 17, 1858. There was nothing remarkable in the early life of Judge Thompson ; he attended school in boyhood, and got a fair education in the old primitive schools of his early life. His brain was spared the confusion of college classics, but was possessed of an abundance of practical good, hard sense, which with strict integrity, eventually placed him in the front rank of honored citizens. When he was about 22 years of age, he began farming, on his own account, on 80 acres for which his father paid $420. He was married to Carolina D. Peck, May 14, 1833. She was born in Connecticut, Dec. 6, 1808, and came here from Waterbury, Conn., on a visit to her brothers, who were contractors and builders, and who built the Congregational Church in Hudson. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, viz., Charles S. (deceased); Sherman P., Martha E. (now Mrs. P. G. Clark, of East Cleveland) ; Theodore F. and Albert S., and two who died in childhood. Mr. Thompson was the first Assessor in Hudson Township, and has held other offices which were the gift of the people of the township. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and after serving one year he resigned, to accept the appointment of Associate Judge, in 1845, which office he held until the new State Constitution was adopted, with provisions which abolished the office of Associate Judge, in 1851. In 1864, he was appointed. Commissioner for this county on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. He was connected with the City Bank of Akron, Ohio, of which he was President for thirteen years. The first apples which were grown in this vicinity, were probably those on Dr. Thompson's premises, trees produced from seeds taken from a piece of pomace, which the Doctor picked up where he stopped to feed his ox team when coming here through Pennsylvania, in 1801, formed nucleus of an orchard. Judge Thompson remembers distinctly the first apple which was borne thereon, in 1813. That was the *first*, and only one produced on their trees that year, and as it increased in size and reddened with the sun, like the "apple" of old, it was the source of considerable temptation to the children to taste it and not "transgress," so they devised a means : two pulled the slender tree against the house, to which it stood close, a third one would climb, scrape a hole in the apple with his finger nail and carry the scrapings down to those doing service at the stem until all would have a taste. Although in advanced years, the Judge is in robust health and enjoys in a retired manner, the fruits of his early industry, as well as the high esteem of his fellow citizens. His wife, who was his great helper in his much varied life, died Nov. 23, 1876.

STEPHEN THOMPSON, deceased ; was born in Goshen, Conn.; he married Abigail Hutchinson. They, with three children, William, Hiram and Elijah, emigrated to this township in the fall of 1801. They reared a family of eleven children in all—William, Hiram, Elijah, Serena, Lucretia, Alonzo, Uriah, Premila, Amos, Alonzo 2d, and Abigail. The old folks (Stephen and his wife), died many years since, in the east of Hudson Village. Hiram was born in Goshen, Conn., Aug. 30, 1797. When he was about 17 years of age, he began to work for himself, and paid for 50 acres of land where he now lives. He married Sabrina Danforth, Jan. 23, 1823. She was the eldest daughter of Enoch Danforth ; she was born in New Hampshire, Jan. 26, 1806. They reared nine children, viz.: Lorenzo, now in Kent Co., Mich.; Amelia, wife of Dr. E. Meyers, of Uniontown ; Harriet, deceased, wife of Henry Sandford ; Jeremiah, now in Le Mars, Iowa ; Laura L. is wife of William Bell ; Mary, deceased, wife of Charles Case ; Louisa, wife of Orrin Reynolds, of Chicago, Ill.; William was killed by the cars when thrown from the track, near Hudson, in 1864 ; Emma, wife of E. Cartwright. Mr. Hiram Thompson added to his first purchase until he owned 161 acres of good land. He never worked a team of horses on farm work, but used oxen instead all his time. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have retired from the active duties of the farm, and left the same to the care of their daughter and son-in-law, William C. Bell. He was born in Pennsylvania in March, 1841, and came here in 1859 ; he enlisted in the late rebellion, in August, 1861, Co. A, O. V. C. He got his discharge Dec. 31, 1863, and re-enlisted as veteran in same company and regiment, and served until the close of the war, and got his final discharge Sept. 11, 1865. He had two horses shot from under him, one of which fell on him and disabled him, in September, 1864, near Charlestown. On

his return, he married Laura L. Thompson. They have three children, viz., Willie L., Emma A. and Frederick W. At the time Stephen Thompson and his family came, they brought several cows and about eighteen sheep, which they drove all the way from Connecticut. They had hard work in protecting their sheep from the ravages of wolves in those days, as lambs and pigs were frequently carried off. Wild turkeys were plentiful, and Hiram has shot several at their barn, substituting corn for shot when the latter could not be procured.

HARRY C. THOMPSON, deceased. He was born in Berkshire Co., Conn., Nov. 24, 1801. He was the son of Isaac and Polly (Campbell) Thompson, who moved, with their family of eight children, from Connecticut to Ohio, in 1814, locating at Ravenna. Their children were Eliza, now widow of Dr. Swift, living at Ravenna; Harry C., deceased; Charles B., deceased; Orrin C. T., now a Presbyterian Minister in Detroit, Mich.; Robert W., deceased; he and Richard J., who resides on the old homestead at Ravenna, were twins; Mary, in Ravenna; Charlotte, deceased. When Harry C. was about 21 years of age, he discontinued farming, and apprenticed himself to a tailor in Ravenna. When his apprenticeship expired, he went to New York, and there worked at journeywork until he became perfectly acquainted with the business. In about two years, he returned to Ravenna, and opened a tailoring establishment—the only one of the kind in the place. His trade increased until he employed eight hands and conducted a very successful business. In 1836, his health failed, from too close application to his business, necessitating a withdrawal therefrom. He was married to Harriet A. Ellsworth, Jan. 7, 1830. She was the daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Oviatt) Ellsworth, who came here from Connecticut in 1811. Mrs. Thompson was then a child about 2 years of age. She was born in Connecticut Nov. 23, 1809. When Mr. Thompson closed out his tailoring establishment, they opened a boarding-house in Ravenna, which they conducted with success for many years; this he afterward sold out, and purchased a farm north of Hudson, where they resided twelve years. In 1868, they moved into Hudson, where they anticipated a life of rest in their lives' evening-time, apart from the bustle and toil of the world. Mr. Thompson was elected Justice of the Peace after coming to Hudson, and served eight years. He has been appointed administrator of twenty-four different estates. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were parents of two children, viz.: Robert W., who resides on the farm; and Elisha, who died at the age of 12. Mr. Thompson's worldly cares ceased in death Dec. 19, 1877. Mrs. Thompson is one of the few who came here in pioneer days, and, although well advanced in her 72d year, has a good memory and a vigorous constitution.

AMOS THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Hudson, is the son of Stephen Thompson, who came from Goshen, Conn., with his wife and three children, settling here in 1802. Amos was born in this township, Sept. 13, 1812. Throughout his whole life he has been a well-to-do farmer without any desire for notoriety in public life. He has been twice married; first in 1836, to Miss Laura Smith, of Randolph. By this union there were six children, three deceased and three living. Those surviving are Henry O., Ada A. and Arthur N. Their mother was a native of the State of New York, and came here with her parents about two years previous to her marriage; she died Sept. 13, 1874. Mr. Thompson's second marriage was with Mrs. Lavina Sandford, widow of the late Peter Sandford, of Kent. The present Mrs. Thompson was twice married prior to her union with Mr. Thompson; she has one child, Emma Arrow, by her first husband, John Arrow.

S. E. TOWNSEND, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born on Oct. 8, 1825, in New York, from which place his parents, Eli and Sarah (Kenyon) Townsend emigrated to Ohio with two children, viz.: Cynthia and himself, in 1833. They located in Richfield, and, after our subject had passed his majority, he learned the carpenter and joiner trades which he engaged in successfully. He has been twice married; first to Miss Vanilla Smith, who died leaving four children, three of whom survive, viz.: Charles E., Mary E. (now wife of Clifford Axtell) and Lewis S.; his second marriage was with Mrs. Sarah Farnum, Oct. 18, 1863; they have one child—Myron E. Mrs. Townsend was born in Massachusetts in 1827, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1842. Her first marriage was with Darwin Farnum, of Richfield, in 1851; died May 18, 1859. In December, 1879, Mr. Townsend purchased and moved to his present

home, which consists of 90 acres of excellent agricultural land, lying immediately west of the corporation limits of Hudson. With its advantages and improvements, besides the natural beautiful location, it is all that could be desired.

CUYAHOGA FALLS TOWNSHIP.

EPHRAIM BLOOD, retired, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 27, 1821. His father, David Blood, was a farmer by pursuit, and married a lady by the name of Mary Hewitt. When scarcely of age, the subject of this sketch went to the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed steadily until 1852. He then engaged in millwrighting, which he continued to work at until 1876, at which time the firm of Snyder & Blood, builders and contractors, was formed. Both being practical carpenters, and possessing a thorough knowledge of their business, they immediately assumed a prominent position, and their trade annually increased. In January, 1881, Mr. Blood withdrew from business entirely, and is now leading a retired life. His marriage was celebrated Aug. 18, 1847, Miss Mary A. Reece becoming his wife. She, too, is a native of the Empire State, and was born March 18, 1822.

O. B. BEEBE, dry goods, Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of Oliver D. and Phœbe (Holt) Beebe, and was born Oct. 17, 1807, in New London, Conn. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and moved to Middletown, Conn., when the subject of this article was in his childhood, and there he grew to maturity. While yet in his youth, he learned the trade of book-binder, and did "jour" work until he came to this county, with the exception of one year that he conducted business for himself. In December, 1831, he came to Cuyahoga Falls, and continued to work at his trade until 1848, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has since followed, keeping at present a large and complete stock of dry goods. His marriage was celebrated Sept. 30, 1832, at Middletown, Conn., Miss Sarah A. Babcock becoming his wife. Their union has been fruitful of four chlidren—Jane, Mary, William O. and Robert. The elder son is the only one living, he being his father's partner in business. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe are members of the Episcopal Church. He was Postmaster of Cuyahoga Falls during the administration of James K. Polk; has been Mayor. He is a Republican.

J. H. BYRNE, grocer, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Ireland, April 14, 1822, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children born to Thomas and Catharine (Halleck) Byrne. The father died when the subject of this sketch was only 3 months old, and the family soon after emigrated to America, settling in Clinton Co., N. Y. In 1833, they moved to what is now Summit Co., Ohio, and located in Tallmadge Township. J. H. received but a limited amount of schooling, and his first effort at earning money was performing light work during the surveying for the Ohio Canal. He learned the trade of carriage-maker with Oviatt & Avery, at Tallmadge, Ohio, and, in 1838, came to Cuyahoga Falls and entered the machine-shop, where he worked for several years. He conducted a saw-mill in Lucas Co. two years, and the rest of his life has been passed here, clerking until 1871, when he and S. W. Herrington engaged in business, keeping a store of general merchandise for three years. In June, 1879, he commenced his present business, keeping a grocery and provision store. He was married, Aug. 28, 1845, to Catharine Malone. She was born in Wood Co., Va., May 7, 1825, and has crowned their union with two children, who grew to maturity—William P. and Thomas C. The younger died when in his 15th year. The elder studied dentistry, and died Nov. 29, 1879, having been a practitioner for ten years. Mrs. Byrne is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is independent in his political views.

L. W. BOYS, barber, Cuyahoga Falls. L. W. Boys was born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 20, 1843. His parents were G. L. and Sally (Davis) Boys. The father was also a native of the same place, and, by trade, a machinery-molder. The subject of this sketch is the only child of his parents. In about 1846, the family came to Akron, Ohio, where they remained two years, and then came to Cuyahoga Falls, Here they have ever since resided. Previous to the civil war, the son served an apprenticeship under his father as a machinery-molder. He ran away from home at the age of 19 and enlisted in the United States Navy, under Commander J. C. Carter, of the United States steamer Michigan. After he had served about a year, he was taken sick with typhoid pneumonia, and was discharged for disability. He returned home, and started to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, but his lungs were so delicate because of his previous illness that he gave up the trade, and a second time ran away from home. At Cleveland he again enlisted, this time in the Volunteer Navy, Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, and was stationed under Acting Commander M. Forrest, a nephew of the rebel Gen. Forrest. He participated in three engagements at and near Decatur. He was also on the first gunboat that reached Knoxville, Tenn. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged. After his return, he again engaged in the machine-molding business in Cuyahoga Falls, but, not being able to continue the business because of his previous illness, he went into the barbering business. He has continued in that line to the present time; meanwhile, he has invented an improved barber and dental chair. Mr. Boys was married, Sept. 20, 1866, to Phœbe E., daughter of G. W. Hobart, Esq., of Medina, Ohio. He has had two children, both of whom have died. Mrs. Boys was born June 15, 1850. Mr. Boys is a Republican in politics, and is of a race of Old-Line Whigs. He is a young man of push and energy, and is destined to make his mark as a business man.

J. C. CASTLE, attorney, Cuyahoga Falls; was born at Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 11, 1842, and is a son of Levi B. and Elizabeth (Cranson) Castle. His father was an itinerant minister in the M. E. Church, and passed many years a resident of the western part of the State of New York. He moved to Ohio in 1855, and, in 1861, became a resident of Summit Co., where he passed the rest of his life, dying in February, 1875, when in his 84th year. The subject of this sketch commenced doing for himself when young, his first venture, being as a newsboy on the C., C., C. & I. R. R., during which he saved enough money to enter the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. Before the expiration of his second year, the liberties of his country were imperiled by armed secession, and he laid aside his studies to become a soldier. He entered the 9th Ohio Battery, and served over one year, when he was discharged for physical disabilities. In 1864, he became a minister in the M. E. Church, and was thus employed for fifteen years, when he commenced the practice of law, which he had studied in the meantime, having been admitted in September, 1878. He opened his office at Cuyahoga Falls in February, 1880. He has earned quite a reputation throughout the county as a lecturer, and is widely and favorably known as the "sensible humorist." He was married at New Philadelphia, Ohio, June 15, 1869, Miss Anna Campbell becoming his wife. Their union has been blessed with four children. Those living are William A., Olin C. and John H. Mr. Castle is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. He is a Republican.

ROWLAND CLAPP, Cuyahoga Falls; was born April 16, 1804, in Franklin Co., Vt., and is a son of Reuben and Hepzibah (Gates) Clapp, both of whom were natives of Worcester Co., Mass. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and passed the greater part of his life a resident of the Green Mountain State. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, and, when in his 21st year, commenced teaching school. In 1826, he left his native State and started for the Far West, walking most of the way to the home of a brother at New Albany, Ind. He taught school there a short time, and then came to Ohio, where he finally made his home, near the town of Cuyahoga Falls. He has followed various callings and occupations, and has borne an upright and honorable character throughout

his long residence in this community. His marriage was celebrated Nov. 9, 1834, Miss Martha Gaylord becoming his wife. She was born in what is now Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1813, a daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Thomas) Gaylord, who moved there from Middletown, Conn., in 1809. Mr. Clapp lost his companion the 6th day of June, 1873, their union having been crowned with three children, named, respectively, Elizabeth, Ashael and Emily. The oldest is the wife of M. H. Barber, and the son married a lady by the name of Maria Loomis. Mr. Clapp was a communicant of the St. John's Episcopal Church at Cuyahoga Falls when organized, over fifty years ago, and is the only one now living who was then a member. His connection with the church has been exemplified by a worthy and consistent life, and he has for many years been one of the most influential and prominent members. During the progress of the war, he was appointed a member of the Ohio Relief Agency by Gov. Brough, and stationed at Annapolis. He is a Republican.

JAMES H. COOKE (deceased), .sewer pipe works, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1834, and is a son of Henry and Laura Cooke. When 1 year old, he was brought to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and here grew to maturity. His father was a man of enterprise, and was endowed with business qualifications that placed him among the foremost men of his time. James was in his father's employ for some time, but, wishing to engage in business that would be of a more permanent and pleasing character, he became interested in the sewer pipe works of Cuyahoga Falls, and eventually attained the position of sole proprietor. His business was conducted on a large scale, and ranks among the leading industries of the enterprising town of Cuyahoga Falls. He was married, Sept. 11, 1855, at Galena, Ill., to a daughter of Prof. Germain. She was born at Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1837, and, a few years later, her father became Professor of Mathematics at Burlington, N. J., in Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall. In 1849, he went to Galena, Ill., and engaged in civil engineering. He now resides at Cuyahoga Falls. Mr. Cooke died Sept. 21, 1880, leaving a family of five children, named, respectively, George, Laura, Kate, Alice and Edward. Mrs. Cooke is a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

HORACE B. CAMP, manufacturer of tile, etc., Cuyahoga Falls; is one of the enterprising and energetic business men of Cuyahoga Falls, in which he has resided since 1864. He was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1838, and is a son of Hezekiah and Abigail (Fosdick) Camp. His father came to Ohio from Greene Co., N. Y., in 1827, and for some time taught school, being a single man at the time. He was an ingenious and enterprising man, and, in the year 1840, opened a coal-bank in Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and commenced shipping to Cleveland. The following year, he moved to that city to superintend his rapidly growing business, and remained there until 1852, when he again returned to Summit Co. He was engaged in the manufacture of water-pipe at Middlebury until 1861, when he retired to a farm. He died at Cuyahoga Falls in August, 1872. Horace commenced doing for himself when of age, and for one year was in the employ of the Barber Match Company, of Akron, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio. He then conducted the farm until 1864 when he came to Cuyahoga Falls and engaged in the manufacture of sewer-pipe. In 1876, he engaged in his present business, with G. W. Babb for partner, and the following year withdrew from the sewer pipe works, and has since devoted his attention to the perfection of his rapidly growing business. He has recently become sole proprietor. His marriage was celebrated in April, 1873, Miss Amelia M. Babb becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Babb, and was born in Summit Co., Ohio, August 7, 1852. Three children have blessed their union, viz.: Grace, Henry H. and Louis. Mr. Camp has served as Mayor of Cuyahoga Falls, and is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN DOUDS, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 17, 1825, and is a son of William and Ellen (McEllenhatten) Douds. John left his native land in 1843, and landed on the shores

of America on the 9th day of June. For one year, he lived near Ottawa, Canada, and then came to Summit Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. He settled in Boston Township, where he cleared a farm, and has paid his whole attention to farming and dairying. He was married, September 2,1845, to Mrs. Mary A. Cooke, her maiden name being Drake; she died October 3, 1878, having borne him five children, three of whom are living, viz.: William J., who married Margaret J. Shields; Carrie E., wife of Albert C. Viers, and Anna M., wife of John E. Whaley. He has also an adopted son, named Joseph J. Douds. He was again married, Nov. 27, 1879, to Mrs. Anna Duncan, widow of Col. James F. Duncan, of Cuyahoga Falls. She has three children living by her first union—George A., Carrie D. and Thomas D. Mrs. Douds is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has served as Trustee for many years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican.

JOSIAH GAYLORD, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, in September, 1824; he is a son of Steward and Mary A. (Creamer) Gaylord, and grandson of Steward Gaylord. Josiah's father was a ship-carpenter in Middletown, Conn. Having a large family of children, Mr. Gaylord determined to come West to Ohio, that they might, in the then new country, build homes of their own. In 1809, he and a number of others of Middletown, with their families and ox teams, started to Ohio, arriving, after a long and eventful trip of forty-four days, in Stow Township, where Mr. Gaylord had previously purchased a tract of land of Judge Stow, the proprietor. Knowing but very little about pioneer life, he employed a man to conduct the place, while he went to Cleveland to work at his trade. His children were Mary, John, Steward, Almira, George, William, Josiah, Hiram and Robert. Mr. Gaylord died October 6, 1840, after having lived to see many of the mighty forests of Stow Township leveled by the pioneer's ax. The subject of this biography was reared on a farm, where he received the rudiments of a good education. After his father's death, he gradually assumed control of the old homestead, buying out the heirs and adding to the place, until he now owns a fine farm of 108 acres, 18 being in Cuyahoga Falls, and the rest in Stow Township. On the former, he has cleared one of the most beautiful places in the whole neighborhood for pleasure parties, picnics, etc. The grounds are admirably situated on the banks of the Cuyahoga, and a more convenient place for such purposes can hardly be found. In 1860, Mr. Gaylord married Laura Beckley, daughter of Noel Beckley; she bore him four children, viz.: Mary, Noel, Willis W. and Norman J. The pioneer Gaylords were old-fashioned Presbyterians in religion, and Whigs (latterly Republicans) in politics.

W. M. GRISWOLD, ticket agent, Cuyahoga Falls; was born July 21, 1835, in Middletown, Conn., and is a son of Martin and Mary (Post) Griswold, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. His father moved to Ohio in 1843, and secured a farm in Summit Co., Stow Township, on which he lived a number of years before he retired to Cuyahoga Falls, where he now resides. When 19 years old, W. M. commenced working in the railroad office at Cuyahoga Falls, where he has since remained, an efficient and polite official. In 1875, he became the telegraph operator for the company, and combines the two duties in one. He was married, in 1855, to Charlotte E. Deming, of Summit Co. She died Oct. 30, 1865, leaving two chiildren, Carrie May and Charlotte E. In 1868, he was united to Mrs. Lavina Stillwell of Portage Co. Two children have crowned this union —Clarence W. and Ellen M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griswold are members of the Disciples' Church. He is a members of the I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum. He has served as Treasurer of the Township, and also of the School Board, since 1877. He is a Republican.

J. B. HARRISON, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., July 16, 1808, and is a son of Joseph P. and Eleanor Harrison, who came to that county from Litchfield Co., Conn., about the year 1804. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and served in the war of 1812. While at Sackett's Harbor, he contracted a disease from which he died in December, 1814, leaving a family of small children to the mother's

care. Before he was yet 10 years old, the subject of this sketch went to live with a neighbor, receiving his "board and clothes" for the labor he could perform, and, while thus engaged, he no doubt laid the foundation of industry and perseverance that has been among the marked characteristics of his life. He remained with him nearly five years, and then, with an elder brother, conducted the homestead left by the father. When 19 years old, he commenced working out by the month, and for four years was thus employed, during which his hard-earned money was carefully saved, and he then commenced farming for himself. In 1836, he moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, in 1848, came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he followed the same business, being associated with gentlemen engaged in the paper-mills at this point, the firm being J. B. Harrison & Co. In 1856, he withdrew from the store, but retained an interest in the paper-mills until 1865, when he quit, and engaged in farming, owning a farm near the town. He was married, Feb. 13, 1832, to Miss Caroline Nichols; she was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., June 9, 1813, and accompanied her parents to Madison Co., N. Y., in 1823. She died Jan. 4, 1879, having blessed their union with three children, viz.: Olive, Helen A. and Joseph B. The eldest was married to William C. Hitchcock, and died Sept. 10, 1857, leaving two small children—Ida M. and Charles F., who have been since members of Mr. Harrison's family, having been adopted, and reared with the same care as his own children. They both attended the University at Syracuse, N. Y., and the elder is now a teacher in the public schools at Cuyahoga Falls, and the younger has recently engaged in the manufacture of pot-rivets, being associated with two other gentlemen. Mr. Harrison's son, Joseph B., was married when young, to Louise Patterson, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Drakesburg, in Portage Co., where he has resided since 1874. He has one child —Carrie. Mr. Harrison and family are members of the Congregational Church.

F. S. HEATH & CO., druggists, Cuyahoga Falls. Among the reliable business firms of the pleasant town of Cuyahoga Falls, none stand before the public in a more enviable position than the one above named, who conduct one of the best stores in Summit Co, The proprietors, F. S. and T. F. Heath, are sons of Stephen and Hannah (Chamberlain) Heath, and were born in Litchfield Co., Conn. In 1835, their father removed to Western New York, where the sons grew to maturity and passed their early life on the farm. In July, 1851, T. F. Heath came to Cuyahoga Falls, having graduated, the previous March, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City. He engaged in the drug trade, and, in the latter part of the same year, was joined by his brother, who has since been his partner, and conducted the telegraph business since 1858. The Doctor has had a lucrative practice since coming here, and stands high in the medical profession of the county. He was married, in 1854, to Emily A. Bruce; their union has been fruitful of three children —Frank T., Arthur T. and Gracie E. The eldest attended the College of Pharmacy at Chicago, and carefully fitted himself for the business of druggist. Dr. Heath has for many years been agent for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.

H. E. HOWARD, clothing store, Cuyahoga Falls; was born at Worthington, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1823. His father, C. Howard, was an enterprising and industrious business man, and for many years resided at Delaware, Ohio. He moved to Cuyahoga Falls to engage in the manufacture of paper, and, after remaining here a number of years, went to Newark, Ohio, where he conducted the Park Hotel. One year later, he went to Zanesville and engaged in the coal business, which he followed the rest of his life. The subject of this sketch attended Kenyon College two years, and made his first venture in the business world as a merchant at Delaware, Ohio. In 1855, he came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he has since resided, being associated for awhile with others in a paper-mill. In 1861, he entered the army as Chief Musician of the 12th Ill. V. I., and, when his services were no longer needed in that capacity, he was employed in the Paymaster's department until near the close of the war. He then traveled for a large paper firm of New York for fourteen years, and only

recently settled down to his present business. His marriage was celebrated Nov. 6, 1851, Miss Catharine A. Thompson, of Delaware, Ohio, becoming his wife. Their union has been fruitful of seven children—Mary, Kate, Julia, Fannie, Jessie (deceased), Charles and Bessie. Mrs. Howard and the four eldest daughters are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

W. A. HANFORD, Mayor and Justice, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 11, 1819, and is a son of Charles and Ruth Hanford. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and died in that State in 1828. The subject of this sketch, although only 9 years old at the time, came to Ohio to an uncle, who lived at Hudson, in what is now Summit Co., and, for three years, he lived in that town. After buffeting around for several years, he finally settled down in Tallmadge Township, and remained until 1850, when he moved to Cuyahoga Falls. Engaging in the manufacture of paper, the business prospered and largely increased while he was an interested party, but the enterprise was marred by various misfortunes that occurred, and, in 1868, he withdrew, and has since been engaged in business more suited to his taste and inclinations. He is engaged in the insurance business, and holds the office of Justice of the Peace. He was the first Mayor of Cuyahoga Falls, and is now filling the office for the third time. Mr. Hanford is well known throughout Summit Co., and has endeared himself to many of her citizens by his courteous manners and business integrity. He was married, March 16, 1840, to Mary T. Sackett, who was born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 5, 1819, and accompanied her parents when they removed to Ohio. This union has been crowned with seven children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Charles, Lewis M. and Henry E. Mr. Hanford was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Summit County Agricultural Society, and held the office of Secretary during the early part of its existence.

W. S. HOUGH, physician and surgeon, Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of Joel I. Hough, and was born April 3, 1844, in Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and served for one and a half years, and then as Hospital Steward until October, 1864. Returning home, he entered the Charity Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866. For ten years he practiced with Dr. J. C. Ferguson, at Mogadore, in this county, and then located at Cuyahoga Falls, where he has a lucrative practice. His marriage was celebrated in June, 1867, Miss Anna Golby, of Cleveland, Ohio, becoming his wife. Their union has been blessed with one child—William Condie. Dr. Hough is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH JONES, horseshoeing, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 12, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Acroyd) Jones. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and, in the summer of 1847, emigrated to America with his family and settled at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He was in humble circumstances, but, by industry and frugality, not only sustained his family, but became the possessor of a good shop and had a flourishing trade. He died Feb. 24, 1879, having been on the retired list for a number of years. Joseph was the eldest son, and, when 10 years old, went to work in the shop with his father, and, when 15, made a full hand at the trade. He was married, December 31, 1862, to Miss Eveline M. Newburgh, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, her birth being recorded May 8, 1847. The next day after his marriage, he assumed control of the shop, which he has conducted successfully ever since, and has a large and flourishing trade. His marriage has been fruitful of seven children, viz.: Carrie Ida, Frank E., Minnie E., Lulu, Charles W., Maude and Birdie. Mr. Jones is a man of industrious habits, and is esteemed by the citizens as one of the most honorable and upright men. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Town Council. He is a Republican.

JOSHUA L'HOMMEDIEU, grocer, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Middletown, Conn., March 16, 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Betsey (Gridley) L'Hommedieu. His father was a rope-maker by trade, and passed his life a resident of Connecticut, dying in 1837.

Joshua commenced clerking in a store in Hartford when 16 years old, and, two years later, accepted s similar position at Amherst, Mass., where he remained until 1842, when he came to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He engaged in business with two brothers who had preceded him, and paid his first attention to the manufacture of starch, and, a few years later, ran a large ashery and grocery store as well. He subsequently enlarged his business, and kept a store of general merchandise, and at the same time conducted business of a similar nature at Northampton, and at Akron; was also in this kind of business in the oil regions of Pennsylvania during the height of the excitement, but, since 1863, he has kept a grocery and provision store only at Cuyahoga Falls. He was Postmaster of Cuyahoga Falls from 1853 to 1861, and has served as Mayor of the town. He is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace, and a third term as a Director of Summit County Agricultural Society. He was married, in March, 1852, to Julia, daughter of Sylvester and Emma Pease. She was born in Summit Co., Ohio, in April, 1834, and has crowned their union with six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Townsend P., Mary F., Arthur and Joshua H. Mrs. L'Hommedieu is a member of the Congregational Church. He has always acted with the Democratic party.

L. W. LOOMIS, dealer in stoves, tin, glass and wooden ware, etc., Cuyahoga Falls. Among the prominent business men of this place, in which the varied industries have drawn together a large number, none, perhaps, exercise more tact or display better judgment in the management of their business than this gentleman, who conducts one of the leading houses of Northern Ohio. He was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1836, and is a son of William and Emeline (Thomas) Loomis. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and, when of age, he commenced the battle of life, with no capital save his natural business qualifications and a determination to succeed. For four years he was a "tin peddler" for Smith & Herrington, of Waterloo, N .Y., and then entered the service of his country as a private soldier in Co. G, 13th New York V. I. At the expiration of his enlistment, which was for two years, he once more entered the service of his old employers, and, in February, 1864, accompanied by his brother, H. E. Loomis, he came to Cuyahoga Falls and founded the present business, Smith & Herrington, owning a half interest. In March, 1865, he bought out his brother, and, in 1867, became sole proprietor. He has a large number of wagons on the road, that are supplied with wares manufactured at his shop, and by this means he is enabled to do an immense business. He has also a large branch store at Canton, Ohio. Mr. Loomis is associated with Mr. H. E. Parks in the proprietorship of the "High Bridge Glens and Caves,"one of the most picturesque and lovely resorts in Northern Ohio, the scenery being undoubtedly the finest in the State. It is annually visited by thousands of pleasure-seekers, and Mr. Loomis can justly be proud of his connection with the enterprise. He was married, June 3, 1863, to Jane Curtiss, of Canandaigua, N. Y. This union has been blessed with five children—Lilian M., Byron H., Irving L., Melvin C. and Arthur N. Arthur died Oct. 30, and Melvin Nov. 4, 1880.

JAMES J. MOORE, Superintendent of the Falls Wire Manufacturing Company, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 14, 1830, and is a son of William and Margaret Moore. About the year 1835, they moved to Cuyahoga Falls, where they lived some fifteen years, and then went to Williams Co., Ohio. James clerked in a store for awhile, and then secured a position on the railroad as express and mail agent. In 1861, he entered the service of the Government, in the Paymaster's Department, and was thus employed until the close of the war. In 1870, he entered the employ of Camp, Cooke & Co., with whom he remained until the organization of the Falls Wire Company, when he became its Secretary, and, at the re-organization in 1879, under the name of the Falls Wire Manufacturing Company, he was retained as Superintendent. Mr. Moore is a genial gentleman, and spends much of his time in traveling in the interests of his firm.

GEORGE PAUL, civil engineer, Cuyahoga Falls; is one of the prominent and widely known citizens of this county, in which he has

always lived, being born at Cuyahoga Falls Sept. 8, 1837. His father, Hosea Paul, was born at Braintree, Vt., and reared at Danville. He passed the early part of his life in a drug store, and studied surveying and engineering. He married a lady by the name of Ellen Gamble, who came to America from County Down, Ireland, when in her youth. In 1834, he moved to Ohio, and for one year lived at Wadsworth, in Medina Co., when he came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he passed the rest of his life. He first engaged in the flouring business, in which he was unfortunate, and then followed engineering and surveying, being Surveyor of Summit Co. from 1857 until his death, in May, 1870. George is the eldest but one of a family of seven children, and learned surveying and engineering in the best of all schools—experience. In 1857, he went to the machinist's trade and served three years at this place, and has the honor of planning the first steam canal-boat that plied on the Ohio Canal. In 1860, he went East, and for two years was employed in various shops. Passing the required examination for an engineer in 1862, he entered the regular service of the United States Navy, being under Admiral Dupont, of the South Atlantic Squadron, three years, and then returned to his surveying and engineering, which he has since followed, with the exception of a short time he owned a machine-shop at this place, buying it in 1867. In 1878, he was elected member of the State Board of Public Works, an office he has filled with credit to himself and State. He was married, May 10, 1871, to Olive A., daughter of Austin and Eliza (Taylor) Babcock. She was born May 21, 1842, at Cuyhoga Falls, Ohio, her parents coming here from Massachusetts. Mrs. Paul is a member of the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. Paul is a Republican.

E. C. RUGGLES, attorney, Cuyahoga Falls; was born at Canfield, Ohio, May 14, 1840, and is a son of Charles and Lucy (Peck) Ruggles. His father adopted the legal profession in early life, and has always resided at Canfield, where he is now passing a retired and quiet life. He has been an energetic and enterprising man, and is held in high estimation by the members of the bar, with whom he has been associated for many years. The subject of this sketch did not enjoy the usual facilities for acquiring an education, and for some time performed light duties about the court house. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed Recorder of Claims against the Government, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and filled that office until the close of the war. He then passed two years in Illinois, and returned to Canfield and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and, in the summer of 1873, came to Cuyahoga Falls from Kent, where he had located some two years previous. He now enjoys a lucrative and growing practice, and finds this a pleasant place for one of his profession. He was married in April, 1859, to Catharine, daughter of William and Amanda (Mygatt) McFarlane. This happy union has been blessed with one child—Ellen M. Mrs. Ruggles and daughter are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

DR. C. W. RICE (deceased); was born at Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 15, 1803, and was a son of William and Sarah (Belknap) Rice, he being the third of a family of ten children. He passed his early life on a farm, and, when 17 years old, went to the trade of book-binder, which he worked at until he was 25, and then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ariel Spaford, of Cooperstown, N. Y. He remained with him about three years as a student, and graduated from Fairfield College, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in January, 1829. He practiced with his old preceptor for one year, and then came to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he soon had a large practice. He stood the acknowledged head of the profession for many years, and died Oct. 7, 1861, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was married, Nov. 6, 1834, to Lucy W. Wetmore, daughter of Josiah and Nancy (Willard) Wetmore. She was born in Middletown, Conn., July 13, 1812, and accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1818. They secured a farm in what is now Summit Co., Stow Township. Dr. Rice was throughout life a man of integrity, and bore an upright character in every department of life. He united with the Episcopal Church soon after coming to this place, and was an upright and

consistent Christian, devoting much of his time to objects of charity. His marriage was blessed with three children—Sarah F., William C. and George W.

WILLIAM SOUTHMAYD, insurance, Cuyahoga Falls; was born May 16, 1830; he is a son of Erastus and Clarissa (Rice) Southmayd, who were parents of four sons—Walter, William, and Horace and Henry (twins). William is the only one living of this family. William's father, Erastus, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 29, 1847. When a young man, he left home and went to New York City to take charge of a mercantile business there for his brother. His brother failed, and, in the fall of 1818, Mr. Southmayd came to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and that winter taught school there. In the spring of 1819, he came to Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio. He taught school in that county, the winters of 1819 and 1820, and then went back to Connecticut, where he remained but one year, when he again came to Stow Township, and, April 18, 1822, married Anna, daughter of Caleb Wetmore. By her he had three children—Lucy, Charles and Leonard. Lucy is now dead. Charles was born Feb. 4, 1825. He married Helen A. Wilson, an adopted daughter of Darius Wilson, and is now a resident of Stow Township. A biographical sketch of Leonard will be found in another part of this work. Mr. Southmayd's wife died Dec. 19, 1826, and, March 21, 1827, he married Clarissa Rice, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Clarissa Rice was born Feb. 6, 1805, and was the second white child born in Stow Township. To this union were born four children, as stated above. Mr. Southmayd died Oct. 10, 1866, and his second wife March 14, 1879. William Southmayd was reared on the old homestead in Stow. He was married Nov. 4, 1852, to Martha, daughter of Darius Wilson. This union was blessed with two children—Lucy, born May 13, 1855, married Charles N. Gaylord, and resides at Monroe Falls; George M., born Jan. 12, 1863. Mrs. Southmayd was born Dec. 27, 1831, and is one in a family of seven. Mr. Southmayd started in life with scarcely anything. He now owns the old homestead in Stow—48 acres—which has been in the Southmayd family fifty-three years. He owns a house and lot in Cuyahoga Falls, where he resides. Mr. Southmayd represents the Citizens' Mutual Relief Association, one of the best and most reliable insurance firms in the State of Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Southmayd taught school considerably. He is a teacher of ten winters' experience. He and wife have been members of the Church of Christ thirty-one years, in which he has held positions of honor and trust. He is a Republican in politics, and has been Township Clerk of Stow twenty years. In October, 1879, he was elected to fill a vacancy as one of the Directors of the County Infirmary, and re-elected in 1880, for three years. Horace Southmayd, brother of the subject of this sketch, was in the 42d O. V. I., under Col. (now President) Garfield, and was in the engagement at Middle Creek, Ky., where the Union forces met the rebels under Humphrey Marshall, and, as it was said, "let daylight shine for the first time in Kentucky." Horace was wounded here, but did not leave the service until he was afterward taken ill. His folks went after him and brought him home, where he died in May, 1862.

P. H. STANDISH, chain works, Cuyahoga Falls; was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., May 5, 1835, and is a son of John and Relief (Hayden) Standish. His father was a native of the State of Rhode Island, and comes of a family who were noted for their ingenuity and mechanical skill. He was connected with one of the first cotton-mills in that State, and his whole life was one continued round of enterprise and industry. He conducted different kinds of business during his life-time, and resided in various parts of the Union. In 1850, he came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he remained some seven years, and then went to California, where he passed the rest of his life. When the subject of this sketch was of age, he crossed the mountains to the Golden State, where his ingenuity and mechanical skill were in ready demand, and there he engaged in business. The manufacture of agricultural implements received his attention, and he invented the celebrated Standish Steam Plow, that is covered by letters patent in several countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. He was also quite largely interested

in the milling industry. He returned to Missouri in 1871, and resided in that State until 1878, for two years being master mechanic in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. He was engaged in manufacturing in St. Louis quite extensively, and then came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he is conducting a large business, that adds materially to the growth and prosperity of the town. He was married, in 1857, to Marie Gorham, of California, Wisconsin being the place of her birth. This union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Almira.

GEORGE SACKETT, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of Aaron and Huldah (Tanner) Sackett, both of whom were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born Jan. 6, 1821, in that county. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and in 1838, moved to what is now Summit Co., Ohio, and secured a farm in Tallmadge Township. His companion died in April, 1855, and he in June, 1873, at the residence of a son in Copley Township, where he had been living a few years. George was reared to farming, and, by industry and economy, at length secured a tract of land in the township of Cuyahoga Falls. It was all forest, and was cleared mostly by himself, and has since been partly laid out and sold as town lots. Mr. Sackett was married, in September, 1848, to Helen Williams; she died in 1851, and he was then united to Fanny V. Grant, on the 9th day of February, 1854. This union has been blessed with one child—Mary P. Mr. Sackett has a pleasant and refined home, and can now enjoy the fruits of his early labors with the satisfaction of knowing that industry and integrity are sure to have their reward. He has held different offices, at the solicitation of the citizens of the county, and, in 1880, was Real Estate Appraiser of the township of Cuyahoga Falls. The same year, he was chosen a member of the State Board of Equalization, to represent the counties of Summit and Portage. Both he and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

E. N. SILL, bank, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Windsor, Conn., Jan. 6, 1801, and is a son of Elisha N. and Chloe (Allyn) Sill. His father was a physician, and devoted the active part of his life to the practice of his profession in the State of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of nine children, and graduated from Yale College in 1820. For several years he engaged in teaching, and, in 1829, came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he has since resided. For a short time he was engaged in manufacturing, and, having been instrumental in the organization of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Portage Co., was chosen Secretary—an office he held until the expiration of its charter. The Summit Co. Branch of the Ohio State Bank was located at this point, and Mr. Sill became its President soon after. He has ever since held that position in the bank at Cuyahoga Falls—first, in the National Bank, which he organized, and at present in the Inter-National Bank. He has also been Director in the First National Bank since its organization. Mr. Sill served one term as State Senator, and, for the seven years following that service, was Fund Commissioner of the State. He is a member of the Congregational Church and a well-known and highly respected citizen of the town of Cuyahoga Falls.

R. J. THOMAS, manufacturer of stoneware, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Wales, Aug. 24, 1831, and is a son of John and Anna (Rees) Thomas. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and, in 1835, emigrated to the United States and settled in Palmyra Township, Portage Co., Ohio, where he ever after lived. Here he secured a farm, and, although he worked at his trade some at first, he may be said to have been a farmer after coming to America. Five children accompanied the parents to this country, and four were born to them after their arrival. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were consistent members of the Unitarian Church, and their industrious habits crowned them with a competency before their death. She died in February, 1867, and he in December, 1868. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and for several years taught school during the winter season. In the spring of 1857, he entered the employ of William H. Harris, of this county, who owned and operated a large coal-mine, and, in July, 1859, he leased the mines and conducted them until the spring of 1867, with

the exception of two years that he passed in Trumbull Co. He engaged in the manufacture of stoneware at that time, and has a younger brother for a partner. Their business is conducted on an extensive scale, but fails to meet the demands of their numerous patrons, and they therefore buy largely from other manufacturers. Mr. Thomas was married, March 31, 1860, to Ann, a daughter of David S. and Hannah Davis. She was born in Wales in February, 1838, and accompanied her parents to Portage Co., Ohio, when in her childhood. Their union has been fruitful of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Edwin D., Irving Seward, Hattie and Franklin W. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the First Congregational Church.

GRANT B. TURNER, Variety Iron Works, Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of William and Rosanna (Owen) Turner, and was born Oct. 17, 1810, in Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y. His father was a cooper by trade, and, in 1818, moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he remained ten years, and then came to Cuyahoga Falls, where he passed the rest of his life. Grant B. is the eldest of a family of four children, and, when 19 years old, went to the printer's trade, in the office of the *Western Intelligencer*, at Hudson, Ohio. After five years application, he left the business, and has since devoted his attention to other pursuits. For four years, he was Deputy Sheriff of Portage Co. He studied law, and, after his admission to the bar, practiced the profession for several years. In 1856, he, in company with several other gentlemen, founded the Variety Iron Works, the firm being Turner, Parks & Co Mr. Turner is the only one of the original firm connected with the business at the present time, his partners being Messrs. J. A. Vaughn and W. A. Taylor, two well-known business men. Their facilities for manufacturing are excellent, and their reputation, earned by years of careful attention to the wants of their patrons, places them in an enviable position in the business world. Among the many things manufactured at their shops are steam engines, grain-cleaning machinery, mill gearing, wire-working machinery, and clay-grinding machines—a part of which are covered by patents taken out by this firm. The demand for their products is not confined to the United States, but includes considerable trade with several European countries. Mr. Turner was married, April 30, 1835, to Ada Morley, of Canandaigua, N. Y. They have three children—Augusta, Hattie and Alice, all of whom are married.

D. J. THOMAS, manufacturer of stoneware, Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of John and Anna (Rees) Thomas, and was born in Palmyra Township, Portage Co., Ohio, April 14, 1841. When 19 years old, he came to Tallmadge Township, in Summit Co., and went to work in the coal-banks. Aug. 24, 1862, he was married to Maria Thomas, of Portage Co., where she was born April 15, 1841. Two days after this union, Mr. Thomas went into camp at Massillon, having enlisted, previous to his marriage, in Co. C, 115th O. V. I. He served three years, and was captured at Laverne, Tenn., but escaped ten days later, while at Columbia, being then on his way to the prison pens of the South. He returned to Cuyahoga Falls, and engaged in the grocery and provision business with John I. Jones, with whom he remained about one year, when he withdrew and engaged in his present business. His companion died May 31, 1863, and he was again united in the bonds of marriage the 13th day of July, 1867, Ruth Williams, of Tallmadge, becoming his wife. This union has been fruitful of six children, viz.: Ella D., Delbert J. (deceased), Lizzie A., Walter (deceased), Sarah Josephine, and Mabel Carrie (deceased). Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Congregational Church.

MAJ. CHARLES WRIGHT WETMORE (deceased), was born in St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 8, 1803, where he passed his boyhood and early manhood. He was married to Miss Hazeltine in 1825. They, with their three children, moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1830, where Mr. Wetmore established himself in business. In 1832, they removed to Cuyahoga Falls, where the remaining years of Mr. and Mrs. Wtemore's life were spent. During these years, Mr. Wetmore has repeatedly occupied high public trusts at the solicitation of his fellow-citizens. He held the office of Mayor several successive terms, and was so generally popular throughout the Reserve that,

had he aspired to political honors, he would undoubtedly have received the highest offices within the gift of the people of the State. His domestic tastes, however, induced him to seek a more quiet life, and the circle of his usefulness and civil duties were circumscribed by his own choice. Mr. Wetmore was one of, and for, the people; distinguished for his sympathy and benevolence. It was his delight, during his active life, to assist young men starting out in their career—professional or business. For a number of years previous to his death, Mr. Wetmore was quite infirm, but, throughout the time, a cheerful, uncomplaining invalid, always glad to see the friends who remembered the Major with affection. His life work ended Sept. 29, 1880. Funeral services were conducted at the house by the Rev. E. V. H. Danner, and at the grave by the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased had been a member during the greater part of his life. His wife was born in the year 1800; she was, on her mother's side, a descendant of the Worcesters, who were early settlers at Worcester, Mass., and from whom it is said the town took its name. For some time previous to their marriage, Mrs. Wetmore had been living with her sister, Mrs. Judge Bridges, in St. Albans, Vt., and had enjoyed the privilege of a good education and intelligent society; it was hard for her to think of locating in a Western hamlet, without schools, churches or anything which makes society worth living for. Cuyahoga Falls, at that time, had a store, a hotel, a few dwellings, several mills, and a schoolhouse; in the latter, religious services were held once in two weeks. Full of the spirit of enterprise, added to earnest religious zeal, Mrs. Wetmore determined to awaken interest, if possible, in the formation of a Sabbath school. She met with many discouragements, but finally the influential family of Mrs. H. Newberry pledged their assistance, and the work progressed without opposition. Mrs. Wetmore, with the aid of the Misses Mary and Fanny Newberry, founded the first Sabbath school in Cuyahoga Falls in the spring of 1833, and continued one of its teachers until advancing years and growing cares caused her to retire. So remarkable was her modesty, and so unmindful was she of her charitable deeds, that not till within the past few years did she relate to her family the early history of the school, and her relation to it. She was one of the few who were instrumental in organizing the first Foreign Missionary Society of the town. The Maternal Association, which was organized a few years later, she was a leading member of. It was a society composed of praying mothers, who often met to consult in regard to the religious training of their children. Mrs. Wetmore was one of the few who composed the Congregational Church at its organization. She was ever a consistent and devoted member of that church, her position being aggressive against anything that tended to lower its orthodoxy or to enfeeble its spirituality. She was pledged to its benevolent enterprises. Her highest ambition for her children was that they might be intelligent and Christian laborers in the church so dear to her. Her cheerful disposition added to her faith in the wisdom of the providences of God, enabled her to rise above sorrow, and ever minister to those of less faith and fortitude. She was a generous friend to the home missionary. One of these, in acknowledging the receipt of a religious newspaper, on which she annually paid the subscription for him, begged the privilege of calling her "mother." A lady in Boston writes: "She was the only mother I ever knew." And many others, especially orphans, or those whose circumstances would place them in reach of her care or benevolence, think they also have the right to claim her as a "mother" indeed. She possessed an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, from which she could draw with adaptability, as occasion demanded. Much of the Bible she could repeat; one had only to commence a verse, when she would continue to repeat, from memory, the rest of the chapter. Her mind was a storehouse of history, both sacred and profane. Possessing rare executive ability, excellent judgment, and that valuable gift, common sense, we can justly say she was a person of uncommon character and endowments; and at her demise—which occurred Christmas night, 1877, aged 77 years and 8 months—the loss was severely felt in many directions, but fell especially severe on her own family. The self-sacrificing mother

was the idol almost worshiped by her children, who delighted in her brilliant, cultured intellect, her ready wit and her finely drawn conclusions; they rejoiced in her independence of thought and action, and her pitying scorn for what was wrong, and that she dared to live a life of non-conformity to the vain customs of the world. Of herself she seldom spoke or thought; for herself she seemed not to have ever lived. It was love and ministry unceasing for husband, children and grandchildren, that made her appear like an angel of light in her own household. She was calculated to lead each member of her family in thought and action; even the strongest were leaning upon her comparatively unimpaired faculties, when she was suddenly called away. The surviving members of the family are Miss Salome S. Wetmore, who is a resident of the village; Mrs. Louise, wife of Capt. H. S. Wetmore, of South America; and William Shepard Wetmore, of the firm of Frazer & Co., merchants, of Hong Kong and Shanghai, China.

J. F. WEIDNER, cooper, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 18, 1827. His father, Michael Weidner, was a farmer, and passed his life in his native land. The subject of this sketch was only 8 days old when his mother died, and, as is usual in such cases, he grew to maturity without that kind and watchful care that none but mothers know how to bestow. He learned the trade of cooper, and, in 1849, emigrated to America for the purpose of acquiring a position in the world that he considered was beyond his reach while in the "Fatherland." Coming to Ohio, he passed one year at Cleveland, and, in March, 1850, became a citizen of Cuyahoga Falls, where he has since resided and worked at his trade. His industrious habits, coupled with his business integrity, has given him a competency, and here he has, as it were, realized the dreams of his youth. He was married at Vermillion, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1853, to Miss Catharine Hess. She was born in Hessen, Germany, July 13, 1832, and came to America when 4 years old. Their happy and prosperous union has been blessed with five children —Elizabeth C., Charles A., Mary C., George F. and Nellie G. The eldest married Mr. E. E. Pierce, and resides at New Brighton, Penn.; Charles married Miss Elsie Smith, and resides at Cuyahoga Falls, where he is interested in the manufacture of pot-rivets. Mr. Weidner, wife and two eldest daughters are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Treasurer, and takes an active part in its prosperity, having been connected therewith over twenty years. He is a Republican.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. BOTZUM, Buckeye. John George Botzum, father of this gentleman, was born in Germany in 1796. He was the son of John Botzum, who was a native of Germany, and the parents of one son (John G.), and two daughters. John G. was married to Miss Catharine Dragaser, in 1819. She was a native of the village of Urmmerspach, Germany, where she was born in 1796. Her parents moved to Poland when she was 7 years of age, leaving her with her mother's brother in Germany. She never saw her parents afterward, and continued to reside with her relatives until her marriage with Mr. Botzum. They were the parents of the following family of children: Michael, born in 1820; Catharine, in 1821, and died in 1825; Susan, born in 1823; Nicholas, in 1825; George, in 1827; John, in 1829, and died in 1834; Adam, born in 1830; Catharine, in 1832; John A., in 1834, and Conrad in 1836. All of these children were born in Germany, except Conrad. In 1836, Mr. Botzum and family left their native village, and went by ox team to the seaboard, where they took passage on the vessel Princeosa for the United States, arriving at New York on the 17th of July of the same year. Here they met an agent, who, after some talk, persuaded Mr. Botzum to go to South America, where he was told a fortune awaited him. Before they had completed arrangements for the voyage, however, Mr. Botzum learned from the authorities that it was a plan to get himself and

family to that far-off country, where they would be sold into slavery. This decided him in his course, and, in a short time, we find the family aboard a flat-boat on their way to Albany. From there they went by canal to Buffalo; thence by the lake to Cleveland, Ohio. Here the family were compelled to stop for a time, owing to sickness in the family. After a short time, they took passage on an open flat-boat on the canal for Niles. From there they went to Ghent, in Bath Township. Here Mr. Botzum obtained work at 50 cents per day, digging a mill race. They remained at this place two years, and, while the father was at work so hard, his good wife found time to go into the wheat fields of the farmers of that neighborhood, and glean, as did Ruth of old. The first season her gleanings, when threshed, amounted to *eight bushels* of nice wheat. After a stay of two years at Ghent, they removed to Niles, and, after four years, purchased a farm, upon which they ever afterward resided. Mr. and Mrs. Botzum were members of the Catholic Church, and would often walk great distances to attend church. In 1839, they walked to Canton, Ohio, to attend church at that place. They were frugal, industrious people, and respected by all who knew them. John A. Botzum was raised upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. When about 18 years of age, he went to Cleveland, and, for about a year, was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house. He then returned home, and, until 1858, was variously employed. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Botzum Station, where he has since remained, and, during that time, has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of that place. He has been quite an extensive dealer in lumber, live stock and real estate, and, when the Valley Railroad was building, took the contract for grading one and a half miles of the road, near Botzum Station. The man he contracted with proved worthless, and Mr. Botzum lost, in this undertaking, over $5,000. Mr. Botzum was married to a Miss Stout, a native of Northampton Township, this county. She is the daughter of George and Eliza (Woolford) Stout, appropriate mention of whom is made in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Botzum are the parents of two sons, to whom they have given superior advantages for obtaining educations. Mr. Botzum is a self-made man, in the fullest sense of the word. He is a good and useful citizen, and has the respect and confidence of the entire community.

A. G. BILLMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Akron; was born near Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1833. He is a son of Henry and Maria (Best) Billman, and grandson of David and Mary (McDonald) Billman, and great-grandson of John and Julia (De Caveren) Billman. The last two were natives of Prussia, and John was one of the regular soldiers there. Becoming tired of the service, he ran away and shipped on board a vessel bound for the United States, where he arrived in safety. Soon after his arrival the war between the colonies and Great Britain broke out, and Mr. Billman immediately offered his services in behalf of the colonies to Gen. Washington. Owing to his previous experience he was commissioned Captain, but by bravery was promoted to Colonel. He served through the whole eight years, participating in the battle of Lexington, the campaign of Virginia, and was with Gen. Washington at Valley F rge, where, in connection with the rest of the troops, passed one of the most severe winters of suffering ever known in the history of war. He was wounded three times, but never quit the service. After the close of the war, he married Julia De Caveren, and was made overseer of "Hamilton's Plantation" in Virginia, four miles from Gen. Washington's. At the end of four years he had saved sufficient money to purchase a large farm of unimproved land, but, in time, turned it into a plantation. In 1818, he sold this property and purchased a large farm near Baltimore, Md., and, in 1819, his death occurred. His eldest son David moved to Lancaster Co., Penn., soon after his father's death, and lived there until about 1825, when he was induced by Gen. Bell, whom he had served under as private in the war of 1812, to remove to Wayne Co., Ohio. He purchased a large tract of land near Wooster. He died here in 1866. His third child was Henry Billman, who is the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and married his wife, Maria Best, in Allegheny Co. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1825, and, in 1845, came with his family to Northampton Township, Summit Co., and purchased the farm on which his son Alexander now resides. He was one of the few men who commanded the respect and esteem of every one, and of him could be

truly said he was one of nature's noblemen. At the time of his death he was a member of the M. E. Church. Alexander G. Billman was reared principally on the farm, and in youth he received a good education. He was married, Feb. 21, 1861, to Eliza Hartman, daughter of the Rev. Peter Hartman, of Wayne Co., Ohio, and to this union there were born the following family—George, Frank, Arthur, one that died in infancy, and Blanche G. Mrs. Billman was born Feb. 11, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Billman are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Billman is a Republican in politics. He owns 207 acres of well-improved land, which has been in his family ever since it was a forest.

MARY A. BUTLER, the daughter of Joseph Wallace, was born in Franklin Township, Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1841. On the 22d of February, 1841, she was united in marriage with Jackson Bean, son of Henry Bean, and by him had three children; Charles A., Frank W. and Alanson J. Mr. Bean was a widower with two children at the time of his marriage with Miss Wallace. His occupation was auctioneering. He died July 10, 1869, and Feb. 6, 1874, his widow married Henry Butler, who was a widower with four children. To this union there were born three children; Fronie, Byron E. and Maud L. By the death of her first husband Mrs. Butler and her children were left 78 acres near Old Portage. At present she lives on a farm of 56 acres which was given her by her father. Mr. Butler is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

L. H. COX, proprietor of stone quarry, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Sept. 24, 1837. He is one of the following children born to Leonard and Lydia (Thompson) Cox: Lyman H., Lenora M., Frances, deceased, and LeRoy. Mr. Cox died July 7, 1862. Lyman H. Cox passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, receiving a good common-school education. When he was 21 years and 11 days old he commenced life on his own responsibility. He was married Aug. 6, 1861, to Ann M. Fitts, daughter of Roswell Fitts, and by her has one son, Fred, born Dec. 8, 1865. Mrs. Cox was born April 8, 1836. In 1866, Mr. Cox came to his present place and purchased 4 acres. This tract of land is underlaid with the best quality of building rock in Summit Co. For a better description of this rock see the history of Northampton Township in another part of this work. This quarry is undoubtedly one of the best in the county. Besides this property, Mr. Cox owns a half interest in the old homestead which consists of 100 acres in the western part of the township. Mr. Cox is a member of Lodge No. 187, A., F. and A. M., and he is a Greenbacker in politics.

WILLIAM CARTER, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of William and Jane (Carter) Carter and grandson of Jared Carter. His father was a native of Middletown, Conn., and was born Feb. 13, 1792. June 16, 1814, he married Chloe Wadsworth, and by her had five children as follows: Maria E., born May 30, 1815; Sarah, born June 7, 1818; Mary, born Jan. 7, 1820; Emily, born Oct. 31, 1822, and Amelia, born Jan. 31, 1835. The mother was born March 10, 1794; she died Oct. 17, 1826. Mr. Carter was a bricklayer by trade; he came to Northampton Township at a very early time, and, being a master of his trade, received plenty of employment. The first brick building in the village of Cuyahoga Falls was built by him, as was also the jail at Akron, and many other of the best buildings in the county. His second wife was Jane Carter, to whom he was married in Northampton Township, Oct. 17, 1834, and by her had the following family: William (the subject of this biography), born Sept. 26, 1836; Patty, born July 25, 1838; Mahala, born Oct. 11, 1842, and Helen, born April 27, 1845. Patty married Wallace Harrington, and Mahala married Fred Harrington, brothers. Mr. Carter died April 24, 1876. William Carter, Jr., passed his youth and early manhood on the farm; he was married Nov. 19, 1863, to Martha Pardee, daughter of Harry and Fanny (Benedict) Pardee, and to this union were born two children—Eleanor F. born in 1864, and Harry, born in 1865. Mrs. Carter was born Sept. 16, 1838. Our subject's mother is yet living on the old Carter homestead, which consists of 72 acres. The Carters are among the old pioneers of Summit County, and are also among the leading citizens.

SIMEON DICKERMAN, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Norton Township, Summit Co. (then Medina Co.) Ohio, June 22, 1824. He was one in a family of six children, born to Clement C. and Almira M. (Ormsby) Dickerman. The names of these children are Gilbert C., dead; Simeon, Orlando,

Henry, Asenath and Chloe, dead; Henry married a Mrs. Renn, of Pennsylvania; Asenath is the wife of Charles P. Gardner, and lives in Minnesota; Orlando married Elizabeth Pearson, sister of our subject's wife, and lives in Medina Co., Ohio. The parents were married in Norton Township, Jan. 11, 1821. Clement C. Dickerman came to Medina Co., Ohio, at the early period of 1816, and his first location was in Norton Township, now in Summit County. Mr. Dickerman was a poor, but hard working citizen. His death occurred March 21, 184–, leaving a widow and family to mourn his loss. His widow is yet living with her son Simeon, at the advanced age of 81 years. Simeon Dickerman passed his early career on the farm assisting his mother in the care of the family, receiving but a limited chance for an education. On the 9th of October, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Pearson, daughter of Arza and Achsah Pearson, old settlers in York Township, Medina Co., Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Dickerman still continued to reside on the old place in Norton Township, until the spring of 1852, when he moved to Akron, and for one year engaged in teaming. The next year he engaged in the grocery business in that city and so continued for about four years. In 1858, he came to his present place and engaged in farming and sheep-raising. He soon discontinued this and engaged in his present pursuit, in which he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Dickerman owns 300 acres of excellent land, 192 acres of which are in Northampton, and the balance in Boston Township. To his union with Miss Pearson, there were born the following family: Henry A., born Nov. 23, 1856, died Nov. 16, 1865; Lydia A., born Aug. 26, 1863, and Charles E., born Dec. 20, 1866, died Sept. 5, 1874. Mrs. Dickerman was born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 18, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman are among the best connected families in the township, and are good and hospitable people. Mr. Dickerman is a stanch Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWIN FOLK, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; is a son of John and Mary (Fulwiler) Folk, who were natives of Pennsylvania. John Folk was born in 1796, and Mary his wife was born in 1798. This couple were the parents of ten children—Catharine, Mary, Sally, Jesse, Edwin, Hannah, John, Daniel, Polly and David. The three last were born in Ohio. All these children are living. In 1833, this family came to Mahoning Co., Ohio, where he commenced farming and weaving, the latter being a trade he had learned years before. Mrs. Folk died July 20, 1865. Mr. Folk is still living making his home with relatives in Trumbull Co. Edwin Folk was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 25, 1826. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1833, and, in his youth, received a common-school education. His people were very poor on their arrival in Ohio, like a good many other pioneer families. An incident in their life is here worthy of mention, and one that shows what people were sometimes compelled to do to keep from starving. At one time they cleared *one acre of timber-land for three bushels of shelled corn.* When 19 years of age, Edwin, like the rest of his brothers, was given his time, and for a number of years farmed and followed the carpenter's trade. He was married, Aug. 26, 1849, to Rebecca J. Hart, daughter of Samuel Hart, and by her had four children—Minnie S., born June 17, 1851, and who is now the wife of Rev. O. O. Osborn, and resides in Michigan; Ida J., born Jan. 16, 1855, now the wife of Griffith G. Roberts, farmer, and resides in Northampton; Charles E., born June 17, 1860, died Sept. 29, 1861; and Ella M., born May 3, 1863. Mrs. Folk was born May 1, 1829. Mr. Folk is a hard-working, industrious man. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

MARVIN GIBBS, farmer; P. O. Buckeye; was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, July 13, 1832. He is a son of Charles and Isabelle (Steele) Gibbs, who were parents of the following family: Margaret, James (dead), Mary A., Marvin, John S. (dead), Warren (dead), and one that died in infancy unnamed. The father was a native of Virginia, and was born in about 1799. He was a farmer, and was reared on a farm. He married Isabelle Steele in 1825; she was born in 1801. Mr. Gibbs came to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in about 1825, and after a residence there of eleven years, came to Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. At the time of their settlement in Northampton, there was no clearing whatever on their place, and being a man of very little means, Mr. Gibbs was compelled to go in debt for it. He

was a hard worker, and an honest, upright man in his dealings with men; and, at the time of his death, the place was cleared of all incumbrances. Mr. Gibbs died July 28, 1869. His widow still survives him, and resides with her son, Marvin, on the old homestead. Marvin passed his youth and early manhood on the farm. Was married Feb. 19, 1861, to Amanda E. Burgan, and her parents were among the pioneers of Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. To this union there was born one son, Charles N., born in 1865. Mr. Gibbs is a Democrat in politics, and his mother is a member of the M. E. Church. The homestead consists of 85 acres of well-improved land.

HARRINGTON FAMILY. Job Harrington was born in Bennington, Vt., March 9, 1792. He was a son of Richard Harrington, who was of English descent. During the fall of 1814, Job Harrington and Susan Hartle, who was born in Georgetown, Penn., Jan. 27, 1796, were married. To this union there were born the following: John, born Feb. 2, 1818; George, born Aug. 20, 1819; Seth W., born June 13, 1821; James, born Nov. 17, 1823; Clarissa, born June 8, 1827; Warren A., born July 18, 1829; Alvin, born July 17, 1831; William, born July 11, 1833; Fred L., born Oct. 14, 1835; Wallace, born April 27, 1837, and Newton S., born May 22, 1840. John married Calista Prior and lives in Iowa; George married Clarissa Turner, but has since moved to Michigan and died; Clarissa married Alvin A. Wheeler; Warren has never married; he went to California in 1853, and has never returned; Alvin died in childhood; William married Chloe Carr; Wallace married Patty Carter, a sister of Fred L.'s wife; Newton served in the late war and died from diseases contracted while in his country's service; Seth W. married Freelove Jones, daughter of Rees and Jane (Wright) Jones, on the 12th of November, 1846, and by her had the following family: Ethelbert S., born April 17, 1848, died March 3, 1852; Robert W., born Oct. 25, 1857; J. Athaliah, Oct. 7, 1853; Delbert R., born Feb. 7, 1857; Grace N., born Nov. 30, 1865, and J. May, born April 2, 1868. The mother of these was born in Northampton Township, Sept. 6, 1824. Seth Harrington died Oct. 23, 1876. He joined the M. E. Church when 16 years old, and always remained in it. He was active in his duties for the advancement of education and religion. He taught school quite a number of terms, and also held various township offices. He left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. James Harrington married Lydia M. Hawley, daughter of Richard and Esther (Gorman) Hawley, on the 7th of March, 1850. To this union there were born the following: Amoret A., born Dec. 30, 1850, died Feb. 21, 1864; Ezra J., born Dec. 10, 1854; Wilfred J., born May 11, 1858, and Cora M., born Aug. 6, 1861. The mother was born Feb. 28, 1832. Mr. Harrington owns 70 acres of land, on which he resides in Northampton. Fred L. Harrington married Mahala Carter, Oct. 10, 1866. She is a daughter of William Carter, a sketch of whom accompanies this work, and was born Oct. 11, 1842. This union was blessed with four children—Charlie E., born Feb. 24, 1869; Burt C., born April 19, 1872; Frank L., born Dec. 13, 1874, and Myron E., born May 22, 1877. This family resides on the old Harrington homestead, which consists of over 100 acres. Job Harrington, the father and grandfather of the foregoing named individuals, in 1812, started on foot from Bennington, Vt., to Tallmadge Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he arrived the same year, having traveled all the distance on foot. On his arrival, he purchased a farm for his parents, and the next year, 1813, his parents came there, and, building them a log cabin in the heart of the wilderness, commenced life there. In 1815, Job and his wife purchased and moved on the farm now owned by Fred L., in Northampton, and there remained until their respective deaths. Mrs. Harrington died Nov. 9, 1849. Mr. Harrington's second wife was Mary M. Paige, to whom he was married Nov. 30, 1851. She is yet living and resides in Cuyahoga Falls. Mr. Harrington died March 24, 1869. He early became identified in the history of Northampton Township, by the active part he took in advancing the best interests of his township and county. By his generous disposition and kind actions toward the Indians, he made life-long friends of them, and they regarded their white friend as a most good and noble chief. The first four years after his arrival in Northampton, Mr. Harrington was unable to work, owing to ill-health. His whole life in Ohio was one filled with the stern realities of a pioneer's life, in which innumerable hardships presented themselves. By the time he had begun to realize the comforts he had secured by his hardships, his life labors ceased,

and he was laid away at rest in the grave; a rest that he had denied himself in life. Mr. Harrington was regarded as among the best citizens Northampton ever had, and his descendants are among the first families in the township.

JOHN HOVEY, farmer; P. O. Buckeye. Among the old and time honored residents of Northampton Township, is the subject of this biography. He was born in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, June 1, 1814. He is the son of Abiel and Martha (Hardy) Hovey, who were parents of the following family: Amos, Ira, Aurelia, Mary, Abiel, James, John, Martha, Silas and Paulina. Of these, only James, John and Silas are now living. The parents were natives of Massachusetts. They came to what is now known as Boston Township, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1819, and settled first on the farm now owned by Thomas Woods. After living here and enduring the hardships of a pioneer's life two years, Mrs. Hovey died. His widow survived him until 1837, when she too died. John Hovey was reared on a farm, and not having the school advantages in those early days that we of the present have, his education was limited. He was married, June 18, 1835, to Maria Chamberlain, daughter of Ephraim and Deborah (Schoonover) Chamberlain, who emigrated to Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, from New York, in 1820. To this union there were born five children—Nelson A., Simeon E., Aurelia, Harvey T. and Ephraim C. Of these, only the oldest and youngest are living. Nelson married Mary Howland, and lives in Old Portage. Ephraim married Lovisa Allen, and lives in Northampton Township. Mrs. Hovey was born in September, 1813, and is one in a family of six. Mr. Hovey's whole life has been passed in farming and lumbering. He now owns a farm of 76 acres of well-improved land, and is a stanch and unflinching Republican in politics.

ISRAEL JAMES, Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 13, 1814. He is a son of Moses and Polly (Vining) James who were parents of three children—Israel, Orin and Joseph, all of whom are living. Mrs. James died in 1824, and Mr. James' second wife was Catharine Williams, and by her had one daughter, Lucretia. Mr. James came to Portage Co., Ohio, from Massachusetts in 1818, driving overland with an ox team. After a journey of six weeks they reached their destination, where Mr. James' parents had preceeded him one year, and where he had purchased a tract of land containing 1,000 acres. Here Moses James and family lived for a number of years, undergoing innumerable hardships incident to the pioneer's life. In about 1858, he moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, where he lived until his death, which occurred in his 78th year. Israel James remained at home until he was fifteen years of age. He then apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmithing trade. In 1832, he came to Cuyahoga Falls and has remained there ever since. For the first fifteen years following his arrival he followed blacksmithing, and at the end of that time started a *forge*, which finally turned into one of the best manufacturing houses in the town. Soon after his starting this enterprise, Mr. James gave $12,000 for the property on which his mill was situated. He then, in connection with two other men, began the building of the "James Block," the largest building in Cuyahoga Falls, but his two partners failed before the work was accomplished, throwing the whole cost on Mr. James. He also built the building in which the Schumway drug store is situated, but the building has since been sold. In his enterprises, Mr. James has been most unfortunate. In 1866, he built a saw-mill on the site of where the Heath & Thompson mill now stands. In 1869, this mill took fire, and all in it, including his lath, shingle and latheing machines were burned to the ground. In six weeks time by the enterprise of Mr. James, a new mill was erected at a cost of about $4,000. In 1871, the mill-dam gave way and was destroyed. This was replaced at a cost of $4,000. Mr. James has done more to build up the town of Cuyahoga Falls, than perhaps any other man. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He first married Hannah T. Steel, Sept. 25, 1835, and by her, there were born two children—Henry and Israel. This wife died Nov. 9, 1847, and Mr. James, for his second and present wife married Mary E. Randall, March 11, 1848. To this union there were born three children—Laurel E., Frank, dead; and Minnie, who is the wife of E. J. Squire. Mrs. James was born Sept. 15, 1821.

DAVID G. MYERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1819. His parents, George

J. and Anne (Welty) Myers, were both natives of Maryland. The father was born in 1786, and mother in 1788. They came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1810, and Mr. Myers, besides farming, carried on the mercantile business for a time. He owned the first dry goods store in Uniontown. Mr. Myers died Dec. 2, 1853, and Mrs. Myers died March 26, 1858. They were the parents of nine children, only four of whom are yet living. David G. Myers was reared principally on the farm. In 1839, he came to Akron, and for ten years was captain of a boat on the Ohio Canal. Sept. 11, 1841, he was united in marriage with Matilda P. Corp, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Pratt) Corp, and by her had the following family: Francis A., born Aug. 10, 1842, now the wife of Cyrus Shoemaker; Adrian, born May 9, 1845, died March 21, 1847; Ellen I., born Sept. 15, 1847; Alma L., born April 6, 1850, now the wife of L. N. Foust; George E., born March 1, 1852; Mary A., born June 8, 1854, now wife of Lewis Keck; Rena V., born May 26, 1856, now wife of J. A. Johnson, and Milton J., born Sept. 13, 1858. The mother of these was born April 27, 1819, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. In 1849, Mr. Myers retired from canal life and settled upon a farm in Boston Township. He remained there until March, 1857, when he moved to his present place in Northampton Township, and where he has ever since resided. During his farming experience in Northampton, Mr. Myers has done more, perhaps, to build up the stock interest than any other man. He owns 86 acres of land, is Independent in politics, and is a gentleman in every respect.

WILLIAM NORTON (deceased); was a native of York Co., Penn., and was born in June, 1803. His early years were passed on a farm, and during that time he received a good practical education. In 1827, he married Selah Deniston, and in 1829, he and two brothers, with their families, moved to Wayne Co., Ohio Mr. Norton's first location was on a farm two miles south of Wooster, where they resided two years. At the conclusion of that time, they purchased a farm of 80 acres, four miles north of Wooster, where they resided four years. At the time of Mr. Norton's settlement in Wayne Co., it was but thinly populated, and the citizens of the township often made his house their place of voting at the regular township elections. In 1835, Mr. Norton moved from Wayne Co. to Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where his widow yet lives. To his union with Miss Deniston there were born nine children—Elizabeth, now the wife of Daniel Darrow; James, who died when 19 years of age; Mary J., widow of Abner Canmer; Amanda, widow of Wesley Appleton, and present wife of Josiah Starr; Charity A., wife of Miles Oviatt; Rebecca, who died when 14 years old; William H., married Mary Smith, resides in Northampton; Josiah, married Mary Hart, and lives in Michigan, and Cyrus L., who is single and lives with his mother on the old homestead, which consists of 70 acres. Mrs. Norton was born in York Co., Penn., in 1808. During the latter end of Mr. Norton's life, he began suffering from a cancer in the stomach, and after a very long period of uncomplaining sufferings, he died as he had always lived—an upright man and a devoted Christian. The date of his death is July 29, 1866. Mr. Norton was a man of considerable ability and self-reliance. He proved an invaluable assistant in his neighborhood, in making shingles for himself and neighbors. In his political views, he was a Whig, until the Republican party was organized, when he became identified with the latter, and, for his honest and fair dealings, held various positions of honor and trust in the gift of that party. In conclusion, it can be said that Mr. Norton was a gentleman in every sense of the word.

WILLIAM PRIOR, Cuyahoga Falls. There is not a more appropriate biography for the history of Summit Co., Ohio, than is the history of the Prior family, who are so intimately connected with the early history of Northampton Township; the earliest records of this family are traced back to Joseph Prior, who was a native of the Highlands of Scotland. The next, in the order of descent, is Joshua, son of Joseph Prior, who was born in Northern England. Of Joshua Prior, not much is known, nor is the exact date of this family's coming to America known. Simeon Prior, son of Joshua Prior, was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., May 16, 1754. On the 1st day of January, 1781, Simeon Prior and Katharine Wight were united in marriage. The history of the Wight family is of considerable importance and interest; Katharine (Wight) Prior was a daughter of one of the proprietors of the Isle of Wight, after whom the island received

its name; in their religious belief, this family was Protestant, and during the church disturbances, the property was confiscated by the Catholic Church Government, and the Wights were compelled to flee to the Netherlands for safety; after the Restoration, the family returned to England to reclaim their property; they were successful in their petitions, but the papers made out that gave them the property were destroyed in the Great London Fire, and the estate was lost. To the union of Simeon Prior and Katharine Wight there were born fifteen children, only one of whom, Gurden, is yet living. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Simeon enlisted in the cause of the colonies and was under the command of Col. Derby; he participated in the battles of Princeton, Trenton and others, and was one of the men who piloted Gen. Washington across the Delaware River at Trenton. In the year 1802, he and family moved westward; they started with an ox team and afterward took a boat, landing at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where Cleveland now is situated. At this early time there was not a frame building in the village, and only a few log huts marked the place; the Priors abandoned their boat at this point, and started toward the interior; after some indecision, they finally located on what is now known as Lot No. 15, Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and to them can be accredited the first settlement in that township. In the family born to Simeon and Katharine Prior, there was one son, William, who was born April 6, 1783; this son was married twice; first to Sarah Wharton, by whom he had seven children; his second wife was Polly Culver, by whom he had two children—William and George; George served in the late war, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. William was born in Northampton Township, April 20, 1825; he received a good common-school education in youth, and on the 20th of April, 1847, married Ruth Woodrow, daughter of Henry Woodrow, Esq., and to this union were born two children—Matilda, who died in infancy, and Minnie, who is now the wife of L. E. James. Mrs. Prior was born June 17, 1826. Mr. Prior is a gentleman who takes quite an interest in the advancement of education, and is a teacher of thirty-three terms of successive school teaching. The political complexion of the present generation of Priors is Republican, and they are among the best families of Summit Co.

SAMUEL S. PRIOR, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1815. He is a son of Elisha and Harriet (Stiles) Prior, and grandson of Simeon and Katharine (Wight) Prior, of whom appropriate mention is made in the biography of William Prior. Samuel Prior is one in a family of seven children: Laura, Delia, Samuel, Amanda, L. R., Benjamin and Harriet. He was reared on the farm, and received a good common-school education. He has passed his whole life on the homestead of his father, with the exception of five years, from 1835 to 1840, while he was at Cuyahoga Falls, having charge of an oil mill there. Dec. 12, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Everett, daughter of John Everett, and by her had a family of nine children, as follows: Harriet, born March 4, 1841; Stiles S., born Sept. 16, 1842; Clarissa, born Oct. 4., 1843; B. H., born June 23, 1845; F. S., born Jan. 23, 1847; Amanda, born April 15, 1851; died Sept. 15, 1853; Florence A., born May 25, 1854; Olive M., born May 1, 1857; and Della K., born April 12, 1863. Mr. Prior owns a nice farm near the beautiful city of Cuyahoga Falls. He is a Republican in politics, and is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

AMOS L. RICE, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls. Dr. Lewis Rice was a native of Massachusetts, and was born about 1782. He practiced medicine when quite a young man, and during the war of 1812, served in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon. At the close of the war, Dr. Rice began looking for a congenial place in which to practice his profession. The young and popular State of Ohio was, at this time, attracting considerable attention, and this State suiting his fancy, Dr. Rice, in 1814, emigrated westward, and located in what is now known as Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio. There being no other physician in the whole neighborhood, Dr. Rice immediately received a very large practice, being quite often called ten and fifteen miles distant. He continued his practice there until 1835, when he moved to Northampton Township, and settled on a farm of 108 acres. He did not discontinue his practice on his removal, but still pursued it up to a short time before his death. Dr. Rice was twice married, his first wife being Lucy Rice, by whom

he had three children—Orlo, Lucy A. and Arethusa. These children are all living. His second wife was Chloe Pratt, to whom he was married Jan. 5, 1823. To his second marriage there was born one son, Amos L., the subject of this biography. Dr. Rice's second wife died Oct. 28, 1845. After a long life of usefulness, Dr. Rice died March 25, 1861. His journey to Stow Township from Saybrook, Conn., in 1814, was a very eventful one, coming with two yoke of oxen; he was fifty-two days on the road. Amos L. Rice was born in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, July 13, 1824. He received a common-school education, and on the 21st of October, 1856, was united in marriage with Phœbe O. Jaquays, daughter of John and Agnes (Osborn) Jaquays, and by her has two children—Chloe A., born July 19, 1863; and Lewis P., born June 23, 1874. Besides these two, Mr. and Mrs. Rice have one child by adoption—Martin H., born May 27, 1857. Mrs. Rice was born May 3, 1836. Mr. Rice is one of the prosperous farmers of Northampton Township. He is nicely situated near Cuyahoga Falls, and he and family are highly respected citizens.

ISAAC SCOTT, farmer; was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 31, 1817. He is a son of Banfield and Lydia (Norris) Scott, who were parents of two children, Isaac and Sarah. The father was a native of the "Bay State," while Mrs. Scott was a native of Connecticut. Prior to her marriage with Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott had married Stephen Lamonyon, and by him had three children—Charles, Cornelius and Stephen. After the death of Mr. Lamonyon, his widow married Mr. Scott, who died during the fall of 1832, in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. Mrs. Scott's third and last husband was Joseph Dean, and by this gentleman bore one son, James. Our subject, Isaac, at the age of 15 commenced the battle of life on his own responsibility, and from then until he became 22, worked at different employments in Summit and neighboring counties. He was married Dec. 28, 1837, to Fannie Wallace, daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Strong) Wallace, and to this union were born three children—Henry, born Dec. 28, 1840; Wallace, born Sept. 15, 1843, and Walter, born Jan. 23, 1852, who died Dec. 9, 1864, of *cerebro spinal meningitis*. Henry, who married Miss Ida Bishop, is a farmer and resides in Northampton. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 29th O. V. I., Capt. Schoonover, and was discharged for ill health in 1862. He re-enlisted the next year in Co. H, 177th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was First Corporal, but was promoted to Sergeant. Wallace is a farmer, married Mary Best and also resides in Northampton. Mrs. Scott was born in Stow Township, April 14, 1822. Mr. Scott has the most part of his life lived in Northampton. In 1852, he purchased 160 acres on lot No. 51, but has since sold 7 acres of it. He started in life a poor boy, with no one to depend upon, but by hard labor and economy, has secured a pleasant home. He is a Democrat in politics, but favors a strong anti-license law, and he and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for almost half a century. Mr. Scott's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his mother's first husband. Mrs. Scott's grandfather, Theodore Strong, was Captain of a man-of-war, under the command of Admiral Porter. Mr. Scott has been a hard working man, knowing comparatively little of the ease and comforts of life until later years. He is an excellent farmer and an honorable, upright gentleman.

WILLIAM VIALL, dairyman and farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; son of Burrill Viall who came from Chautauqua Co., N. Y. during the winter of 1831, on a sled to Middlebury in what is now known as Summit Co., Ohio. He is of English descent on his father's side, but his mother, Sarah (Ferguson) Viall was of Scotch descent. At the time of their removal from New York to Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Viall were the parents of six children, and after their arrival, there were born to them six more, making a total of six sons and six daughters. Eleven of these grew to be adults. There are now living in this family of children only nine. The Vialls were in very poor circumstances at the time of their arrival, and Mr. Viall had to labor early and late to keep his family decently supported. He first settled on the farm now owned by Uriah Horner. In 1850, he and family emigrated to Jackson Co., Iowa, where they lived until the death of their parents. The father's death occurred Dec. 23, 1862, of heart disease. He was buried on Christmas Day, 1862, in Sterling Cemetery, Jackson Co., Iowa, aged 69 years 8 months and 25 days. His wife never

survived the shock of her husband's death, and she died Jan. 4, 1863, aged 62 years 6 months and 15 days, and was also buried in Sterling Cemetery. The father was a Republican in politics, and he and wife were consistent and devoted members of the M. E. Church. The names of the children are Eliza, Burrill, Elzina, dead; Sullivan, John N., William, Mary, Julia, dead; Adaline, Clark, dead; Amelia and Lafayette. William, the subject of this biography, passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, receiving a common-school education. He was married Oct. 17, 1849, to Sabina, daughter of James and Mary (Dickerson) McPherson, and by her had four children —Charles W., born Aug. 9, 1852, died April 24, 1853; Martha T., born April 19, 1854, now wife of George W. Hanson, and resides in Medina Co., Ohio; Mary D., born April 4, 1856, and is now the wife of Fred S. Prior, and resides in Northampton, and James F., born April 25, 1860. Mrs. Viall was born Oct. 16, 1832, in Utica, N. Y., and Mr. Viall was born Aug. 20, 1828, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. After fifteen years of farming on the prairies of Iowa, our subject returned to Ohio, and for the first year lived on the Lindsey farm, in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio. He sold that soon afterward, and the following year purchased the old "Lewis farm" in Northampton Township, where he has ever since resided. He now owns 134 acres of well-improved land. Is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, and are among the first citizens of Northampton Township.

ABIEL L. WAITE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Everett. Walter Waite, father of Abiel Waite, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1789. Oct. 10, 1811, he married Elizabeth Blackford, who was born April 18, 1789. In 1811, Mr. and Mrs. Waite started westward overland with one horse and a wagon, and in this wagon was conveyed all of Mr. Waite's possessions, which consisted principally of the following; His wife, a skillet, a gun and an ax. They arrived in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the same year they started, and, thus equipped, commenced life in the wilderness. In about 1820, they moved into Richfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio. It was here, April 14, 1829, that the mother of six children, and the wife of Walter Waite died. Of the six children, only two are now living—Frederick and Rufus. In October, 1829, Mr. Waite married Mary Hovey, sister of John Hovey, whose biography will be found in another part of this work. To Mr. Waite's second marriage, there was born the following family: Abiel L., John M., Martha E., Walter S., Mary V., Alfred C. and Lucetta M. John and Mary are dead. Abiel was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married, Jan. 6, 1853, to Mary McLoney, daughter of William and Mary (Stephens) McLoney, and to this union were born seven children—James E., born Sept. 28, 1853; Walter F., born Sept. 29, 1856; Mary V., born Aug. 22, 1859; Scott, born Dec. 22, 1861, died Jan. 7, 1863; Ezra Mc., born May 20, 1864; Sherman A., born May 30, 1871, and Elnora, born Oct. 1, 1874. Mrs. Waite was born in Northampton, Dec. 29, 1833. Mr. Waite's father died Sept. 2, 1869, and his mother Oct. 29, 1868. In our subject's family, there is one child—Mary V., who is married. Her husband is Eugene Hancock. In about 1829, Mr. and Mrs. Waite, Sr., came to Northampton Township, and settled on the farm now owned by Abiel L. This place consists of 187 acres, on which our subject has always lived, with the exception of five years in Wisconsin. Mr. Waite is a stanch Republican, and an influential citizen.

JOSEPH WALLACE, farmer; P. O. Buckeye; was born on the Holland Purchase, in New York, Dec. 18, 1813. He is a son of Joseph and Ruth (Robinson) Wallace, who were parents of nine children, only the following named being alive: Ruth (Baldwin), Sophronia (Crawford), Sobrina (Butler) and Joseph. Joseph Wallace, Sr., was a native of Vermont, and, in the war of Independence, he was one of the "Green Mountain Boys," under the command of Col. Ethan Allen. He served six years in this war. His death occurred in 1828. His widow survived him until 1840, when she too died. Joseph, Jr., was reared on a farm, receiving a good education. In 1840, he purchased land in Northampton Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he now lives, and the same year moved to and located on it. He was married, in 1836, to Amanda Wolford, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Worthinger) Wolford, and by her had six children—Alexander; Mary A., now wife of Henry Butler; James E., dead; Lewis B., dead; Sophronia, now wife of James Smith,

and Byron E. Mrs. Wallace was born Feb. 27, 1814, at Portage Co., Ohio. Her son, Alexander, served in the late war, in Co. H, 29th O. V. I., for nine months, and then was discharged for disabilities. In his time, Mr. Wallace has taught eighteen terms of school. He is Independent in his political views, voting in all cases for the man instead of the party. He has held various township offices, among which might be mentioned Township Treasurer, which office he held eleven years. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and they are excellent citizens in every respect. Mr. Wallace owns a fine farm of 210 acres, nicely situated near church, school and railroad.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON, farmer and dairyman; P. O. Akron; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1829. He is a son of Palmer and Amy (Horton) Williamson, natives of New York, who were parents of the following family: Mary F., William H., Bradner, Susan, Jane, Alveretta and Julius O. Bradner, Jane and Alveretta are dead. The father was a farmer. In 1831, he emigrated Westward, where he had friends, and to better his circumstances. He first located in Tallmadge Township, Summit Co., Ohio, on the Demmick farm, renting that two years. He then purchased the Isaac Gaylord farm. In 1835, he sold that place and went to Stow, where he has ever since resided. His wife died Sept. 27, 1879. William H. lived on the old place and worked his father's farm, excepting three years, until he was 31 years of age. He was married Nov. 15, 1860, to Mariette, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Chapman) Stark, and to this union were born the following family: George B., born Aug. 18, 1861; Amy H., Feb. 20, 1863; Emily, born Nov. 13, 1865, and Frank P., born Dec. 1, 1872, died Oct. 18, 1878. Mrs. Williamson was born in Stow Township June 7, 1838. After his marriage, Mr. Williamson farmed in Stow Township eight years and Hudson Township one year. He then came to Northampton and located on his present place, where he has since remained. He owns a fine farm of 166 acres. Is a stanch Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Disciples' Church.

STOW TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. BAILEY, farming and dairying; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born Feb. 11, 1836, in Stow Township; he is a son of Warren Bailey, who was born in Middletown, Conn., Sept. 26, 1796; the father was a ship-joiner by trade, which business he steadily followed until he came to Ohio. While at Middletown, he married Sally Thayer, who was born Sept. 3, 1798, the marriage date being Sept. 18, 1821. From this union the following family was the issue, viz.: Mary, born Oct. 16, 1822, died July 27, 1847; Lamira, born May 14, 1825, died Aug. 2, 1860; John C., born Jan. 2, 1828; Hannah M., born March 31, 1830, died June 5, 1868; George W., born Feb. 11, 1836; and Francis M., born Oct. 16, 1838, died March 11, 1868. Being a poor man, Mr. Bailey concluded to come West to Ohio to better his own circumstances and give his children opportunities to build homes for themselves; in 1832, they came to Stow Township, Summit (then Portage) Co., Ohio, via the ocean to New York; thence to Buffalo by canal; thence to Cleveland by Lake Erie; and thence to Old Portage by canal. For the first few years after his arrival, Mr. Bailey worked at his trade in Cleveland, and also at the carpenter's trade during the fall season at home. He arrived in the fall of 1832, and that winter lived with Nelson Sears, the next spring purchasing his homestead, and continued to reside there. Mr. Bailey died March 1, 1867, aged 70 years; his death was caused by jumping from a buggy while his horse was running away, resulting in so serious a fracture of his limb as to necessitate its amputation, which operation he did not survive, and died June 2, 1873, aged 75 years. Of this family only two—John C. and George W.—are living; the former married Mary Cartwright, is a farmer and fruit-grower, and lives in Tennessee. George W. was married March 25, 1867, to Elizabeth Brown, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and by her had three children—Millie M., born April 6, 1869, died June 20,

1869; Bertha E., born Oct. 6, 1870, and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Bailey was born in New York July 1, 1843. Mr. Bailey enlisted, Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. C, 115th O. V. I., and was assigned to the Twentieth Corps; he was discharged July 5, 1865. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is liberal in his religious views. He owns 154 acres of good land, and is a self-reliant, intelligent gentleman.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, farming and dairying; P. O. Kent. Arba Bradley, the father of the subject of this sketch was a native of the State of Connecticut. By trade he was a blacksmith, but he soon changed his vocation to silversmithing. At the time of his marriage, he was foreman in Starr's gun factory in Middletown, but preceding his coming to Ohio a short time, he was proprietor of a brass foundry. His wife was Esther Chamberlain, by whom he had the following family: Elizabeth, Cyrus, Samuel, Jacob, Chloe, Jacob, Arba, John, Robert and Ransom, twins, and Esther. John J. Bradley was born in Middletown, Conn., April 21, 1815. When he was between 14 and 15 years of age, he came with his sister, Mrs. Marvin, to Stow Township, Portage Co. (now Summit Co.), Ohio, where his father had previously purchased a tract of land of 160 acres. He lived with his sister during the fall and winter of 1829, while he was engaged clearing the underbrush and timber off as much of his father's land that he possibly could. In June, 1830, his father came out, and bringing with him a supply of lemons and Santa Cruz rum, instituted a "logging bee," and with the help (?) of his sour punch and the neighbors, cleared a sufficient place to plant an orchard and erect his log cabin. He then went back to Connecticut, and the same fall returned bringing his family. They built their house on the place they had cleared, Lot 50, and he and wife lived here the rest of their lives, clearing and improving the place with the aid of their children, and taking part in all the pioneer industries of that early day. John J. Bradley and Ruth C. Brewster were united in wedlock, Dec. 19, 1839, and their home was ever afterward in Summit County. To this union were born a family of three—Julia Ann, born Nov. 12, 1840, died in infancy; Samuel, born March 26, 1843, died Oct. 19, 1862, at Camp Dennison from disease contracted while in his country's service. Mary Esther, born Sept. 6, 1847, died Oct. 3, 1847. Mrs. Bradley died March 10, 1879, very suddenly from neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Bradley's whole life has been passed on his own place. He is a prominent Democrat in politics, having held various positions of honor and trust in that party. He is a man of considerable mechanical ability, and is among the enterprising men of Summit County.

MRS. FANNY COCHRAN, farming and dairying; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 15, 1814. She is the daughter of John Bird, and sister of James Bird, who was shot on Lake Erie. When but a child she, together with her parents, moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where she remained until her marriage with Robert Cochran, which took place in 1830. In about 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Cochran came to Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Cochran has lived ever since. This couple were parents of the following family: Joseph (deceased), John, Jane (deceased), William, Norman, Robert, Maria, Fanny, Elmira (deceased), James and Martha. John married Miss L. Carrier; William married Maria Carley; Norman married Carrie Black, and these three families live in Michigan. Robert married Martha Hall, and lives in Tallmadge Township. Maria is the widow of John Fannigan, and resides in Boston Township. Fanny is the wife of H. G. Moon, and is a resident of Stow Township. Jane was the wife of Richard Williams; James married Rachel Best, and is a resident of Northampton Township; Martha married William B. Galloway; Elmira was the wife of P. Galloway, and Joseph died at the age of 18, being unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran settled on Lot No. 72, in Stow, and, at the time of their settlement, it was a dense forest. They cleared land on which they built a log cabin, starting in a truly pioneer manner to build them a home. Mrs. Cochran has been a lady of more than ordinary powers, as the following will show: After working hard and enduring innumerable privations, Mr. Cochran took the gold fever at the time of the gold excitement in California, and bidding his family adieu, set forth on the long trip to the gold mines. On his arrival there he opened a grocery and exchange store at a mining town called Placerville, and, after remaining here some time, sold out and started for Sacramento for the purpose of engaging in a like business there. On the

way, he and his companion, by the name of Morris, were attacked and murdered by the Indians. Mr. Cochran's remains were recovered and interred at a place then called Haintown, on Doolittle Ranche. This left Mrs. Cochran with a large family dependent on her for support, and with 80 acres of land that was encumbered by a mortgage of $1,100. By the hardest labor she has cleared the place of all indebtedness, and added to it 20 acres more, making in all now 100 acres. In 1872, her two sons, Norman and Robert, enlisted in the cause of their country's defense, the former being in Company D., 29th O. V. I., and the latter in the 115th O. V. I. Norman was in quite a number of engagements and was twice wounded; owing to ill health he was transferred to the Commissary Department. Mrs. Cochran lives alone with hired help on the old place, living the life of an humble Christian.

M. D. CALL, farming and dairying; P. O. Hudson; is eldest in the following family born to Jerry and Lavina (Danforth) Call: Moses D., William D., Jerry C. and Hanson O. Mr. Call's grandfather, Moses Call, was a native of England, and on his coming to the United States, first settled in Massachusetts. From this State they moved to Merrimac Co., N. H., where the parents of our subject were married. Mr. Call, the father of Moses D., owned a farm, and on this farm Moses lived until 1838, when he left home and went to Boston, where he engaged in the bakery business. After remaining three years in Boston, he disposed of his property there and started for Peoria, Ill., but on the way stopped and visited friends in Summit Co., Ohio. While here he was taken ill, and when he recovered, instead of continuing on to Illinois, as was his intention, he decided to remain in Ohio. For four years after his arrival, Mr. Call carried on the cooper's trade in summers and taught school during winters. In November, 1842, he married Harriet M. Starr, daughter of the old pioneer, Josiah Starr, who came to Stow Township in 1804. In 1859, Mr. Call obtained possession of his present place, where he has ever since resided. To his union with Miss Starr there were born four children—Mary, Emma A., Ellen J. and Charles A. Mary married G. H. O'Brien, who is engaged in the agricultural business in Akron. Emma is the wife of E. A. Seasons. Ellen is the wife of Lafayette Darrow, and Charles A. married Olive A. Prior, the daughter of S. S. Prior, whose family history accompanies this work. Mr. Call was born July 12, 1815, and his career through life is one of honor and uprightness. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Stow Township for thirty-four years, besides holding various other township offices. During the fall of 1877, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected during the fall of 1880. He owns a fine farm of 188 acres on Lots 77 and 67. His wife was born in Stow Township on the farm now owned by Mr. Call, Sept. 25, 1818.

VOLNEY CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Kent; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in December, 1804. He is descended from English ancestors, whose family history entitles them to an old and honorable name. He is a son of Ebenezer and Susanna (Jones) Chamberlain, who were natives of Middletown, Conn. These parents, at a very early day, emigrated from Middletown to Redfield, Herkimer Co. (now Oswego Co.), N. Y., the latter part of their journey being through a dense forest by "blazed" trees. Volney remained with his parents in New York until he was 6 years old, and then with his parents moved back to Middletown, where they resided until 1814; again removing to New York, where the father died in 1829, and the mother in 1864. The subject of this sketch is one in a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to become almost men and women. He was married, Jan. 18, 1832, to Mary, daughter of Willet Ranney, and from this union were born the following family: Orville L., Marian G., Leora E., James W., Charles L. and Edgar V. Orville married Maria Grogan, and lives in Shreveport, La. Leora married John Deuble. James married Emma Fay (is a machinist and lives in Akron); Charles married Loretta Woodward, and lives in Minnesota; Edgar married Mary Bradley, and lives at home, as does Marian, who is unmarried. In 1853, the subject of these lines left New York, and came directly to his present farm in Stow Township, which consists of 94½ acres situated on Lots 39 and 40. Mr. Chamberlain is a Republican in politics, and has served the various townships in which he has lived in almost their every office. Mr. Chamberlain is a well-informed, genial, intelligent gentleman, and he and family command the respect of a large circle of friends.

"CLIFF HOUSE," C. E. KIDNEY, Proprietor, Stow Corners. One of the most beautiful resorts for pleasure parties and private individuals, is situated near the famous glens and caves on the Cuyahoga River, in Stow Township. During the fall of 1880, Mr. Kidney purchased the "Cliff House" of Gen. Gross, and since that time has been remodelling and changing the appearance of the property, until it is now recognized as one of the leading resorts for pleasure seekers. This property consists of 10 acres, through which a beautiful gorge extends, and within this gorge are glens, caves and grottoes, while half a mile distant is the beautiful Silver Lake. Cuyahoga Falls is near the "Cliff House," but yet far enough distant to relieve the pleasure-seeker of the continual turmoil and bustle of the city. Around the hotel, Mr. K. is laying out walks, drives, croquet grounds, swings, dancing halls, and in fact has everything beautiful that will make the "Cliff House" a continuation of what it has been since coming into Mr. Kidney's hands,—a grand success. Mr. Kidney was formerly a resident of Akron. He is a painter by trade, but owing to ill health he has retired from that business and engaged in his present occupation.

HARVEY DAVIS, farmer and fruit-grower; P. O. Hudson; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1813. His parents, Nathaniel and Electa (Palmer) Davis, were natives of Middletown, Conn., and from their native village they went to New York, in 1807. From New York they came to Summit Co., Ohio, in 1818, where they remained for a short time. From this point they went to Copley Township, buying 320 acres of woodland, on which they soon erected a comfortable log cabin, and they then commenced clearing and improving the place. Here Mr. and Mrs. Davis brought up a family of nine children, of whom only our subject and two others are living. Mr. and Mrs. Davis always made this place their home, from the time of their arrival there to their deaths. Harvey was raised and educated in Copley Township. He began in life with nothing but a strong constitution and willing hands. He was married, in 1842, to Clarissa Bosworth, and by her had a family of six—Francis, Nathaniel (deceased), May and Fay. Francis was a soldier in the war of secession, and was a member of Company G., 115th Regiment, O. V. I. Since the war, he married Hattie Nighman, and lives in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Warner married Annie Grubb, and lives in Stow Township. In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to Tennessee, and farmed there until 1859, when they came back to Ohio. After living one year in Copley Township, they came to their present place, which consists of 40 acres on lot 68, in Stow Township. Mr. Davis deals quite extensively in fruit, and he has one of the finest vineyards in the county. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Church of Christ. Mr. Davis is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

W. H. FERRY, farmer; P. O. Kent; was born in Belcher, Mass., Aug. 20, 1823. He is one in a family of eleven children born to Aaron and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Ferry. Aaron Ferrey was twice married, his second wife being Mary Ferson, by whom he had two children. In 1833, this family came from Massachusetts to Ohio, making their home near the northwest corner of Franklin township, Portage County. By trade, Mr. Ferry was a brick-maker, a business he followed to a considerable extent in connection with farming. When a young man, he was swindled out of almost all his property by a land speculator, and on his arrival in Ohio only had about $400. When the subject of this sketch was about 4 years old, he was taken sick and by injudicious doctoring, was made a cripple for life. When his father married the second time, he started out in life for himself. He commenced by working by the month for those who would have him in his crippled condition. Through all his hardships in seeking a home, Mr. Ferry displayed great determination and energy. Where many others would have given up in despair, he still continued the struggle, saving all his hard-earned pennies in the hope he might secure enough in time with which to commence a home. At one time he was on board a steamboat on Lake Erie, and during a terrific storm the boat was wrecked, but Mr. Ferry, with the rest of the passengers, were rescued by the timely arrival of a steam tug, "The Arrow." Mr. Ferry, however, lost all his property on the boat. Sept. 5, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss B. R. A. Loomis, daughter of H. A. Loomis, of Portage County, and to this union were born the following family: Laura E., born July 16, 1857; Mary E., born Sept. 5, 1861; Phebe P., born March 7, 1865, and Hannah N. A., born Aug.

18, 1868. Mrs. Ferry was born April 18, 1832, and died Feb. 25, 1877. Mr. Ferry came to his present place in 1859, where he has ever since remained. He run in debt $2,700 for his place, and for the first four years did not make enough to pay the interest on the debt, besides his actual household expenses. The farm consists of 80 acres, and in 1863 Mr. Ferry tried to find a purchaser for the place for the same amount he gave for it, but without success. He then determined to keep and pay for it himself or break up altogether. By the hardest of labor, and with close economy, he in time began to improve his land and gradually pay off the debt. At present he is entirely out of debt, and with one of the finest farms in Stow Township. This he has acquired by his own exertions, working most of the time at a disadvantage. Mr. Ferry, however, has a stout heart, and now after he has accomplished his object, can look back and be merry over his hard life in the past.

F. M. GREEN, Kent. F. M. Green and wife represent two of the old and time-honored settlers of Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Green was born Sept. 28, 1836. He is one of two children born to Philander and Tarissa (Root) Green. His brother, Albert W., lives in Alliance, and is mail agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Philander Green was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1811. He is a son of Samuel and Lucy (Baily) Green, and grandson of Samuel Green, who was a near relative of Gen. Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary war fame. In about 1817, Philander, with his parents, came to Coventry Township, removing thence to Bath Township, and from there to Norton Township, in about 1818. Philander's father was twice married, the first time to Tarissa Root on Nov. 15, 1835. This lady died Jan. 8, 1839. He afterward married his second and present wife, Lestina Briggs. Mr. Green early became identified with the Church of Christ, and, in 1842, commenced exhorting and preaching the doctrine advocated by that church. March 11, 1862, his son Frances married Ellen E. Stow, whose father, Albert C. Stow, was born in Stow Township, at Monroe Falls, July 5, 1810. He was a son of Capt. William Stow and Margaret Gaylord, who were natives of Middletown, Conn., the father being a sea captain. The Stows are of English descent, and they trace the family lineage back to a lordship, and an old and honored family. Early in 1809, Mr. Stow's father changed from "a life on the ocean wave" to one on "terra firma," and having previously purchased land of Judge Stow, the proprietor of Stow Township, who was a relative, he and his family started overland with ox teams, and, after a long and eventful journey, arrived at their possessions—300 acres—at Monroe Falls. William Stow, in 1812, built a boat for the purpose of assisting the Government during the war of 1812, and this boat was the first one that sailed out of Cleveland. At the close of the war, Mr. Stow returned to his family at Monroe Falls, and recommenced life in the wilderness. Albert C. Stow was married, Nov. 22, 1835, in Jackson, Mich., to Almira Barrett, and by her had two daughters—Ellen E. and Emma A. As stated above, the former married F. M. Green. Mr. Stow resides on a good farm of 83 acres, while opposite to him lives his daughter and son-in-law, who, with their family, cheer and comfort Mr. and Mrs. Stow and Mr. and Mrs. Green in their old age. To the union of Mr. Green and Miss Stow there were born six children, viz., Lurie A., Fannie M., Mary T. (deceased), Frank A., Daisy A., and one that died in infancy. Both families, the Greens and Stows, are active workers of the Church of Christ, and they are Republicans in politics. F. M. Green became a member of that church Sept. 9, 1852. He preached his first regular sermon Sept. 13, 1863. He has held various positions in the church. His present employment is Corresponding Secretary of the General Church Missionary Society of the Christian Church denomination.

H. B. GAYLORD; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Stow Township March 15, 1818. He is a son of Thomas and Betsey (Butler) Gaylord, and grandson of Jonathan and Patty Gaylord, who were natives of Middletown, Conn. In 1809, Jonathan Gaylord and family started to Middletown with ox teams, and, traveling overland through the unbroken forests of the West, arrived in the same year in what is now known as Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio. Seeing in the surrounding country that which would eventually be valuable land, he located on Lots 15 and 16, and this property has ever since remained in the Gaylord family. At the time of his settlement, there was not a particle of clearing on the lots he had selected.

After clearing a place large enough, Mr. Gaylord erected a rude log cabin, and in this manner lived through the early history of Stow Township, becoming more or less identified with its rise and progress. At the time of his death his property was divided among his three sons—Jonathan, William and Thomas. The latter being youngest, received the home place. To Thomas Gaylord and Betsey Butler's union there were born the following family: Sylvanus, Henry B., Charlotte, Lewis, Elizabeth, and two that died in infancy. Sylvanus, Lewis and the mother are dead; and Mr. Gaylord's second wife was Isabell Speers, by whom he had two daughters—Jane and Polly. The parents are now both dead. Henry B. Gaylord was reared on the home farm, receiving a common-school education. His wife is Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Banning, of Goshen, Ind. Mr. Gaylord is a Republican in politics, and owns a fine farm of 112½ acres of excellent farming and grazing land. In their religious belief the family were of the Old School Presbyterian stock. As citizens they were quiet and unobtrusive.

A. L. GILBERT, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born July 29, 1809. Is a son of Orin and Mary (Barber) Gilbert, who were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn. The father was a farmer after moving to Ohio, but formerly carried on the shoemaking and tanning trade. In the fall of 1828, he came to Stow Township, Summit Co., having exchanged 60 acres of land there for over 200 acres in Stow Township. He settled on Lots 31, 32 and 41, which are now owned by his two sons. Mr. Gilbert was an influential and enterprising citizen, taking an active part in all the improvements and enterprises of his neighborhood, either morally or intellectually. He did as much as, if not more, for the erection of the Episcopal Church at Cuyahoga Falls, of which he was a member, than any other one man. He died July 13, 1846, and his wife March 13, 1874. They were parents of the following family: Lemiry, Lewis, Mary, Henry, Harriet, Wallace, Maria, Edwin, Lyman and Louisa, and one that died in infancy. A. L. Gilbert has been twice married. His first wife was Almira Gaylord, by whom he had two children—Mary and Emily, both of whom are dead. His second and present wife was Mary Tuttle, by whom he had six children—Sarah, Lydia (dead), Orin, Albert, Frederick and Arthur. Mr. Gilbert owns 180 acres of excellent land, and he and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Is a Republican in politics, and an honest and influential citizen.

GEORGE W. HART. Col. John C. Hart, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 17, 1798. He was a son of Rufus Hart, who was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1771, and Esther Cotter to whom he was married in 1795. In 1802, Rufus Hart and family moved from Connecticut to Genesee Co., N. Y., when he again moved to Ohio. In the war of 1812, Mr. Hart served in the capacity of Lieutenant in a company commanded by Capt. Mallison. He was an active participant in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and at the burning of Buffalo. When between 14 and 15 years of age, John C. Hart enlisted in a cavalry company company commanded by Capt. Stone, and was with his father at Newark, Ft. George and other contested points. On their evacuation of Ft. George, they suffered incredible hardships, their tents and clothing being such as were brought from their homes. Here young Hart learned a lesson of enduring hardships that he retained through after life. After the close of the war, he and his father returned to Genesee Co., where they remained but a short time, and in May, 1815, they removed to Ohio, locating at Middlebury, now the Sixth Ward of Akron. There were then but three or four log cabins in what is now that city, and the surrounding country was an almost unbroken forest. When 21 years of age, John C. left home for the South in search of employment. He traveled on foot to Steubenville, where he got on board a lumber raft and floated down the Ohio River until the raft lodged on an island, he then made his way on foot to Cincinnati. From this point he went to St. Louis, where he engaged to work in a mill for a man living near the city. After about two months at this business, he left and went to a small town called Milton, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, but was soon after taken ill with fever and ague, and the following June returned home. He then purchased 50 acres of land just south of Middlebury, on which he soon erected a house and barn. Feb. 24, 1831, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret A. Sterling, and to this union were born George W., John S., Charles S., Hiram J., Elizabeth and Fanny A.

All of these are living except Hiram and Elizabeth. Hiram served his country faithfully in the war of secession, and died from diseases contracted while in the service. The father, John C., was naturally of a military turn of mind, which only required opportunity for development. When advanced in life, he raised a regiment of cavalry of which he was elected Colonel. Mr. Hart died Aug. 20, 1880. Of his children that are yet living, John S. married Zilpha Tinker, of Peoria, Ill., but that lady has since died. Chas. S. married Mrs. Molly Ferney, and lives in Middlebury. Fanny is the wife of Clinton Ruggles, and resides in Akron. George W. was born in Middlebury, July 12, 1832, and in youth received the advantages of the common schools of his native village. He was married Aug. 18, 1853, to Miss Anna H. Beardsley, daughter of Talmon and Temperance (Spicer) Beardsley. Talmon Beardsley was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1799. He removed with his fathers family to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1810, and from there came to Middlebury in 1818. He has since purchased and sold a farm in Springfield Township, and also a farm in Coventry Township, at the latter place living about thirty years. In 1831, he married Temperance Spicer, daughter of Maj. Miner Spicer, who was one of Middlebury's earliest pioneers. To this union were born seven children, of whom the living ones are Mills H., Avery S., Anna H., Hattie D. and Louisa J. Mills married Prudence Spicer, and is a resident of Ogden Junction, Utah. Avery married Amanda Hart, and lives in Akron. Hattie is the wife of Gates Babcock, and they are residents of Akron. Louisa married George Stover, and lives in Stark Co., Ohio. The two deceased are Emily A. and Avery T. The children of George W. Hart, the subject of this sketch, and his wife, are Freddie, born July 1, 1855, died Sept. 26, 1855; Lizzie, born April 22, 1857, died April 29, 1862; Emily F., born Jan. 13, 1859; Georgie Anna, born Dec. 4, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1873; Clarissie A., born July 25, 1865, and Maggie, born May 5, 1871, died Aug. 16, 1871. Mrs. Hart was born in Middlebury, July 18, 1832. The death of Georgie Anna was accidental, caused by the kick of a horse. She was driving a team of horses for her father while he was loading the sled with corn. In some way she slipped from the load, and fell beneath one of the horses feet. The animal became frightened and commenced to kick, one foot striking her face disfiguring it frightfully, one of the corks penetrating the skull. She was sensible when taken up and continued so until the next Sunday, when life became extinct, and the spirit of Georgie Hart forsook its clay tenement and returned to God who gave it. She was a bright, winsome child, the pride of her friends and playmates. Of an active and cheerful disposition, she was always willing and ready to assist in whatever was required of her. Her faith was firmly fixed in God. After the accident, she asked her mother if she thought she would die; she was told that they did not know, but were fearful she would. She answered that she was willing, and seemed not to fear death to the last. Her untimely fate was a sad blow to her parents, and the deplorable accident cast a gloom over the entire community. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been singularly unfortunate. Of a family of six children, only two are now living. Ever since their marriage, they have lived on their place in Stow Township. The farm consists of 150 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Hart is a stanch Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. There is no family better known, or more highly esteemed than that of George W. Hart.

SIMPSON HIBBARD, farming and dairying; P. O. Hudson; among the early settlers of Stow Township were William and Catharine (Sadler) Hibbard, who were natives of Ireland. Mr. Hibbard was a poor boy, and, often hearing of the beauties of America from friends who had come here previously, he determined to brave the perils of a long voyage and cast his lot among the pioneers of Ohio; in 1833, he left his native country, and, after a long voyage, arrived in the United States in safety; he came directly to Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and subsequently married the mother of our subject—Catharine Sadler, who bore to him the following family: Simpson, Eliza J. and Mary E. Eliza married S. P. Donaldson, and lives in Geauga Co., and Mary lives in Peninsula. Mr. Hibbard first began life by farming on 40 acres, which he had purchased on his arrival in Stow; by hard labor and economy this has been so increased as to make one of the finest farms in Stow Township. Mr. Hibbard's wife is dead, but he is yet living with his son, at

the advanced age of 75 years. Simpson was born in Stow Township, June 5, 1844; he was reared on the farm, assisting his father in clearing and improving the place; he was married May 18, 1864, to Sarah J., daughter of John Senter, and by her had a family of five children, as follows: Eddie A., Fred, John S., Garret F. and Rollon. Mr. Hibbard owns a farm of 200 acres, which has about 1,000 rods of tileing on it; he is Democratic in his political views, and is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, having the friendship and good will of a large circle of acquaintance.

W. L. HANDFORD; Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 13, 1811; he is a son of Uriah and Rhoda (Boalt) Hanford, and grandson of Charles Hanford, of Norwalk, Conn. Our subject's father was a sea-faring man, and his son remained at home during his father's voyages; in his youthful days he learned the hatter's trade; in 1826, he came to Ohio, and his home ever since has been in Summit Co. In 1844, he married Mary Sanford, daughter of Frederick and Clarissa (Parmelee) Sanford, who came from Litchfield, Conn., to Ohio, in 1834. During 1837, the cyclone, that passed through Stow Township, struck Mr. Sanford's house, completely demolishing it, killing Mr. Sanford and his aged father and two sons. Mrs. Sanford and the present Mrs. Hanford were the only ones saved of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Hanford have had born to them one child that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hanford are members of the Episcopal Church; they own a farm of 100 acres, on which they are pleasantly located.

GEORGE NORTH, farmer; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls; was born in Middletown Conn., Dec. 6, 1819. He is a son of Selah and Anna (Newell) North, and grandson of Simeon North, who was the inventor of the breech-loading carbine. Simeon North was a man of more than ordinary ability, and as a master mechanic was known far and near. About the time of the breaking-out of the war of 1812, the Secretary of War came to Mr. North and made the proposition, that if Mr. North would build a factory for the manufacture of guns for the United States Army, he would give him $52,000. This proposition was accepted. Mr. North erected a large brick factory (which is yet standing) in Middletown, and employed a large force of men in the manufacture of his improved carbine. Mr. North remained in the employ of the Government fifty-two years. Our subject's father learned the gunsmith's trade in his father's factory. To his union with Anna Newell there were born the following family: Nancy, Julia, Egbert, George, John, Philly, Charles, Sarah and Newell. The mother of these died in Connecticut, and Mr. North then married Sarah Duran, a widow lady, and by her had six children—Charlotte, Ellen, Bessie, Selah (dead), Selah and one that died in infancy. In 1834, Mr. North and family came to Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and first located on Lot 8. After living here a number of years, they sold out and moved near Monroe Falls. Mr. North had just built a house there, when one day during a heavy thunder shower the house was struck by lightning and Mr. North was killed. The date of his death is Aug. 13, 1850. He was a member of the M. E. Church and an excellent citizen. In 1841, George North went back to Middletown, traveling the entire distance on horseback. For the first few years he farmed there, and then bought a large flouring-mill which he ran three years, doing an extensive business. He was married March 10, 1847, to Catharine Wright, daughter of Daniel and Patience Wright, of North Stonington, Conn. To this union there were born four children—Charlotte, Wallace N., Linus and George. Charlotte is the wife of Benjamin Brown, and lives in Michigan; Wallace and Linus are dead; George is single and lives with his parents on the home farm in Stow. Mr. North returned to Stow in 1853. He now owns a fine farm of 100 acres on which he resides, besides two lots and a house in Cuyahoga Falls. Mrs. North was born in Rhode Island June 27, 1820, but moved to Connecticut when 9 weeks old.

HIRAM REED, farming and dairying; P. O. Hudson; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1825; he is one in a family of twelve children born to John and Rebecca Reed. Mr. Reed's father was by trade a weaver, but he discontinued weaving when Hiram was 6 years old, and moved to Portage Co., where he went to farming. At the age of 18, Hiram apprenticed himself to a boss carpenter to learn the trade; after three years' servitude, he commenced plying his trade in his neighborhood, continuing for a number of years. In October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Phebe

Sadler, daughter of Arthur Sadler, and the three succeeding years he and his wife lived with her father. At the time of Mr. Reed's marriage, his total possessions was only $10, but for three years he worked at his trade faithfully until he had acquired some capital with which to commence housekeeping; his father-in-law then gave to Phebe 20 acres of land, which was increased to 83 acres in 1861, by Mr. Reed; in 1866, he sold all his possessions at this place, and purchased the original Frederick Wolcott farm of 127 acres, at Monroe Falls; after three years, he purchased 63 acres more adjoining him, and, in 1871, sold out and went to Hudson; he purchased a farm at the latter place, but, after two years, sold out and moved where he now resides; he now owns a farm of 300 acres, delightfully located, half of which lies in Hudson and half in Stow Township; during the year 1880, this farm yielded 1,762 bushels of wheat from 63 acres of land. Not being content with farming alone, Mr. Reed erected a cheese factory in 1877, in which he manufactured the American cheese; in 1878, abandoning that, and in its stead manufactured Swiss cheese. In this last venture, Mr. Reed has been reasonably successful; during the season of 1880, this factory turned out over *fifty-three and two-fifths tons* of an excellent quality of Swiss cheese. By his judicious management and honorable dealings, Mr. Reed has proven to be one of the best business men in Stow Township; he has also proven that in order to be successful one must not necessarily be born wealthy. His wife bore him the following family: Angeline, Elizabeth, H., Ellen, Harriet, Arthur and one that died in infancy; the mother of these died Feb. 7, 1871, and, March 20, 1873, Mr. Reed married Mrs. Sophia Galloway, widow of Henry Galloway and daughter of Broady McKenzie. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics.

REV. L. SOUTHMAYD, minister, Cuyahoga Falls; was born December 19, 1826, in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio. He is a son of Erastus and Anna (Wetmore) Southmayd, and grandson of Partridge and Hannah (Fanning) Southmayd. Erastus Southmayd was a native of Middletown, Conn., and was born March 29, 1787. He was the sixth child in a family of nine children. When a young man he left home and went to New York City, engaging in the mercantile business. He failed at this in 1812, and seven years later, emigrated westward, locating in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he remained until his death. On his arrival in Stow, Mr. Southmayd began teaching school, which vocation he followed for some time. April 18, 1822, he was united in marriage with Anna Wetmore, daughter of Caleb Wetmore, and of this union were born three children—Lucy, Charles and Leonard—the mother dying after giving birth to the last-named. Soon after his marriage Mr. Southmayd moved to Stow Corners, where he opened a tavern. He afterward married Clarissa Rice, who became his wife March 21, 1827; this lady was born Feb. 6, 1805, and she is the second white child born in the township of Stow; to his second marriage four sons were born, viz.: Walter, William, and Horace and Henry—twins; of these William alone is living. Mr. Southmayd's services, as agent, were secured and retained for a number of years by Joshua Stow, the proprietor of the township, before it was sold to the settlers. He finally died Oct. 10, 1866, and his wife March 14, 1879. In his political views, Mr. Southmayd was a Republican, and a strong temperance man; he was identified with the Disciples' Church, and his descendants are members of the same. Leonard Southmayd received a good education in youth, and, in 1850, married Elizabeth A. Stark, daughter of the old pioneer, Benjamin Stark; their union there was without issue; but Mr. and Mrs. Southmayd have raised three of their neighbor's children—Charles H. (who died in the army), Fredrick W. and Jessie R.—the last named being the only one that received the name of their foster parents. Mrs. Southmayd was born Jan. 14, 1826. At the close of the war, Mr. Southmayd was ordained a minister of the Disciples' Church, in which capacity he has served ever since. He owns the undivided two-thirds of the old Stark homestead, which consists of 144 acres. Of the Southmayds, there are but two others in the State of Ohio; these are Charles and William; the former a farmer in Stow Township, and the latter an insurance agent, located at Cuyahoga Falls.

NELSON SEARS, retired farmer, Cuyahoga Falls. This gentleman, one of the old landmarks of Stow Township, is one in a family of ten children, born to Daniel and Betsey (Thomas) Sears, and was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1802. When 3 years of age, Mr. Sears, together

with his parents, moved to New York. At the age of 14, Nelson determined to accompany his father, who was at that time preparing to go to Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, and, with well-filled knapsacks, they began their walk of nearly 500 miles through the forests of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Sears' father only remained in Portage Co. that winter, and the next spring he built a sleigh, and, loading it with deer skins, went back to Lewis Co., N. Y. Nelson, however, remained, working for his grandfather at Randolph for three years. Becoming homesick, he concluded to go back to his friends in York State, and, in due time, reached home in safety. On Jan. 17, 1828, he married Lucy Roberts, of Middletown, Conn., and from that place removed to New York, where he continued to reside until the fall of 1831, when he came to Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, locating on Lot No. 11. He has ever since resided in Stow, helping to clear and improve the township, and build up the town. By legitimate farming alone, Mr. Sears has earned valuable property. He only had $1.50 on his arrival in Stow. Until recently, he possessed 225 acres of land; but gave his two living children 100 acres apiece, reserving for himself and wife about $10,000 worth of property. This couple were parents of the following children: Sarah A. (deceased), Robert, Angeline, Julia A. (deceased), Harris (deceased), Ellen M. (deceased) and Horace (deceased). Robert and Angeline are both married, and they are the only children living. Robert married Elsie Hazzard, and Angeline became the wife of B. R. Bucklin. Robert served his country in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Sears is a Republican in politics, and he has at times held various township offices. He is regarded as one of Stow Township's best citizens.

ROBERT STEWART, farmer; P. O. Hudson; son of Joshua and Margaret (Walker) Stewart was born in Stow Township April 8, 1805. He is the first white male child born in Stow Township. His father, Joshua, was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, Thomas Stewart, was an old Revolutionary soldier. Joshua Stewart came from Virginia to Ohio in 1803, walking the entire distance. His total possessions at this time was only an ax. He married Margaret Walker soon after his arrival, and then, in 1803, came to Stow Township, and located on Lots 88 and 89. His family were the second white settlers in the township. Here they passed through a long period of suffering, clearing the land, making their own clothing and enduring the hardships incident to a pioneer's life. There were born to his marriage with Miss Walker eight children—Robert, Betsey, Thomas, George, Margaret, James, Sally and Joshua. James and Joshua are dead. Robert Stewart, as well as his brothers and sisters, were raised in the woods of Stow Township. He remained at home, working and assisting his father in clearing the home place until he was 25 years of age. He then started out in life for himself. He was married, Sept. 11, 1858, to Nancy Tracy, daughter of William and Nancy (Ish) Tracy, of Wayne Co., Ohio, and to this union were born Franklin F., William, Margaret J., Jeanette, Sherling P., Nancy E. and George I. (twins). Mr. Stewart started in life a poor boy with but $5 he could call his own. By hard labor and economy he has made for himself and family, with the aid of his wife, a fine home. They now have 54 acres in Stow Township, and 155 in Hudson Township. Mr. Stewart's father and mother were the first couple married in Hudson Township. Much more of the Stewarts will be found in the history of Hudson and Stow Townships.

LEVI SWINEHART, farmer; P. O. Kent; was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1836. He is a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Garl) Swinehart, and grandson of Christian Swinehart, who was one of the brave men that freed the colonies in America from the tyrannical rule of Great Britain. Benjamin Swinehart was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1811. He came to Uniontown, Stark Co., Ohio, in 1829, where he worked at his trade—shoemaking—for a time. March 10, 1835, he married Catharine Garl, and had the following children—Levi, Samuel, Sarah, Lucinda, Harriet and Daniel. Lucinda lived to become the wife of Jacob Brumbaugh, but has since died. Samuel married Elizabeth Brumbaugh, Sarah married Isaac Sausaman, Harriet married Frank Ewell, and all three live in Portage Co., Ohio. Daniel married Catharine Nittle, and is a resident of Sandusky Co., Ohio. The father came to Ohio a poor boy, but, by industry and economy, amassed a good fortune by the time of his death. Mr. Swinehart was well known by a large circle of neighbors, and his death, which occurred Feb. 11,

1878, was deeply deplored by a large concourse of friends who followed his remains to their last resting-place. His widow never fully recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of her husband; she died June 28, 1878. Levi Swinehart was raised in every sense of the word a farmer boy. His early life was filled with hard work and privations. He carefully saved his hard-earned money until he could place it to a good advantage. On the 4th of March, 1859, his wedding with Sarah Myers was celebrated. To their union were born Almeda E., Celestia C., Eldora C. and Nelson E. (deceased). Mrs. Swinehart is a daughter of Daniel and Esther Myers, and she was born in Green Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1835. In 1875, Mr. Swinehart purchased his present farm in Stow Township. This place consists of 96 acres of the best land in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Swinehart are members of the Darrow Street Grange.

VIRGIL M. THOMPSON, son of Dr. Moses and Elizabeth (Mills) Thompson, was born in Hudson Township, Summit Co., Ohio, March 14, 1810. Dr. Thompson was a native of Goshen, Conn., and being one in a large family, his father gave him his time as his own when he was 17. With no money to his name to speak of, and a small bundle of patched clothes on his back in a pack, Moses determined to hew his way, and become a physician, and, being a young man of spirit, in time accomplished his desires. In 1800, he started on foot, and traveling the miles of unbroken forest, arrived in what is now known as Hudson, Ohio, whither friends had gone the preceding year. Arriving in Hudson in April, he immediately purchased a large tract of land (600 acres), for friends back East, and 160 acres for himself. He at once commenced clearing the land he had selected for himself, and in July went back to Goshen, married Elizabeth Mills, and in 1802, removed to Hudson, where they remained until their respective deaths. To his marriage with Miss Mills there were born thirteen children: Eliza M., Susan, Mills, Emily, Sylvester, Virgil, Ruthy, Sarah A., Mary, Martha, Elizabeth and two that died in infancy. All that are now living (five in number) reside in Summit Co. Virgil was reared on the old homestead in Hudson. In 1836, he married Maria Smith, who died about two years after their marriage. Mr. Thompson's second wife was Marie Antoinette Turner, to whom he was married in May, 1842, and by whom he had three daughters—Celia M., married to H. H. Chamberlain, but has since died; Mary A., and Emma P. Mary is the wife of her dead sister's husband, H. H. Chamberlain, and Emma married E. D. Ellsworth, by whom she had two children—Fred and Mamie. Mr. Thompson purchased his present place in 1836. He owns 355 acres of good land, and is a stanch Republican.

H. E. TALCOTT, farmer; P. O. Kent; is a native of Lewis County, N. Y., and was born May 9, 1809. He is a son of Joel and Zilpah (Kelsey) Talcott, who were parents of four children—Electa, Lucy, Laura and Hezekiah E. When but four years old, Hezekiah's father died, leaving the widow and four children to struggle through life as best they might. Hezekiah remained with his mother until he began doing for himself, and afterward the mother made her home with her son. In 1830, he came to Ohio, and having relatives in Stow Township, Summit Co., he selected a place there on Lot 19, which was at that time an almost unbroken forest. The fall succeeding his coming, his mother and family came out, and together they started life in the wilderness. Dec. 29, 1833, Hezekiah married Betsey Burdick, daughter of John Burdick, and by her had a family of ten, as follows: Henry L., Asher M., Charles G., Myra V., Zilpah A., Ellen J., Emma E., Lorenzo A., Ethe W. and Electa M.; all these are living, and all are married excepting the two youngest. Mrs. Talcott was born in Stow Township, in 1816, and her parents came to the township from Massachusetts, in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott had three sons in the late war—Charles, Asher and Lorenzo; Charles passed about four years in actual service, participating in some of the most hotly-contested engagements. He was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, but during all his army career he never received a wound. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott's children are married as follows: Henry L. married Mary Anthony, and lives in Michigan; Asher married Sarah Thomas, and lives in Kansas; Charles G. married Mary Evans, and is an employe at the Buckeye Works, at Akron, Ohio; Myra is the wife of Edward Peck, and lives in Hudson; Zilpah married Orson E. Moore, of Bath Township; Ellen married D. Barnard, and is a resident of Stow;

Emma married Martin Holdridge, and lives in Kent, Ohio ; Lorenzo is an artist in St. Paul, Minn., and he married Mary Peck. Mr. Talcott is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are hospitable, kind and courteous people.

WETMORE FAMILY. The Wetmores, of Stow Township, were originally from Wales. It was some time during the sixteenth century that three Wetmore brothers, Seth, Chauncey and one whose name is forgotten, emigrated from Wales to the United States, and all the Wetmores in America are said to be the descendants of these three brothers. One of them settled in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, and one in New York. The Wetmores of Stow Township are the descendants of Seth, who settled in Connecticut. William and Titus were the sons of Seth. In 1804, William and Titus—the former with his family—started for what is now known as Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where they arrived in June, the same year, locating on Lots 36, 25 and 35. William's wife's maiden name was Anne Ogden, and they were parents of the following family : William, Edwin, Clarissa and Henry. William Wetmore, Sr., was a man very decided in his views, and of great energy of character. Before the county in which he resided was divided, he was selected as Judge of the Common Pleas Court, of Portage Co., and in that capacity served with general satisfaction. Of his sons, William and Edwin imbibed some of the political attributes of their father, William at one time serving as State Senator and Edwin as County Commissioner. Of the children of Judge Wetmore, only one son, Henry, is yet living. Edwin Wetmore was twice married ; first to Polly Wetmore, by whom he had three sons—Silas, Luther and Charles. His second wife was was Polly Bell, by whom he had two daughters—Clara and Hattie. The three sons are dead, but the two daughters, with their mother, are yet living. Silas Wetmore was born July 4, 1821. He married Mary Birge, Aug. 27, 1846, and to this union were born two sons—Charles B. and Edwin S.; the latter is single. Charles married Adaline Kelly, and by her has three children—Arthur, Ida and Jennie B. Silas Wetmore died March 12, 1871. He was an excellent citizen, and his death was greatly deplored by a large circle of friends. His widow, with her two sons, resides on the farm left by the husband and father in Stow Township. In 1807, William Wetmore's brother, Titus, who came with him to Stow Township in 1804, married Sarah Wetmore, daughter of Caleb Wetmore, and by her had three children—Seth, Willard and Josiah. Of these, Willard died in 1831, and Seth in 1832. Josiah was born in Stow Township, in 1816. His youth and early manhood was passed on the farm, during which time he received the education the common schools of that early day afforded. In 1839, he married Elizabeth R. Brainard, daughter of Enoch S. and Abbey Brainard, and by her had two sons —Willard W., born in 1843, and Luther B., born in 1847. The former married Julia Gaylord, and the latter Julia Darrow. To the first union there is born one daughter, Jessie, and to the last, four children—Burt D., Harry J., Leona and Celia. Josiah Wetmore's wife died in August, 1879, and his second and present wife was Velonia Le Moin, daughter of Noah and Hannah Le Moin. In their political faith, the Wetmores early espoused the cause of the Whigs, but when the Republican party was created, they joined its ranks, and have since been among its most powerful supporters in Stow Township. On their arrival here, they settled on land devoid of a particle of clearing, and commencing at the foot of the ladder, have, by their honorable, upright dealings, become among Summit Co.'s best and most respected citizens.

L. H. WILLCOX, retired farmer ; P. O. Cuyahoga Falls ; was born in Berlin, near Middletown, Conn., Aug. 3, 1804 ; he is a son of Isaac and Lucy (North) Willcox, who were parents of a family of ten children. The father of Mr. Willcox was twice married, his second wife being Mary Randall, by whom he had six children, making a total of sixteen children in this one family. In 1809, Mr. Willcox and family, with a Mr. Kelsey and family, started with ox teams for the West, in which to seek homes for themselves and children ; after a journey of forty-two days through an unsettled country, and passing through almost innumerable hardships, they arrived, Oct. 26, 1809, in what is now known as Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio ; on their arrival, they were met by Indians, who showed every demonstration of joy on their coming. Mr. Willcox cleared a place on which to erect a cabin, and, after he had cut and hewed the logs, by the help of the Indians, raised him a comfortable double log cabin ; this place was situated on Lots 3 and 4 ; Mr. and

Mrs. Willcox remained here all the rest of their lives, clearing and improving their place by the help of their children, and assisting in building up a country from a dense forest to what is now a beautiful farming country, dotted over by fine farms and elegant homes. Through all their early experiences, the Willcoxes were regarded by the Indians as firm friends; they were always faithful and honest in their dealings with the savages, and the Indians were not backward in showing their gratitude. Leverett H. Willcox was raised in the woods of Stow Township. He was married, July 15, 1829, to Hannah Porter, daughter of William and Mary Porter, and to this union were born the following family: Orpha, Louisa, Lydia, Elizabeth, Sophronia, Mary, Lemuel, Clarence, William, Henry and two that died in infancy; there are now five daughters and two sons living, and all are married; Mr. Willcox has had twenty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mrs. Willcox died March 4, 1881; she was an exemplary Christian, a kind wife and an affectionate mother. Mr. and Mrs. Willcox had lived together as husband and wife fifty years seven months and seventeen days. Mr. Willcox, in early years, did not receive any of the benefits of school whatever, but has since acquired an excellent practical education. With perhaps but one exception, he is the only one of the old pioneers of Stow Township yet living.

JOHN WELLS (deceased). This gentleman was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1803; he was of English descent, and one in a family of ten children born to John and Polly (Walker) Wells, all of whom are now dead; his youth and early manhood was passed on a farm, but when he arrived at manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he steadily followed until he purchased his farm in Stow Township. From New Lisbon he moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, when it was all woods, there being at that time but few white settlers in that locality; he settled at what is now Wellsville, which was afterward named after him; from this point they came to Little Ireland, in Stow Township, Summit Co., Ohio, locating on a farm entirely devoid of clearing. He was married, July 15, 1830, to Miss Emily Gilbert, daughter of Orin Gilbert, a sketch of whom will be found in the biography of A. L. Gilbert; to this union were born one son and three daughters—Henry, who died when about 9 years old; Harriet (who died), the wife of William Perkins; Frances and Alice. Mr. Wells died March 2, 1875; he was an honorable man in every respect, and was one well calculated to hold the position he did in the hearts of his fellow-townsmen. He and wife had removed to Cuyahoga Falls soon after their marriage, and, after a residence there of about two years, purchased a farm of 94 acres on Lot 32 in Stow Township, where his family are yet living. Mrs. Wells was born Oct. 27, 1807, and her two daughters—Frances and Alice—and grand-daughter—Lillie—are living with her; the only other grandchild—Hattie—is living with her father in Kent, Ohio. Mr. Hart was a resident of Summit Co. over forty years, and his life was one of usefulness and hard labor. John Wells, the father of the subject of this biography, was a native of Virginia, of English descent, and was a brave and efficient soldier in the war of 1812; he was a man loved and respected, and was an upright and honorable gentleman; his ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

J. O. WILLIAMSON, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born in Stow Township March 14, 1845. He is a son of Palmer and Amy (Horton) Williamson, and a grandson of William and Mary (Palmer) Williamson. The father, Palmer Williamson, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1802. When he was 16 years of age, he was sent to live with a merchant in Salisbury. After residing here two years, he went to Hyde Park to work on the dock and sell lumber, remaining at this place three years. In 1823, he obtained a position in Poughkeepsie as shipping clerk and dock hand; and, three years later, on Feb. 22, 1827, he married Amy Horton, when he began farming, which has since been his vocation, save one year, during which he kept tavern in Goshen, N. Y. During the spring of 1831, he and his family came to Ohio, first locating in Tallmadge Township, Summit Co., where they remained three years, when they moved to his present place in Stow Township, where he has since resided. His wife bore him children, viz., Mary, Horton, Bradner (deceased), Susan, Jane (deceased), Aldrette (deceased) and Julius O. When he came to Ohio, Mr. Williamson was probably worth about $300, but, nothing daunted by his poverty, with the help of a loving and brave wife, he walked from the poverty of early pio-

neer life to the comforts of a later day. Mrs. Williamson died Sept. 27, 1880. Mr. Williamson survives her death, and he and his son, Julius O., live together on the old homestead in Stow. Feb. 24, 1875, Julius married Rosetta Z. White, daughter of Henry and Almira White, and by her has three children—Henry J., Homer E., and John P. Julius and his father own a large farm of over 250 acres, which is nicely situated, being four miles from Kent, four from Hudson, five from Cuyahoga Falls, and nine from Akron.

COVENTRY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Akron; son of Jonah Allen, was born Oct. 14, 1798; died May 15, 1874; he of Jesse Allen. His mother was Cynthia Spicer (for further history of Spicer family, see Avery Spicer); she was born May 21, 1803, and died Sept. 11, 1860. The family of Jonah and Cynthia were Catharine, born Nov. 5, 1822; Mrs. Beckwith, who died Jan. 23, 1855; Edward, born Aug. 18, 1824, died July 9, 1841; William, the subject of this sketch, born Feb. 18, 1827; John, whose history appears in another place in this work; and Cynthia, who died in infancy. William received but a meager district-school education, being employed upon the farm until about 17 years of age, when he began work at the Akron City Woolen Mill, his father being a heavy stockholder, where he learned the various branches of the business, such as carding, coloring, finishing, etc.; subsequently returning to the old farm south of the city, where he and his brother John farmed together for a time; then returned to the city, where he kept for one year the boarding department for the Perkins Company, to whom the former company had sold. At the expiration of that year, the factory being converted into a flouring-mill, he again returned to the farm, where he has since resided. He was married Nov. 11, 1847, to Amy Amanda Beckwith, daughter of Chauncy and Susannah (Barnes) Beckwith, who came to Norton Township. about 1820, from Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Allen was the second daughter of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters; she was born Sept. 16, 1830, and by her marriage has two children—Newton W,. born April 2, 1857; and Cynthia Anna, Sept. 11, 1860. Newton was married, April 28, 1880, to Mary E. Grove, daughter of David Grove, a prominent farmer of Franklin Township. Mr. Allen has held the most prominent positions in the township, such as Trustee, Township Clerk and President of the School Board; a man of good business tact, which has been conducive to his success, and of a Christian spirit, he and family being members of the Disciples' Church, to which he is a liberal giver as well as to all other societies promoting the cause of Christianity.

LEVI ALLEN, Jr., farmer; P. O. Akron; was born July 28, 1824, on the farm where he now lives; his education was sufficient to enable him to teach. He remained with his father until the spring of 1850, when he started from Akron to Sacramento City, Cal., going most of the way on foot in company with Edwin Allen, Isaac Spicer, Sterns Sparrowhawk and Ephraim Bellows; they endured a great deal of hardship and suffering on account of lack of provision and water; he lived in the principal cities, and engaged in mining in the mountains. The latter years of his stay there were spent on a ranch in the stock business and the raising of grain. At one time while returning on horseback to Sacramento City from his mining interests in the mountains, he was chased by two desperadoes (there being a great number in that country), for eighteen miles, and only escaped by the superiority of his steed and the approach upon civilization; many more incidents of the experience of about sixteen years of frontier life might be related, but space will not permit. On the 24th day of December, 1856, he was married to Mary E. Ware, a native of Amherst Co., Va., by whom he has had three children —a pair of twin boys who were buried there with their mother, and Mary E. P., born Aug. 16, 1858. His second marriage occurred in

1868, to Cornelia Adelaide Knapp, daughter of William H. and Deborah (Wightman) Knapp, who are prominent in the history of Cuyahoga Co., where they resided, and where Mr. Knapp served the county for nine years as County Surveyor, he being a man of influence, and one of the oldest settlers in that county, their settlement being made in about 1810. Mr. Allen has two children by his second marriage, viz., Cornelia Cynthia Adelia, born June 13, 1871; Albertina May Deborah, May 14, 1872. He returned to Akron in December, 1866, from the Pacific coast, and subsequently engaging in a general farm life and the improvement of stock. Is a member of the Disciples' Church, and a man of prominence in his township.

JOHN ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born Oct. 20, 1829, to Jonah Allen, whose history appears in another place in this work, under the head of William Allen. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in assisting in the farm work, and in securing as good an education as the common schools of his time would admit of. On the 9th of December, 1857, he was married to Ann Morgan, daughter of Isham and Juliette (Meech) Morgan, who came to Newburg, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1811, from Groton, Conn. The Morgan family was among the oldest and most prominent families of Cuyahoga Co. Mr. Allen by his marriage has four children—Emma C., born Nov. 2, 1858, and married June 2, 1880, to Henry B. Sisler, one of the coal merchants of Akron; Jesse M., born April 6, 1864; Isham F., Jan. 2, 1868; John R., March 23, 1871. The Allens are a quiet and unassuming people, not aspiring to office, but paying strict attention to the most improved methods of agriculture, in which they are engaged, and very successful. They are members of the Disciples' Church, and have at heart the improvement of the morals of the people, and the advancement of education and religion.

ISRAEL ALLYN, deceased; was born Dec. 24, 1790, in Groton, New London Co., Conn., and died May 7, 1873. He moved to the farm upon which his two daughters, Lucy and Hannah now live, and to whom we are indebted for this sketch, in March, 1819, with a family consisting of wife and two children. The wife was Lucy Gallup, born March 22, 1789, and married Aug. 1, 1813; daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Morgan) Gallup, who were married in 1766, and were natives of the State of Connecticut. Israel's parents were Ephraim, born in 1748, died Dec. 28, 1816, and Temperance (Morgan) Allen, who died Oct. 3, 1799, having been born May 4, 1752, and married Nov. 15, 1770. The wife of Israel died July 2, 1850. Ephraim was the father of seventeen children, twelve by his first wife, the subject of this sketch being one of a pair of twins, the eleventh child and seventh son, the four oldest being daughters. His second marriage was to Mrs. Rebecca (Morgan) Gallup, a sister to first wife; she was born April 9, 1766, died July 3, 1834. By this union five children were born, two of whom are now living —Erastus and Edward, prominent men in the State of Connecticut, and Austin, who died at Canaan, Conn., in 1878. Israel's family consisted of seven children—George H., born Oct. 31, 1814; Israel M., June 20, 1818; Abel G., Oct. 4, 1820; Lucy R., Sept. 15, 1822; Austin, Aug. 20, 1828; Lydia, June 16, 1831; Hannah S., Aug. 15, 1833. Three are deceased—Lydia, Mrs. Gen. Voris, died March 16, 1876, leaving three children—George H., married a Miss Altay A. Hall, also leaving three children, two sons in Akron and one daughter in Sun City, Kan., with whom the mother is living. Austin was married in August, 1854, to Huldah Voris, a sister to Gen. Voris, by whom he had six daughters, all living in Ottawa Co., Mo., except the oldest, who is teaching in the high school at Akron. He died April 15, 1871. Israel M. resides near Eaton Rapids, Mich.; was three times married, first, to Hannah Mather; second to Mrs. Caroline Ludlow, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; third marriage to Elmira Nichols. The subject of this sketch was in the war of 1812; a carpenter by trade, but engaged in farming after coming to this State. He is a man of rare abilities, of remarkable force of character, honest and industrious, a very prominent man among the people, and nearly worshiped for his kindness and assistance rendered the poor. He held the most prominent offices in the township of Coventry, and received the honor and praises of all the people.

ABEL G. ALLYN, farmer; P. O. Akron; is the third son of Israel Allyn, whose history appears in another part of the biographical department of Coventry Township; was born Oct. 4, 1820, in the vicinity of Akron, and received a common district-school education such as could be secured at that early day. He assisted in the management of the old homestead until 1847, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides, where his life has since been spent in a general farm and dairy business. His marriage occurred Oct. 10, 1847, to Adeline Capron, daughter of Ara and Eliza (Sweet) Capron, who came from Susquehanna Co., Penn., about 1825, making their settlement on the line between Copley and Bath Townships, this county, where they engaged in farming. They have six children, viz., Addie, born July 23, 1848; Charles, May 25, 1851; Ida, Feb. 15, 1854; Leora, May 14, 1860; Ettie, Jan. 28, 1863, and Gertie, Nov. 24, 1869. The three oldest are married—Addie, to Preston Barber, who is engaged at the Buckeye Works; Charles, to Ada Viall, and now residing in Summit, Greeley Co., Neb., where he is farming, and is also Postmaster at Summit, which he named after his native county; Ida, the wife of States A. McCoy, a former resident of this county, now of St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. Allyn has held the most responsible offices of his township, and is now serving his fifth term as Director of the agricultural society of this county.

JOHN BEESE, Superintendent Summit Mine; P. O. Akron; son of Samuel, who was a son of Sampson, a native of Somersetshire, England, but moved to Monmouthshire, South Wales, when his son Samuel was 4 years of age, which was about the year 1800, there living and dying and raising a family, by his first marriage, of eleven children, of which our subject is one, having been born March 1, 1829. By his second marriage he had twelve children, four of whom are still living in their native country. Five of the children by the first marriage living in this country. His mother was Esther Jones, who, at a very tender age, on account of the loss of her mother, was taken by a family named Roberts, with whom she lived until her marriage. Mr. Beese spent his life with his father, who was engaged in mining, until the fall of 1850, when he came to Youngstown, working in the Mahoning Valley until the fall of 1868, when he came to Coventry, accepting at that time the superintendency of the Middlebury Shaft, which position he held for about eight years; then that of the Summit mine, formerly the old Steese bank, which position he now holds. He was for some time Superintendent of both mines, which required a great amount of business tact and ability. He has been engaged in his present business for about twenty-four years. He was married, No. 4, 1853, to Agnes Thornton, who was born Jan. 31, 1836, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Meak) Thornton, all natives of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Sharon, Penn., in August, 1849, where her parents still reside. The father being one of the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers in Mercer County, and both hale and hearty at an advanced age. Their family, which consisted of ten children, nine of whom are living in different parts of the county, are all of considerable prominence. Mr. Beese has eight children—Alfred, born Aug. 18, 1854; Charles, June 10, 1856; Eliza, June 2, 1859; Mary, Nov. 4, 1861; Belle, May 26, 1864; Samuel, Nov. 18, 1866; John, Oct. 16, 1869; Agnes Caroline, June 19, 1873. Charles was married, Jan. 8, 1878, to Mary Hausman, residing in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and is mining the Ebbert coal, which belongs to his father. The mine being situated on township county lines, they are mining for two counties and four different townships. Eliza is the wife of Henry Stroman, who is engineer at the Brewster Coal Company's mine in Springfield Township.

GEORGE BURGNER, farmer; P. O. New Portage. Jacob Harter, the father-in-law of the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 10, 1793, in Dauphin Co., Penn.; he a son of George, who was born about 1757, and died about 1833; he a son of Mathias, who came from Germany very early in 1700. His mother was Elizabeth Bauman, who died in her 95th year; she a daughter of Abraham Bauman, natives of Dauphin Co. also. Jacob came with his father to Stark Co. in 1805, settling near Canton. In the spring after arriving at the age of 18 years, was "taken in the first

draft, first class," for the war of 1812. They were first sent to Wooster under Gen. Bell, where they built a block-house; no danger being anticipated, they were sent still further west to Mansfield, where they camped for a short time, and being put under the command of Gen. Simon Perkins, they were sent to his camp about forty miles north, afterward going to Lower Sandusky. The war ending in a short time, he returned home. In 1815, he was married to Catharine Souers, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Harter) Souers, from Lancaster Co., Penn., and early settlers in Stark County. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Harter with his wife and seven children came to Coventry Township from Franklin. His family were ten in number, seven of whom still survive—one son in Iowa, two in Indiana, and one in Norton Township, this county; two daughters reside in Stark County, the other, a Mrs. George Burgner, with whom the old gentleman resides. Mr. Burgner is the son of Jacob, a son of Peter Burgner, who came from Berne, Switzerland, when but 15 years old. The record of the Burgner family is contained in a German Bible, printed in 1573, and a testament printed in 1545, the two books now being the property of Jacob Burgner, who resides at Fremont, Ohio. The father of Jacob Burgner arrived in Canton July 4, 1812. He engaged in farming in Jackson Township, and, in 1815, came to Franklin Township, being among the first in that township. His wife was Mary Conrad. George received a very limited education, in an old log schoolhouse, which was built upon his father's farm, and afterward taught in same place in the winters of 1835 and 1836; from that time until 1852, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and the warehouses at New Portage. May 2, 1852, he was married to Anna Harter, and settled upon the farm where they now live. They have had four daughters, of whom three are now living—Amanda, born Jan. 9, 1855; Mary, Jan. 23, 1859, and Clara, March 10, 1870. Amanda is the wife of George A. Proehl, by whom she has two children—Clara Bertha, born Feb. 26, 1877; and Vincent, Sept. 15, 1880. Mr. Proehl is a farmer and stone mason in Coventry Township. Mr. Burgner held the office of Township Trustee four terms, and was elected Township Treasurer, but declined the office.

BREWSTER BROS. Coal Company, Middlebury, is composed of Stephen, born Oct. 2, 1832; Jonathan H., Jan. 11, 1834; James G., Jr., and Hiram, June 8, 1835; and George W., March 21, 1837; sons of James G., born in Groton, Conn., Jan. 9, 1797; and Martha (Hassen) Brewster, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Brown, who were residents of the State of Pennsylvania. James G., Sr., was a son of Stephen, born March 4, 1770, and Lydia (Bellows) Brewster, born May 14, 1771. They were married May 1, 1796. The Brewster Coal Company is well known throughout Summit County, and the north part of Ohio; the biography of James G. apears in the biographical department of Springfield Township. Jonathan H. and Hiram are bachelors, and the family histories of Stephen and George W. appear below. Stephen, the subject of this sketch, is living in the fourth house built upon the same location where his grandfather settled in 1811, being one of the first settlers in Coventry Township. He was married, April 2, 1874, to Charlotte H. Meach, daughter of John A. and Lydia Ann (Housel) Meach, early residents of this township. They have four children—Ephraim H., born Dec. 25, 1874; Hayes Wheeler, June 25, 1876; Stephen M., March 5, 1878; and Sir Walter, April 1, 1880. George W. was married, Oct. 19, 1876, to Marie L. Kent, who was born June 1, 1843, to Josiah and Lucia (Miller) Kent, who were among the first settlers in Suffield Township, Portage Co., Ohio, where the father has resided for about sixty-five years on one farm. They have three children—Georgia Marie, born Sept. 20, 1877; Hiram Wallace, Sept. 24, 1879; Arthur Kent, Dec. 20, 1880.

HENRY J. BELLOWS, farmer; P. O. Akron; is the youngest son of Ithamar, whose history appears with that of John H. Bellows. He received a common district-school education, attending until about 20 years of age, the intervening time being spent upon the farm. He was married, July 4, 1856, to Louisa Weston, born Dec. 24, 1837, and daughter of Francis and Amanda (Hinman) Weston, who were among the earliest settlers in Springfield Township. They have one child—Mary—

born July 16, 1857, and married Sept. 6, 1875, to Frank Rabenstine, son of Ephraim Rabenstine, who was one of the early settlers of Stark Co. They reside with Mr. Bellows, and have one son—Dwight. The subject of this sketch was for seven years engaged in the dairying business, four years on his present farm, and three years on the Sumner estate, south of Middlebury, where he lived from the fall of 1873 to 1876. He is a stanch Republican, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a liberal giver to the cause of religion, and the advancement of missions and schools; is prominently engaged in all the enterprises of the township, but not an office seeker.

BENJAMIN S. COOKE, machinist, with Webster, Camp & Lane, and farmer; P. O. Akron. The father of the subject of this sketch, Charles Cooke, son of Benjamin S., a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a harness-maker by trade, and engaged in business in Baltimore, Md., and in Camden, N. J., where his son, Benjamin S., was born March 22, 1833. Charles was born in Brooklyn Feb. 18, 1810, and died June 25, 1849. He was married, July 12, 1831, to Sarah Stout, daughter of James and Rebecca (Stiles) Stout, natives of Salem Co., N. J.; he was the possessor of the famous "apple orchard farm" opposite Fort Delaware. The Stouts and Stileses were of the original Quakers, who settled before the Revolution in Burlington and Camden Cos., N. J. The family names possess considerable wealth and influence in England. The parents of our subject are both deceased, leaving a family of four children—Benjamin S., Rebecca, Abigail, now deceased, and Sallie, wife of Charles Peck, a business man of Pittsburgh. Rebecca, wife of Henry Carles, residing in Camden. Benjamin S. received the advantages of education until the age of 16 years. At 18, he began learning the trade of a machinist, at which he is now engaged with Webster, Camp & Lane. He has worked at his trade in a great many different cities and States, and was, at 22 years of age, steamboat engineer upon the Delaware River, and during the war, engineer in Admiral Farragut's squadron of the navy, and at the taking of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of the Mobile. His travels have been extensive, taking in twenty-six Sates, Mexico and Cuba; he came to the farm which he now owns, about two miles from Akron, in the spring of 1868, from Mifflin, Penn. In 1878, he built a portable engine, giving it by his great inventive talent, many new points, which make it superior to all others of like design. On his farm he has a very profitable pebble quarry, with all the machinery for separating the pebble from the sand, for fire brick manufacturing, making a superior quality of brick. He was married, June 27, 1862, to Ermina K. Frank, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Frank, natives of Juniata Co., Penn. They have had three children, one of whom died in infancy; those living are Sallie, born Sept. 18, 1866; and Rebecca, April 22, 1873.

HIRAM S. FALOR, Akron; born in Coventry Township, at the farm upon which he now resides, March 22, 1829; the son of George A. and Nancy (McCoy) Falor, who were early settlers of Summit Co.; he received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of his native township; when 19 years of age, became an apprentice in the harness-shop of Orrin Beckwith, of Akron, remaining three years; then started a shop of his own, and carried on business some ten years. In the spring of 1860, he went to California; for a short time clerked in a wholesale store at San Francisco; then went to Humboldt Bay, crossed over the mountains to Salmon River and mined for four months. During the latter part of 1860, he removed to Virginia City, Nev., then a Territory, and opened the first harness-shop ever started in that place; his establishment was called the "Pioneer Harness-Shop." He served as a petit juror in the first court ever held in Storey Co. During the early part of 1861, he organized the Virginia City Grays, and was elected Captain of the company; when the rebellion was inaugurated the company tendered their services to the Government, but were declined by the national authorities who, at the time early in the war, did not wish to pay the expense of transporting the company to the seat of hostilities. In September, 1863, Falor returned to Akron, remaining for some five years in the city. In 1868, having purchased 30 acres

from his father, he removed to Coventry Township, erected a residence on this land, a part of the old homestead, where his family now resides. In January, 1880, he was appointed by Hon. Joseph Turney, Treasurer of Ohio, to be Messenger in the office at Columbus; he also had charge of the Attorney General's office and the Mine Inspector's rooms in the Capitol. Mr. Falor was, on April 28, 1853, elected by the Council of Akron to be Deputy Marshal of the place, and served for two years. He was Secretary of the Summit County Agricultural Society for four years, and Assistant nearly ever since its organization; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for over twenty years, and, as early as 1854, filled the office of Noble Grand in that order; has also been a Mason since 1852. He was married, July 4, 1854, to Miss Bertia E., daughter of Benjamin and Bertia E. Agard, and by her had four children—Benjamin Stanton, died aged 8; Claude Emerson, now a member of Co. G, 10th Regiment of the regular army; Nancy Honora, died aged 7; Minnie Florence, now at home. His first wife died Jan. 2, 1872, and he was married a second time to Mrs. Phœbe A. Lutz; two children being the result of this union—Hiram, Garcelon and Phebe. Mrs. Falor, by her former husband, is the mother of two children—Minnie C., now Mrs. Harry Flower; and Sylvester E. Lutz. Mr. Falor is now at the age of 52, in reasonable good health and circumstances.

MOSES FALOR, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in the city of Akron Feb. 3, 1827, to Abraham and Polly (Osborn) Falor; his grandparents were Adam and Elizabeth Falor, who came from Pennsylvania among the first settlers of Stark Co., Ohio. The Osborns were from the State of Connecticut. There were ten children in his father's family, seven sons and three daughters, of which the subject of this sketch is the fifth son, and has lived near the city of Akron his whole life, noting the rapid progress of that place, in the building-up of the great manufacturing interests of which she can now boast. Mr. Falor received but a limited education, his time being spent on the farm with his father in the performance of the various duties connected with farm life. His marriage occurred Feb. 10, 1853, to Hannah H. Wilson, born 1827, Oct. 20, and daughter of Moses D. and Jane (McCoy) Willson, who were among the first settlers in Coventry Township. They have had eight children, four sons and four daughters—Albert, born Feb. 22, 1854; Ida Jane, Feb. 9, 1856; Clinton, Oct. 10, 1857; Rollin J., Dec. 18, 1859; Clara L., Sept. 12, 1863; Grace N., Oct. 11, 1866; Cora May, Dec. 18, 1869; Jasper M., May 26, 1874. All are living except Clara, who died Oct. 20, 1866. Clinton was married July 18, 1880, to Isabel Kintz, daughter of Samuel Kintz, and is engaged in the molding-room at the Buckeye Works. They are engaged quite extensively in farming and dairying. They are members of the Disciples' Church, respected and esteemed as citizens.

ADAM GREENWALT, grocer and farmer; P. O. Akron; son of Michael and Henrietta (Brehm) Greenwalt, who were natives of Germany, but emigrated to America in 1841, and settled in York State, where he worked at farm work until 1843, when he came to Massillon and worked in a warehouse for eight years; then purchased a farm two and a half miles north of that place, where he died Jan. 13, 1873, in his 54th year. His wife survives him at the old homestead in her 60th year, she coming to Massillon in 1839. Adam was born Sept. 18, 1845; received a limited education and enlisted Oct. 18, 1862, in Co. C, 13th O. V. I., under Capt. William B. Lamberts, at Mansfield, and sworn in to service at Columbus; thence to Cincinnati, Louisville and Cave City, where he joined his regiment and began the hard life of active soldiering, which lasted for more than three years, during which time he participated in all the hotly contested battles and skirmishes engaged in by the Southern army. At Murfreesboro, the regiment was badly cut to pieces, suffering great loss; also at Mission Ridge, engaging in the great charge at that place, with Grant the great leader, by his side; thence to Knoxville, Chattanooga and the seven months Georgia campaign; then back to Chattanooga, Huntsville, Franklin and Nashville, engaging in the battle at that place; thence to Texas, landing at Indianola; afterward to San Antonio, where he was discharged by Capt. D. A.

Geiger, on the 26th day of October, 1865, after having displayed great bravery and discharged nobly the duties of a soldier. He is one of the six or seven members of the original company, who returned home. He came to this county about 1867, from Stark Co., and about seven years later in company with his brother-in-law, purchased the farm of 82 acres upon which he now lives. He was married, Oct. 10, 1867, to Catharine Koontz, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte (Dippey) Koontz, who were natives of Germany, but emigrated to America about forty-five years ago. They have three children living—William Henry, John and George Adam.

MATHIAS HARTER, farmer; P. O. Akron. The Harter families in our county and country have become quite numerous. The original stock emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1743. Three brothers landed in that year in the city of Philadelphia. The colonial laws then allowed the owners of ships to sell all emigrants for a stated time, so as to pay their indebtedness to the ship. The voyage having been both tedious and perilous, all the emigrants had to be sold for debts. One of the brothers being lame he didn't bring anything on the block, so the mother of the family, who was a stout woman, was sold and worked out the indebtedness. Two of the brothers moved into the interior of Pennsylvania, and one went to the colony of New York and settled in the valley of the Mohawk. The name was originally Herder, similar to the Herder who was one of Germany's most distinguished authors, theologians and teachers. The names of some of the Harters who were among the first settlers in the southern part of this county are Andrew, who settled near the village of Manchester, and Jac Harter, who lives now in Coventry Township. These Harters are first cousins. Andrew came to Franklin Township in 1814. But John Harter, the father of Jac, moved to Stark Co. previous to the war of 1812. The Harter family to which Andrew and Jac belong, is noted for its longevity. The former is past 87 years, while the latter has rounded up his 88th year. Andrew has now a brother living in Center Co., Penn., who is 90 years old, and two sisters who are past 80. The name of the original grandfather who came from Germany was Mathias. It was he who was lame and did not bring anything. Andrew Harter's father's name was John, who was born and raised in Lebanon Co., Penn. The family of Andrew Harter consisted of five sons and one daughter, who was the wife of Mr. Daniel Diehl, of Franklin Township. Two of the sons are dead—Andrew and Isaac. George resides at Independence, Iowa; Daniel and Mathias reside in Coventry Township. The latter lived in the State of Missouri when the war of the rebellion broke out. And as he resided in one of the hottest hot-beds of secession, he had great opportunities to learn the real spirit of the Southerners. After the fall of Fort Sumter, he took his wife and two children and started for Iowa, where he formerly resided, and after locating them as comfortably as he could, he enlisted in the 9th Regiment of O. V. I. After the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge in the fall of 1863, he re-enlisted for three years more, or during the war. He was with Gen. Sherman on his great march from Atlanta to the sea, and through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in the month of June, 1865. After the war was over, he moved with his family to the city of Akron, where he started the "Akron File Works," in the fall of 1868. Mathias Harter was married, in 1855, to Miss Sallie M. Hall, the youngest daughter of John Hall, second of Springfield Township, who was one of its earliest pioneers. The family of Mathias Harter consists of three sons—Edwin C., Sigel F. and James Hall; and two daughters—Jennie Winona and Sallie Belle. The two first sons and the first daughter were born at Independence, Iowa; of the remaining two, the daughter was born in Akron, and the son in the township of Coventry.

JOHN HEINTZ, farmer; P. O. Akron; came to New York in August, 1834, from Hesse, Hamburg, on the west side of the Rhine, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, which country now belongs to Prussia. He was born Oct. 24, 1812, to Peter and Louisa (Bauers) Heintz; she was a daughter of George and

Margaret Bauers. His father was a prominent farmer in his native country; his family consisting of three sons and three daughters, John being the only son now living; his oldest sister living in Germany, the second, Louisa, wife of Urias Whitner, of Coventry; and Mary, wife of Joseph Slager, now residing near Aurora, Ill. John was married, March 20, 1836, in Cleveland, to Sophia Kech, daughter of Conrad Kech, a prominent farmer of Trumbull Co., Ohio; by her he had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. John F. in his 29th year, after having been married some time to Susannah Renninger, who is also deceased, leaving three children—Charles and Edward, living in Bath Township, and Joseph living with relatives in East Liberty. There are four children living, one son and three daughters—Louisa, wife of Louis Moore, residing in Pine Bluffs, Ark.; Sarah, wife of Joseph Arnold, a farmer in Sharon Township, Medina Co.; Amelia, widow of Henry Bolinger, she residing in Clarke Co., Ind.; and George, married to Sarah A. Harris, a farmer in Bath Township. The first wife of John Heintz died in 1849; his second marriage occurring May 20, 1851, to Margaret (Rost) Bollen, a daughter of Jacob and Agnes (Bollinger) Bollen, who were natives of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, came to New York in 1848; subsequently moving to Norton Township. Mr. Heintz after complying with the requirements of the compulsory education law, learned the painter's trade. After coming to America he sought for work at his trade, and not being able to speak the English language, was unable to secure a position. He then traveled in search of work, a part of his time being spent in Holmes Co., Ohio, and in Cleveland, where he learned the butcher's trade, which he followed in the latter place, and in Akron, subsequently learning the cooper's trade which he followed until 1853, when he moved to the farm which he now occupies. He has held the various township offices of trust, and with his family, are connected with the German Reformed Church of Akron.

GEORGE HEINTZ, farmer; P. O. Akron; son of Philip, whose history appears in that of John Heintz, in another place, was born Jan. 28, 18 7. Philip came from Germany in the spring of 1845, to the farm on which our subject now lives, with his wife, two sons and two daughters—seven more, two sons and five daughters being born after their emigration to Coventry Township, he dying Dec. 29, 1876, in his 67th year; of the whole number of children eight are now living—two brothers, Philip and John, in Bath Township, this county, engaged in farming; one sister, formerly Mrs. Jacob Glass, who died in Kansas, she afterward marrying Elias Gaskanbach, a farmer in Miami Co., Kan., where they now reside; the others are Mrs. Matilda Sherbondy, whose husband is Superintendent in rubber works; Mary, Mrs. Urias Kramer, also engaged in rubber works; Magdalena, a Mrs. Eli Petra, engaged at the sewer-pipe works; Catharine, formerly a Mrs. Philip Burgy, now a Mrs. Philip Laubert, working at the Seiberling Company Works; all residing in Akron. George, the subject of this sketch, was married to Mary M. Beck, born Sept. 1, 1853, and daughter of George Beck. They have one child—George Philip, born Aug. 21, 1878. The mother of our subject is Mary (Baird) Heintz, born Sept. 29, 1814. George learned the potter's trade, at which he worked eight years, the rest of his life being spent in a general farm avocation. They are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church, living Christian lives and commanding the respect of the people.

ALEM HIGH, farmer; P. O. New Portage; son of William High, who was born Feb. 13, 1796; he of Josiah High, a native of Berks Co., Penn. William was married to Elizabeth Reninger Sept. 10, 1822; she was born Jan. 6, 1801, and died Sept. 3, 1872; they had three children—Alem, the subject of this sketch, born June 1, 1823; Isaac, June 21, 1825; Anna Eliza, Dec. 18, 1828; all of whom are living, the latter the wife of Rev. L. C. Edmonds, married Feb. 1, 1850, and located in Adamsburg, Snyder Co., Penn.; Isaac was married to Mary Jane Ludwig; the second marriage, to Jane Moore, with whom he is still living in Medina; he engaged in the hardware and grocery business at that place. Alem was married to Leah Wildroudt May 30, 1850, she dying April 6, 1851; second marriage, to Mary

Weirick, Aug. 29, 1854; expired July 21, 1863; third marriage, to Elizabeth Daily, Nov. 2, 1865. By all marriages, he has had ten children: By first wife, one, who died in infancy; second, four children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are Amasa Milton, born Oct. 10, 1859; Sarah E., Sept. 26, 1861; third marriage, five—Leora, born Sept. 4, 1866; U. G., July 9, 1868; Milo, Feb. 26, 1870; Lydia A., Oct. 23, 1871, died May 10, 1875; and Joshua, Jan. 8, 1875. William High came to Springfield Township in the spring of 1832, where he lived and worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade for about eleven years, then came to the farm upon which his son now lives, and upon which he has carried on a general farm life since, securing a district-school education. Our subject has held the various township offices of trust; is a liberal supporter of all the enterprises of the township, and watchful in the advantages of education for his family.

ELMER HOUSEL, Weighmaster at Sweitzer Shaft, Akron; is a son of Martin, born Nov. 20, 1794, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and died Sept. 30, 1856, in his 63d year; he is a son of Jacob Housel. Martin was one of the first settlers in Coventry Township; his first wife was Charlotte Brewster, a sister to Alexander Brewster, whose sketch appears in another place in this work. By this marriage there were three children—Hiram, Jacob and Lydia; second marriage, to Margaret Viers, by whom he had twelve children, eight of whom are living; they were as follows: Charlotte, Sarah, Martin, Liverton, Harrison, Nancy, Martha, James, Alice, Elmer (the subject of this sketch), Benjamin and Oscar. All are married—Charlotte, wife of C. L. Goodwin, engaged in prospecting coal; residence, Girard, Trumbull Co., Ohio; Martin, a millwright in Middlebury; Harrison, mail agent on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Martha, wife of James Kilfoyle, who is connected with the railroad at Niles, Ohio; James, foreman in sewer-pipe company at Middlebury; Benjamin, a carpenter in Northfield, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; Oscar, carpenter in Galesburg, Ill. Our subject was born Feb. 25, 1846; attended school and worked on a farm until 16 years of age, when he went to Girard, Ohio, where he worked in a flouring-mill eleven years, then engaged in the coal business in different parts of the Mahoning Valley, continuing in the same business, principally, until the present time. He was married, Oct. 3, 1871, to Rachael A. McCartney, daughter of A. W. and Mary A. (Dunlap) McCartney, of Girard, Ohio. They have three children—Guy, born June 16, 1873; Mary, Feb. 28, 1876; Elizabeth, Jan. 17, 1879. In November, 1880, after the opening the new shaft of an extensive coal-mine on the Sweitzer farm, he accepted his present position—that of Weighmaster.

HOUSTON KEPLER, farmer; P. O. New Portage; is a son of Jacob Kepler, who was born about 1797, in Center Co., Penn. His father was John, a native of Bucks Co., Penn., but moved with his family to Green Township, in 1802. The early ancestry were from Switzerland. John and a valuable horse were instantly killed at a cider-press by being struck with a heavy lever which became detached. Jacob remained with his father until 18 years of age, when he began working for himself, returning, however, at harvest time, to assist his father. At about 25 years of age, he was married to Susan Marsh, daughter of Adam Marsh, an early settler of Franklin Township. Jacob was always a hard-working man, with a great desire for the acquisition of wealth, which he afterward possessed. In 1822, he settled on the farm where his son Houston now lives, which at that time was a vast wilderness, but, by clearing and grubbing, he became the possessor of more than 1,100 acres of land in Coventry Township. They had thirteen children—four sons and nine daughters; six are living—two sons, both represented in this work; and four daughters—Mrs. Thomas Baughman, Mrs. Henry Wise, Mrs. Andrew Oberlin and Mrs. Solomon Reninger. Huston was born Aug. 25, 1839; he stayed with his father on the farm until his marriage, which occurred April 2, 1863, to Catharine Foust, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Mauery), daughter of Frederic and Catharine (Hillygoss) Mauery, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1850, the Fousts came from near the southern line of the State of Wisconsin, whither they had gone, a short

time before, from their native State, to Green Township, where they purchased the place known as the "Old Foust Farm." The old people there died—the father on his birthday, Oct. 20, 1875, aged 66 years; the mother, Aug. 18, 1872, aged 56 years. Houston has four children—Clara Alice, born Feb. 24, 1864; Laura Jane, Aug. 11, 1867; Maggie Elizabeth, Oct. 13, 1872; and Nelson Eugene, May 16, 1877. He was elected Clerk of the township in the spring of 1864, which position he held for six successive terms, and two terms thereafter was Treasurer one year, and for the last fifteen years has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and eleven years member of the School Board, taking an active interest in the progress of education. His life upon the farm is more especially devoted to the raising of grain, the products of his farm being from twelve to fifteen hundred bushels of wheat alone. He and family are members of the Reformed Church, and liberal givers to the cause of religion and the building of churches.

SAMUEL KEPLER, farmer; P. O. New Portage; is a son of Jacob Kepler, a brief history of whom appears with that of Houston Kepler, in this work. Samuel was born April 17, 1830, and received the educational advantages of the old log schoolhouse of those pioneer days, with its puncheon floor and Congress stove, with holes bored in the logs of the building, and wooden pins driven in to support their writing-desks, etc. At 21 years of age, he engaged in farming on his present location, which was a part of the land owned by his father. He was married, Sept. 12, 1851, to Suannah Swigart, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Daily) Swigart, she a daughter of John Daily, who was supposed to have been the first settler in Franklin Township. They were natives of Bucks Co., Penn. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living—Uriah A., born in 1852; Anna, in 1855; Jacob, July 19, 1859; Samuel, Dec. 9, 1865; Minnie May, Dec. 5, 1871. Uriah A. married Mary Lamb, daughter of Nathan Lamb, formerly a prominent business man of this county. They are farming at Chanute, Kan.; Anna, wife of Hon. Hugo C. Preyer, formerly of the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, at Canton, now editor of the *Great West*, an independent paper published at Denver, Colo. He is also President of the Stonewall Mining Company. The mines of this company, four in number, are situated near Crosson, on the line of the Denver & South Park Railroad, about forty-eight miles from Denver. The camp is considered one of the best in the State, with a capital of $1,000,000. He is also Secretary of three other mines. Jacob, second son of Samuel Kepler, has advanced to a considerable degree of prominence as a township politician and a business man. He received a district-school education, with the additional advantages, for a short time, of the high schools and College of Canton, Ohio, where he was also engaged for a time as solicitor upon the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*. When a lad of but 16 years, he became very much interested in public matters, and, at 21 years of age, was appointed by the Trustees to canvass the township for election purposes, on account of the great number of transient men. He has been for a considerable time a regular correspondent of the Akron *City Times*, and is at present living upon the farm with his father. The subject of this sketch has held the various township offices of trust since his marriage—those of Trustee, Treasurer, and, in 1880, was Assessor of real estate.

JOHN P. KEPLER, Akron; proprietor of the Farmers' Coal Bank, Coventry Township Ohio, which was started in 1874, opening a mine of coal of a superior quality, with a vein averaging about four and a half feet, and employing at one time nearly forty men. His machinery consists of two engines, one of eighty-five-horse power, the other of twenty-horse power; being a practical engineer, he is able to run his own power, as well as the general superintendency of his mine. In 1878, he began utilizing his power by engaging in wood-turning of all kinds, and light sawing; but, on the 13th of February, 1880, his building, 36x46, was destroyed by fire, entailing upon him a heavy loss. He was born March 5, 1849, to John A., the son of Andrew and Maria Kintz, the latter a daughter of John Kintz, of Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. His boyhood was spent in Green Township, where he was born, working on a farm

and at the carpenter's trade. He afterward went to Akron, where he learned the machinist's trade, having before had some experience in that branch of machinery, so that he is now able to build an engine complete. Afterward, for about a year, he kept a meat market, and, since being engaged in the business of mining, has devoted some time to prospecting for coal and the study of geology. He was married, July 27, 1865, to Lovina Stroman, daughter of John Stroman, of Springfield Township. They have two children—Clara M., born June 9, 1869; and Henry Edgar, Feb. 4, 1879.

JOHN KITTINGER, retired farmer; P. O. Akron; was born east of the city of Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 28, 1809. His father was Abraham, son of Casper, whose father came from Germany about one hundred years ago. His mother, Elizabeth Hunsicker, a native of Switzerland, came to this country in about the year 1800. The subject of this sketch has spent his life in farming and fancy-coverlet weaving, being at present engaged, to a limited extent, in the latter occupation, his apprenticeship being completed when not quite 21 years of age, so that, for more than half a century, he has plied his trade. In the year 1833, he came from the land of his nativity to New Portage, where he resided for about two years, then returned to the East to purchase machinery for weaving purposes. He was married, in the spring of 1835, to Sophia Babb, daughter of George Babb, one of the early settlers of Springfield Township; five children blessed this union, three of whom are still living—Jacob, born Feb. 19, 1837; George, Sept. 23, 1838, died in infancy; David, Oct. 25, 1840; Levi, May 26, 1842; and Amanda, Sept. 23, 1850. All three of his sons served in the cause of their country—Levi in the 14th Ohio Battery, under Capt. Burrows, dying April 15, 1852, of a fever which he contracted at Pittsburg Landing; David served three years in the 29th O. V. I., under Col. Buckley, and was discharged after the battle of Atlanta; returning home, he engaged in work at the wagon-maker's trade at Hammond's Corners, Bath Township, this county, where he still resides; Jacob resided in Randolph Co., Ill,, with his family, where he joined a regiment and entered the service; being taken prisoner soon after, he lay at Richmond until that city was taken by the Union forces; he is now residing at Paris Landing, engaged in coopering and carpentering. Mr. Kittinger's wife died March 26, 1870. He is a stanch old Republican, and has been a member of the German Reformed Church for nearly fifty years.

CHARLES F. KOHLER, Akron; the oldest of a family of five sons and one daughter; born Sept. 6, 1855, to Andrew; he of Andrew and Sarah Fisher, daughter of John Fisher. He is of German-English descent. Charles' father was for many years engaged in general merchandising at Richfield and Jersey Shore, in the State of Pennsylvania, where, in Juniata Co., Charles was born, and received all the educational advantages of his community; then, after moving to Akron, in the spring of 1870, he completed the high school term and took a course at the Oberlin Commercial School, where he received a diploma for proficiency. On the 1st of January, 1879, he accepted the position of Weighmaster and book-keeper at the Summit Mine, formerly the old Steese Mine. He was married, April 10, 1879, to Alice Brittain, daughter of John T. Brittain whose history appears in the biographical department of Springfield Township, of this work. They have one child—Burt B., born Feb. 4, 1880. Charles' only sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Diebold, residing in Cleveland; his oldest brother, John, studying medicine with Dr. Leight; the others are attending school, the father being careful that his children improve their educational advantages.

SIMON P. MARSH, teacher and farmer; P. O. Akron. The ancestors of this estimable gentleman were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, near Williamsport; his father, George L., was born Feb. 7, 1808, and died April 18, 1870, the son of Adam, a carpenter by trade, who came to Franklin Township, this county, about 1819, and died in 1862 or 1863, aged about 82 years. George L. received a very limited education on account of the early removal of his father to the above-named township, and the prevailing idea of those early times that work was more necessary than education; his services were, at a tender age, demanded upon the farm. He was married

to Elizabeth Hane, Dec. 1, 1831; she was born July 20, 1811, and died Nov. 2, 1867. By this union there were six sons and six daughters—George Adam, born Dec. 8, 1832; John Jacob, Dec. 30, 1833; Samuel Christian, Aug. 25, 1835; Nancy, April 4, 1837; Lovina, Jan. 8, 1839; Elizabeth, April 3, 1840; Sarah, April 7, 1842; the two last are dead—the latter, wife of John Myers, by whom she had one child Ida Elizabeth, born June 22, 1862; William Henry, Jan. 22, 1844; Hiram Franklin, Nov. 23, 1845; Simon Peter, April 5, 1848; Harriet, May 3, 1850; and Amanda, Sept. 16, 1852. Mr. Marsh, before his marriage, entered 160 acres of land, which he afterward cleared up, and raised the large family mentioned above, ten of whom are still living, all the sons having been teachers, George teaching and farming in Marshall Co., Ind.; William teaching and carpentering in Tallmadge Township; John farming in Stark Co.; the others are residents of Franklin Township; the daughters are wives of the sons of the earliest and most prominent early settlers of that township. Simon P. began teaching at 16 years of age, having received h s certificate to teach when but 15 years of age; he has now taught his twentieth term of district school. He was married, Oct. 15, 1872, to Sophia E. Young, born July 21, 1848, in Franklin Township, daughter of Samuel, the son of Abraham Young; her mother was Sarah Shook, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Vensall) Shook, natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of Franklin Township. They have had four children, one dying in infancy: those living are Ellery Leroy, born Aug. 1, 1874; Charles Gilbert, March 1, 1877; and Etta Elizabeth, March 26, 1879. He purchased the beautiful farm upon which he now lives in March, 1874, and, in the spring following, his removal to the township, was elected to the office of Township Clerk, which position he has held to the present time, except the year 1879. He and family are members of the Reformed Church; a prominent Democrat, and an enterprising young man.

SAMUEL W. MILLER (deceased); was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1812, and died Jan. 28, 1881, suddenly, of heart disease; his parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Weaster) Miller, both of whom lived to a great age—she about 106 years. They came from Venango Co., Penn., to the farm on which the widow now lives, in January, 1865, after having resided in many different places in their native State, he being a stone-mason by trade, but afterward engaging in farming; his father, Jesse, was a miller by trade, and a school-teacher of considerable prominence. Samuel married Elizabeth Seger June 11, 1833, daughter of John, he of John and Ann (Rhodenbush), she of Jacob and Ann Rhodenbush. They had eleven children, four of whom died in childhood; those living are William J. M., born March 3, 1834; Mary Caroline, Dec. 12, 1836; John H., May 12, 1839; Sarah Ann, Nov. 30, 1841; Eunice C., July 2, 1847; Hannah M., June 4, 1856; and George W., April 28, 1859. William married Elizabeth Honn, who was born in Philadelphia; they have two children—John L. and Sarah A., who, at this writing, reside in Venango Co., Penn. William, being called here by the death of his father, is contemplating a removal to this State to assist his mother in the management of the farm; the second is Mrs. James Graham, living in Wood Co., Ohio; the third, to Amanda Gregg; they reside in Akron; the fourth, a Mrs. Samuel Foster, who is a mechanic in the knife-works at Akron; the fifth, a Mrs. Earnest B. Teits, a tailor at Akron. The two youngest are at home. Mr. Miller was a man respected by the people of his community, and, with his wife, members of the church, and gave liberally of their means for the support of the cause of religion and the advancement of the people.

SAMPSON MOORE, Jr., farmer; P. O. Akron; the youngest of six children—four sons and two daughters—of Sampson Moore, who came from the County Antrim, near Ballymena, Ireland, in May 1822, landing at Fairport, Ohio, and going from there to Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio. Sampson, Sr., died nine days after landing at Fairport, and his widow afterward married one James Hall, and, in March, 1826, moved to the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now lives. The step-father died about two years later, and the mother Sept. 7, 1855, at about 68

years of age. She was Jane Kerr, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Robert and Margaret (Boyd) Kerr, who was a sister of Gen. Boyd, of Revolutionary fame, who died in New York City. The Kerr family was formerly of Scotland, but moved into Ireland, and, like the Boyd family, became very wealthy and of considerable prominence. Mr. Moore was married, Jan. 10, 1864, to Mary E. Shutt, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Gregg) Shutt, who were natives of Maryland—the Greggs of Pennnsylvania. They have four children—Jane C., born Feb. 21, 1865; Emma T., Nov. 26, 1869; Louisa M., Oct. 17, 1871; and James S., May 26, 1875. The Moores were of English descent, Sampson's grandfather being sent from England to Ireland as legal agent for an estate. James Moore, a brother to Sampson, is probably responsible for the p appearing in that name; he was a jeweler at No. 68 High street, Belfast, and, upon the face of an "old bull's-eye" watch, which he presented to his brother, he used the letters of the name to mark the hour, instead of figures or other characters, and supplying the deficiency in the number of letters. Mr. Moore is a member of the Disciples' Church, a stanch Republican, and a man of considerable prominence in the township in which he lives.

GEORGE PROEHL, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born April 9, 1822, to George and Christine (Boedchel) Proehl, who were natives of Saxe Altenburg, Germany; his father was a grain-dealer in that country, dying when the subject of this sketch was at a very tender age, probably about 1825, at about 50 years of age. George is the youngest of six chil dren, all of whom are dead except an older sister, who still resides in their native country. He received his education under the compulsory laws of the country, was a soldier from 1842 to 1846, serving the required time as a regular; then went on the reserve force for two years, after which he received his freedom. In the fall of 1848, he came to America, shipping from Bremen to New York, where he landed after a forty-three days' voyage; he immediately came to Akron, where he worked the first ten years at his trade, that of stone-cutting and masonry. In 1858, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, moving to the same in the spring of 1859, and has been working at his trade and farming since that time. He was married, July 1, 1849, to Louisa Loose, who was born May 21, 1825, to Gottfried and Elizabeth Loose, who were also natives of Saxe Altenburg, Germany. She came to America without her parents in the year of her marriage. They have had eight children; one died in infancy; the oldest, Louis J., born July 18, 1850; George, March 8, 1852; William, May 14, 1854; Maria Matilda, April 18, 1856; John Franklin, Aug. 8, 1861; Emma, Aug. 17, 1864, and Sarah Ida, Jan. 29, 1867. Louis is a graduate of the college at Lebanon, Ohio; also, in 1879, graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and is now practicing with Dr. Underwood, in the city of Akron. George, Jr., married Amanda Burgner; William married Allie S. Vandersall Dec. 7, 1879, by whom he has one child—John Martin, born Sept. 6, 1880; he is engaged in farming in Coventry. Maria M. is the wife of John R. Davis, who is teacher of a graded school started by himself at Brecksville; he is also a graduate of Lebanon, Ohio. They were married April 18, 1880. Mr. Proehl and family are members of church, and he a liberal supporter of religious and educational privileges.

ISAAC ROMIG, farmer; P. O. New Portage; is a son of Jesse Romig, a native of Lehigh Co., Penn., who died in 1867, in his 85th year; he was the youngest of five children—four sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead. Isaac was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 14, 1827. Jesse came from his native county to Wooster in the fall of 1826, where he lived four years, then removed to Thompson Township, Seneca Co., where he died. He was the father of thirteen children, all of whom lived until after 21 years of age; there are at present two sons and five daughters living, our subject next to the youngest. Their residences are as follows: John, a farmer in Marshall Co., Ind.; Susannah, widow of Michael Kern, Thompson Township, Seneca Co.; Polly, widow of Samuel Shirk, living in the State of Michigan; Juliana, a maiden living with the last-mentioned; Catharine, wife of John Good, a farmer of some official prom-

inence in Stark Co., Ind.; Martha, wife of George Collier, a farmer in York Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio. Our subject received a very limited education, attending the district school about six months, his time being occupied upon the farm with his father until 20 years of age, after which he worked by the month for a time. In February 1850, he was married to Lucy Ann Good, daughter of Adam Good. By her he had two children, she dying in June, 1855, in Stark Co., Ind., whither they had gone shortly after marrige. His second marriage was to Mary Good, in December, 1856, a cousin to his first wife; by the latter marriage there were eight children, two of whom died in childhood; those living are Sarah Matilda, born March 21, 1851, now the wife of Robert Paul, the present County Surveyor, living in Akron; Mary Magdalene, born Oct. 23, 1853, the wife of Moses Werley, a carpenter and cabinet-maker in Wadsworth, Ohio. Emma L., born Aug. 28, 1862; Hiram F., Aug. 31, 1865; George W., July 4, 1868; Clara A., Oct. 6, 1871; Charles N., Sept. 12, 1875; Archie H., Aug. 16, 1878. Mr. Romig has been a member of the School Board of his township, taking an active interest in the education of his family; his business is grain and stock raising. He and family are members of the Grace Reformed Church. After ten years' life in Indiana, and meeting with many reverses in trying to secure a home, he sought a new field in Summit Co., Ohio, were, after many trials and hardships, he has, by diligence and perseverance, secured one of the most beautiful homes in Coventry Township.

RILEY ROOT, farmer; P. O. New Portage; is the youngest of eight sons, one daughter being younger; he was born June 30, 1807, his parents being Reuben and Sarah (McMil lin) Root, natives of Canaan, Conn., but came to Coventry Township in the winter of 1818, and engaged in farming, at time when the city of Akron consisted of only three log cabins, Cleveland and Canton being the nearest markets. The subject of this sketch received a very limited education, his time being employed in farming and at odd jobs of clearing. He was married, Sept. 27, 1827, to Lucinda Manning, who was born Jan. 29, 1812, to John and Sophia (Cogswell) Manning. They have had five children—Fannie, born Jan. 11, 1828, married Jan. 24, 1847, to Orson Moore, and died Jan. 19, 1875; Orpha, born Dec. 27, 1829, married, July 1, 1852, to John Meredith, a resident of Bath; Harriet, born Sept. 21, 1833, married Sept. 2, 1852, to N. C. Minor, a resident of Johnson's Corners; William, born Dec. 27, 1835, married, Oct. 6, 1859, to Rosetta Bunker, who died Oct. 23, 1872; he re-married March 20, 1873, to Mary Ann Smith (McCune); Olive, born Sept. 1, 1839, married, Nov. 10, 1859, to Charles Ingersoll. They have lived on their preseent homestead for forty-four years, clearing up all the land and making progress with the times. Mr. Root was, in his younger days, an expert with the rifle, having at one shot killed two deer, and on several occasions two turkeys; he has been an honest and industrious farmer all his days, and, with his noble wife, is a member of the M. E. Church.

FRANKLIN E. RENINGER, farmer; P. O. Akron; is a son of Solomon Reninger, deceased, born Sept. 26, 1830, in the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Coventry in the spring of 1831, he a son of John and Mary (Spotts) Reninger. Mr. Reninger was a man of many pleasing characteristics, and his death, which occurred April 1, 1870, after nearly fifty years of life among the people of Coventry, was greatly lamented by the people of many years' acquaintance. His wife, who is still living, is Lovina Kepler (see sketch of Kepler family). Franklin was born July 10, 1855; being second son of a large family, his educational advantages were limited; however, he has taken an active part in the different enterprises of the township. He was married, June 22, 1874, to Catharine Ries, born May 25, 1858, to Henry, a son of Nicholas Ries, who were natives of Hesse-Cassel, near Unter-Haun, Germany; he came to America in 1845, in his 17th year. Her mother was Elizabeth Brehm, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Karr) Brehm, natives of Bavaria, Germany; she came to this country in 1846, in her 14th year. By this marriage there were three children born—Lizzie, Dec. 18, 1875; Clara, Oct. 5, 1879; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Reninger carries on general farming and stock-raising; is a member of

the Coventry Center Cornet Band, and Clerk of School Board, taking a lively interest in the advancement of education.

SAMUEL STEFFEE, farmer; P. O. Summit; was born Jan. 2, 1819, to Adam, a son of Leonard Steffee who were natives of Huntingdon Co., Penn., where they resided, and were engaged as tillers of the soil. The father of our subject died in 1878, in his 84th year. Samuel's mother was Sally Stroup, daughter of Adam and Eve Stroup, who were also natives of the State of Pennsylvania. He obtained his education, which is moderate, by carefully utilizing the spare moments which he had from labor, the whole time that he spent in school being but one-half day, his father having moved into Venango Co. as one among the first settlers, and when the schools were more than five miles distant. He assisted his father on the farm until about 21 years of age, when he engaged at the charcoal works, at which employment he was engaged nearly thirty years. He was married about 1844, to Margery Allen, daughter of Gen. George Allen, who was one of seven brothers engaged in the war of 1812, but returned home at the close of the war, having passed safely through many hair-breadth escapes with the Indians. By this marriage there were seven children, four of whom are living—Thomas, Louisa, Narcissa and Samuel. The three oldest are married and living—Thomas, in Coventry Township; Louisa, wife of Charles Carpenter, in Portage Township; Narcissa, wife of John Nichols, a farmer in Copley; Samuel, at home. His second marriage was to Sarah Jane Manross (Manson), daughter of George and Sarah (Burdick) Manross, who were natives of York State; she, by her first marriage, had five children—Louis, Robert, Euphemia, Mary T. and George Washington, all living, the four oldest married; by her marriage to Mr. Steffee she has two children—Jesse and Elmira. Jesse Manross, who was a relative or Mrs. Steffee's, was also engaged in the war or 1812, and captured by the Indians, with whom he lived a short time, sharing the life of a prisoner with other comrades among the Indians, but finally made a very narrow escape. Mr. Steffee came to Coventry in the spring of 1865, where he has since been a prominent Republican and grain-raiser, also taking part in all the different enterprises of his township.

AUSTIN A. SPICER, farmer and coal-dealer; P. O. Akron; son of Avery Spicer, whose history appears in the part devoted to the city of Akron; was born Feb. 27, 1834, and spent his early years in securing a good common-school education sufficient to qualify him for teaching, which he engaged in while traveling through the States of Michigan and Illinois in the year 1855, and a part of 1856. In the year 1857, March 19, he was married to Julia A. Lantz, born Nov. 22, 1835, to Jacob and Elizabeth (Albert) Lantz, the mother being a native of Hagerstown, Md., the father of the State of New Jersey, but among the early settlers in the southern part of Springfield Township, this county. They have four children—Julia May, born July 5, 1859, and died Sept. 15, 1860; Ernest, Albert K., Lizzie Beatrice. Mr. Spicer, in the year 1860, went to California, where he intended making his future home, and engaged in mining for a time, but, on account of the death of his daughter, he returned to Coventry and engaged in the stock business and farming. Since 1875, he has been engaged in the coal business, mining from his own farm, and in running a coal-dock in the city of Akron, where he is now doing business. Mrs. Spicer has an old German Bible, printed in 1727, and handed down to her from her great-grandmother; also several other relics of antiquity.

ELIAS L. THORNTON, farmer; P. O. Akron; son of David Thornton, who came from the land of his nativity, Snyder Co., Penn., to Coventry Township in 1836, his father, John Thornton, following in 1839. Elias, the subject of this sketch, was born April 25, 1850, on the farm where he now resides, receiving, in his earlier life, a very limited education, on account of not being able to understand the English language, so that the success with which he has met is due to his own energy and business tact. In about the year 1870, he began running a restaurant, belonging to his father, in the city of Akron, in which business he continued about two years, the latter half of the second year for

himself, having purchased the business of his father, who died April 23, 1874, since which time Elias has had charge of the large farm contained in the old homestead, in addition to a 53-acre lot adjoining, which he purchased a few years ago. He has, also, in connection with his large farming interests, employed men as blacksmiths and harness-makers in shops on his own farm, and extensively engaged in the lumber business, furnishing from his own land timbers for the different coal mines in Coventry Township, and, in partnership with the Swartz brothers, purchased several acres of timber land near Manchester, Franklin Township, which was furnished in ties to the railroad company. In the early part of the centennial decade, he entered into partnership with the Motz brothers, at Uniontown, in the tannery business, which they continued for about two years, when they sold the stock and retired from the business, retaining the real estate, which they hold jointly at the present time. He has charge, on the old homestead, of one of the finest pleasure-grounds in Summit Co., it being finely located on the reservoir, where can be found the best of boating and fishing, and having every modern convenience, makes it a most popular summer resort. He is now building a store-room on his farm adjoining the mines, for the purpose of supplying the farmers and mining trade. He was married, Sept. 7, 1875, to Alice Stahl, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Sholley) Stahl, formerly of the city of Akron. They had three children; two are living—Dora Belle and Grace Leona.

BOSTON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM V. BRONSON; Peninsula: is a son of Harmon and Molly (Hickox) Bronson, who were natives of Waterbury, Conn. Harmon was born Dec. 18, 1774; his wife Dec. 17, 1777. They were united in marriage Dec. 18, 1795, and, with his father's family, came to Ohio in 1809. Harmon settled in Cleveland with his family, while his father went on to Columbia, Lorain Co., where he resided until his death in 1816. Harmon Bronson was by trade a carpenter, and was occupied in this business during his residence in Cleveland, the place at that time scarcely meriting the name of village. Upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he sent his wife and family to Connecticut, but they only reached a town in New York State, however, when their money was exhausted, and she remained there all winter, working in a hotel; and, at the close of the war, she took a presented opportunity to ride back to Cleveland in a lumber wagon. In 1815, Harmon removed to Lorain County, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1821, and then returned to Cleveland. He remained there but a short time, however, moving to Boston Township and locating at Peninsula, where the remainder of his days were passed. He became a large land-owner, and was largely interested in developing the business interests of the township. He erected the first saw and grist mill at that place, which he successfully conducted for some years. His death occurred upon the anniversary of his birth and marriage, Dec. 18, 1853. His wife died Feb. 18, 1858. Hiram V. Bronson was born in Cleveland in 1811, and came with his parents to Peninsula in 1824, where he has since resided. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded him in his milling and various enterprises. He has been an active participant in all public enterprises; has striven to promote all measures conducing to the best interests of the community, and has been instrumental in securing for Peninsula such advantages as will last as long as does the community. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and as Assistant United States Internal Revenue Collector for four years, and as Postmaster for eight years. He is now pleasantly situated, retired from active life, but always finds time to lend a helping hand to any enterprise which tends to promote the welfare of the community with which he has been so long identified. To the fund of reminiscences and historical facts which he has gathered during his life of nearly 70 years, the historian of Boston Township is chiefly in-

debted for the material of his sketch. Mr. Bronson was united in marriage, in 1835, to Miss Ruth L. Ranney, a native of Ohio, and daughter to Comfort and Betsey (Hubbard) Ranney, pioneers of Boston Township, a more complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this department. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Lucy, born May 1, 1838, married P. H. Dudley, C. E., Dec. 12, 1871. Mr. Dudley is the inventor of the "dynagraph"—a car so constructed that by passing over a road he can give an accurate chart, showing its exact condition as to the rail, roadbed, natural resistance, speed, amount of coal and water used by engine, grade, etc. This is one of the most intricate and valuable inventions of modern times. Mr. Dudley's first car was constructed for the Victorian Government for the railways of Australia. He is now constantly employed in examining the railroads of this country, and can be found most of the time with his family in his car, which is fitted out with elegant appointments. Mr. Dudley is also the inventor of an electric clock, which is making a sensation in scientific circles. Emily V., born May 7, 1843, was married to Hon. A. L. Conger, of Akron, Nov. 1, 1864. Mr. Conger is one of Akron's most prominent citizens, of whom an extended sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Harmon, born Aug. 15, 1846, has traveled extensively, and is a promising young business man, at present living in Philadelphia, engaged in business connected with the electric clock of Mr. Dudley's invention.

FREDERICK. N BOIES, retired farmer, Peninsula. Perhaps none of the older settlers of the township have passed through such a varied and interesting career as the subject of this sketch. He was born in New Hampshire in 1800, and remained with his father, who was a farmer, until he was 17 years of age, when he engaged in lumbering upon the St. Croix River for three years. He then returned home, and for a year engaged in the mercantile trade, afterward in the stock business, and finally in lumbering, which he continued for four years, and then, after a few months, devoted to various occupations, he went to Portland, Conn., and farmed three years. While there, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, who was born in 1805. They were married Jan. 5, 1830. After his marriage, Mr. B. was boss teamster in the famous freestone quarries of Portland for three years. In the fall of 1834, he removed with his family to Ohio, and bought a piece of land in Northampton Township, remaining there three years, when he removed to Stow Township, and started a blacksmith-shop, which he conducted for some time, his family enjoying the superior school advantages of that township. He traded his shop, after a time, for 80 acres of land, upon which he remained one year, and then bought and located upon 110 acres of land in Boston Township. In 1849, he went to California, but returned in about one year, and resumed farming and dairying. One day, while milking, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, and, exposing himself, caught cold, which resulted in the loss of his eyesight. Since June, 1876, he has not been able to see a ray of light. Mentally, Mr. Boies is as vigorous as he was in his prime, and relates, with minute dates, interesting reminiscences of the former days of his busy life. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he is Senior Warden. They are now living in Peninsula, and enjoy the satisfaction of having raised a worthy family of children, viz., Mrs. Ann L. Cole, Peninsula, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Worthington, who died in Connecticut; Charles E., Fred W., Mrs. Effie A. Worthington, of Portland, Conn., and Helen, who died at the age of 14, in Boston Township.

CHARLES E. BOIES is a young and promising business man of Peninsula. He was born in Stow Township, in 1840. At about the age of 15, he went to Connecticut, from which place he took passage upon a coasting vessel. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 20th Conn. V. I., and was in active service during all the rebellion, after which he again went to sea for a year. In the fall of 1867, he came to Peninsula, and started a meat market, after which he engaged upon the canal a year; and, in 1872, went into partnership with his brother, F. W. Boies, who was engaged in milling at Peninsula, which business they operated together until January, 1880, when he sold out to his brother, who afterward disposed of the business to George Thomas & Son, with whom Mr. Boies is now engaged. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Alice A. Warburton, of Northampton Township. They have two children—Edith M. and E. Rice. Charles is now serving as Township Trustee, and as a member of the Council, and has served

as Constable two terms. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M. of Richfield.

FRED W. BOIES was born in Stow Township, Sept. 17, 1842, and, until 21 years of age, was an assistant upon his father's farm. In 1862, he enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., and served for three years in all the engagements of his regiment. Upon his return to his home, he engaged in business upon the canal, and followed boating for himself six years, at the expiration of which time he engaged at farming for two years, and then, with his brother Charles, followed milling, at which he devoted his time exclusively up to February, 1881, when he sold out to George Thomas & Son. He is a young man, possessing good business qualifications, and will succeed at whatever he undertakes.

FRANK BUTLER, farmer; P. O. Peninsula; is a young and extensive farmer of the township. His parents are Thomas and Catharine (Brennan) Butler, both of whom are natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America, and subsequently settled, in 1849, upon the farm which Frank now owns. Frank was born in Northampton Township, in 1851, but has re sided in Boston Township since the removal of his parents there, being engaged in farming and lumbering. He now owns 280 acres of land, which he previously shared in partnership with his brother John. He has improved the place with buildings, and has the farm under good cultivation. He is an industrious and deserving yonng man, and is highly respected by his fellow townsmen. John Butler was born in Northampton, in 1848, and has been farming for the greater portion of his life. His health is such that he goes to the Southern States to spend the winter months, but the remainder of the time is identified with Boston Township as one of its most respected inhabitants.

EDWARD BLAKESLEY, retired farmer; Peninsula; is a son of Edward and Rhoda (Daggett) Blakesley. His father was a native of Hartford, Conn.; his mother, of Schenectady, N. Y., where they were married. They emigrated to Ohio, in 1835, locating in Richfield Township, where they resided for many years. His father was an extensive land-owner, owning land in Hinckley, Granger, Royalton and Brecksville Townships. He died, Jan. 14, 1876, in Royalton. His mother died at his home in Peninsula, Feb. 11, 1879, at the advanced age of 92 years. The subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga town and county, Jan. 11, 1815, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits his entire life. He commenced farming for himself in Richfield Township, remaining there nearly nine years; from there he removed to Boston Township, where he has since resided. He has now disposed of his land, and is living in retirement in Peninsula. He is naturally endowed with a genial and liberal spirit, and is a respected and progressive citizen. Mr. Blakesley was married to Miss Ellen Robinson, of Richfield, in 1844; they had three children, but one of whom is now living—Ellen Tate. His wife died Feb. 14, 1857. July 5, 1879, he was married to a second wife, Mrs. Betsey McBride, widow of John McBride.

JOHN CONGER (deceased). Job and Roby (Potter) Conger, were married in Vermont, and settled upon his father's farm, at St. Albans. He was one of eleven children, all of whom were Methodists and took a great interest in the church. His father is believed to have been the progenitor of all of the name in the United States. He was a native of New York, and she of Vermont. To them was born, at St. Albans, Vt., the subject of this sketch—John Conger—in September, 1805, who, as soon as he became old enough, worked upon the farm at home, and, they having a brickyard, he learned to manufacture brick. He was married to Hannah Beals, a daughter of Enoch and Hannah (Hurlburt) Beals, she being a native of Massachusetts. Her father was a farmer, and lived a mile and a half from St. Albans, at which place he and his wife lived and died. Of their daughters, but one other than Mrs. Conger survives; her name is Mary Ann Beals, and her home near Avon, in Wisconsin. Mrs. John Conger was born in Massachusetts, in 1805. After her marriage with Mr. Conger, they remained in St. Albans five years, where he was employed on the farm and in the brickyard. In 1833, he came to Ohio, and for one season clerked at Cleveland for one Ira Jewell, when he was joined by his family, which then consisted of his wife and two children—Sidney P. and George S., an infant, who died when 3 years of age. Subsequently, they moved to Boston, Ohio, where, in company with one Silas Eaton, he established a yard for the manufacture of brick, at which occupation they continued for some time. In 1844, Mr. Conger went into

partnership with one Erastus Jackson, with whom he was associated until the time of his death, and who was, from the date of their co-partnership, his fast friend. Seven children were born to him, viz., Sidney P., Sandford L., George S., John C., Arthur L., and Lucy Cole, wife of Dr. A. M. Cole, of Peninsula. He was Postmaster under Polk and Pierce; was also Constable, Trustee, and frequently called upon in settlement of estates and arbitration of differences between parties. He was Captain of Artillery, in Vermont, and was deeply interested in the militia service in his adopted State. He died Nov. 30, 1853.

SIDNEY P. CONGER, deceased; was born in Vermont in 1829, and came with his parents when they removed to Boston Township, where his early life was passed. He was married Nov. 6, 1853, to Miss Bridget I. Codey, of Boston Township; she died in January 1861, leaving two children—Lucy Jeanette Warburton, living in Peninsula, and Sidney John, a resident of Akron. He married a second wife, Miss Rose McIlwain, of Boston Township, April 10, 1862. Mr. Conger was a prominent business man of the township, engaged in various enterprises. He was engaged in the manufacture of brick for a number of years, and also owned 180 acres of land which he operated, making a specialty of dairying. He served one term as County Commissioner, and held various township offices of trust. He was a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M. His death occurred in August, 1874, in his life's prime, and was a severe blow to the business interests of Boston. Mrs. Conger is living in Boston Village; she has three children living—George C., Mary Belle and Allie Blanche.

JOHN C. CONGER, farmer; P. O. Peninsula; was born in Boston Township in 1835. His early days were passed engaged in home duties, receiving a good district-school education. He first left home and was gone one season with Lieut. Reynolds upon a topographical survey of the lakes. Returning to Boston Township, he engaged at farming and brick-making until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted Aug. 16, 1861, in Co. A. 2d O. V. C., and was in active service until April 8, 1863. He returned to Boston Township and engaged in farming, at which he has continued up to the present time. He has 135 acres of land, commandingly located a short distance from Peninsula, and well improved. As a citizen, Mr. Conger ranks as one of the most intelligent and honorable. He was married in September 1867, to Miss Eunice M. Stillman, who was born in Rhode Island in 1844. They have been blessed with five children—Fanny S., Luen J., Elmer B., Pamela P. and Mary G. Mr. Conger has served as Township Clerk and is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, and of Summit Chapter of Twinsburg A., F. & A. M.

A. M. COLE, merchant, Peninsula; is a son of Edmund H. and Ann L. (Boies) Cole. Edmund H. Cole was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1824, and came with his parents to Ohio at the age of 8 years. His ventures for himself commenced at an early age, first engaging in school-teaching, and then buying and shipping stock. In 1856, he commenced his mercantile career, at which he continued until his death. He first associated himself with F. & T. Wood, under the firm name of Wood, Cole & Co., continuing until 1863, when he bought out his partners and continued in business alone in the same locality, which he carried on until his death, Jan. 11, 1876. He was a man prominent in all objects of charity, enterprising in all movements tending to the growth, the advantages and welfare of the community, foremost in educational and township affairs, and taking a leading interest in agricultural fairs, serving as Marshal at the fairs in Akron each year. Throughout the excitement prevalent during the war, he was found most loyal and patriotic, aiding with all the means within his power to protect and save the Union. He opened in 1868, the stone quarry south of the town to give employment to laboring men, and was one of the incorporators of the Put-in-Bay Grape and Wine Co., which he was successfully connected with for several years. His death was a severe loss to the business interests of Peninsula and vicinity. He was married in 1848, to Miss Ann L. Boies, daughter of Frederick N. Boies, of Peninsula. Mrs. Cole is living in Peninsula, educating her younger children. Four children now living were the result of this marriage—A. M., H. W., Nellie and Fred.

DR. A. M. COLE was born in Everett, July 6, 1850. His education was common school and Commercial College. For several years he was

assistant in his father's store. He then entered upon the study and practice of medicine. He commenced his studies in the office of Dr. Morton, of Peninsula, and finished with Dr. Pixley, who was at that time in practice at Cleveland. He graduated in the Medical Department of Wooster University, of Cleveland, in 1873–74; attended two courses of lectures in Cleveland, and one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He then returned to Peninsula and was urged to remain there by his father, who was in ill health. He practiced there two years, the last year in company with Dr. Pixley. Upon the death of his father, he entered upon a mercantile career, at which he is now engaged. In 1879, in company with his brother, H. W. Cole, who conducted the business there, he opened a store in Deerfield, Portage Co., which was carried on to a successful termination, by the disposal of the stock. His brother then came to Peninsula and entered into partnership with him under the firm name of Dr. A. M. Cole & Bro. They carry a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, etc., and have built up a large and still increasing trade. Dr. Cole, although not in active practice, has an office in his store, and does a good office business. He is a prominent Mason, and takes a leading interest in all the political issues of the day. He has served as School Director two years, and has been Treasurer of the School Fund for three years. He is an advocate of temperance, and is ready to aid any movement for the advancement of the business, social and intellectual good of the community. He is a director and one of the principal owners of the "Tri-Union Telegraph Co.," which runs from Chagrin Falls to Medina, and which is a good paying investment. Mr. Cole was united in marriage in 1876, to Mrs. Lucy J. Truscott, of Cleveland, a widow with two children—Harry and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child—Sam.

H. W. Cole was born in Peninsula in 1857, received a good education, and for some time acted as a commercial traveler from Cleveland. He is now the junior partner of the firm, and brings to the business good commercial attributes.

H. H. CASSIDY, grocer, Peninsula; was born in Boston Township in 1850. His parents are Patrick and Margaret Cassidy, who located in the township in 1820, where they still reside. Our subject started out in life for himself at the age of 18; he sold osage-orange hedge for two years, and then engaged in the lightning-rod business for five years. He next engaged at farming for two years, and still owns, with his brother James, a farm of 170 acres in the township. In December, 1880, he in connection with John Russell opened a grocery store in Peninsula, and are now engaged in trade there under the firm name of Cassidy & Russell. Mr. Cassidy also owns and is operating a saw-mill in the village. He is now serving the third year as Township Trustee, and is a pushing and enterprising business man. He was married in 1877, to Miss Anna Cody, of Boston Township. They have one child—Archimedes.

ANDREW R. CASSIDY, hotel, Peninsula; was born in Boston Township in 1844, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret Cassidy; he attended school until he became 16 years of age, after which he engaged for several years in teaching—in all about eighteen terms—in different portions of the county; in 1866, he started for the West and was gone about eight months, visiting many different localities; upon his return home, he taught school one term in Hudson; he then engaged in farming in Boston Township, at which he continued about seven years, still owning the farm; in 1875, he rented the hotel where he is now living, in Peninsula, and, in 1878, bought the property, which he has carried on up to the present time, but devoting most of his time to cheese and butter making, at which he has been largely engaged for the past five years; he owns one factory and rents two others, and, during the season of about eight months yearly, makes upon an average 1,700 pounds of cheese and 250 pounds of butter daily; two of these factories are located in Boston, and one in Richfield Township. Mr Cassidy has served the township as Assessor for seven years, as Township Clerk for three years, and the past year as Real Estate Assessor. He was married in 1869, to Miss Agnes Doherty, of Cleveland; they have three children—Grace E., Helen M. and Andrew H.

CHARLES FISH, farmer; P. O. Boston. The Fish brothers, Charles and Buel, own 362 acres of land in Boston Township, which they are rapidly clearing and improving; at the time of its purchase, a few years ago, it was

covered with underbrush and timber ; now they have over 50 acres in a good state of cultivation, and, being young and industrious men, they will in a few years have a large portion in cleared and fertile fields. Charles was born in Cuyahoga Co. in 1842 ; he was married to Miss Mary Campbell in 1865 ; they have two children—Willis and Millie. Charles has associated with him in his farming enterprise, a cousin—Deming B. Fish—who was born in Cuyahoga Co. in 1846, and is an enterprising and industrious young man. Buel Fish was born in Cuyahoga Co. in 1847 ; he was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Lela Hollister, of Cuyahoga Co.; they have two children—Nellie and Lida. Charles and Deming were both volunteers in the late war, serving long and faithfully in the defense of their country ; Charles was a member of the 7th Ky. V. C., and served over three years ; Deming was a member of the 52d O. V. I., and also served three years, during which time he was once a prisoner for five weeks.

A. W. HANCOCK, farmer ; P. O. Peninsula ; was born in Massachusetts in 1832, and came to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Richfield Township, their sketch appearing in that township history. He passed his early days upon the farm until he became 20 years old, when he engaged in various occupations—farming, droving, etc., until 1857, when he was married to Miss Lydia M. Humphrey, who is a daughter of Isaiah and Almira (Waite) Humphrey ; her father was born in Connecticut in 1807 ; her mother in Massachusetts in 1809. Her father came with his parents to Twinsburg at an early day. He was a lawyer by profession, and, after his marriage, resided a number of years in Twinsburg, engaged at his profession, subsequently removing to Boston Township, where he bought a farm, dividing his time between the two vocations. He died in 1877 ; her mother is still living in the township, upon her farm. After his marriage, Mr. H. worked upon his father-in-law's farm for two years, and then enlisted in the 64th O. V. I., Co. G. He was in active service all through the war, and rose from a private, through all the different grades of merit, to that of Major, as which he was mustered out in 1865 ; his regiment participated in a great many severe battles—Stone River, Chickamauga, Pittsburg Landing, Nashville, and the siege of Atlanta being the most memorable. Through them all he passed, and only received a slight wound in the leg at Chickamauga. Our space forbids an extended notice of his military career, and suffice it to say that his duty to his country was performed most honorably. After his return home he removed to Cleveland, where, for four years, he was engaged in training horses upon the Cleveland Driving Park. He then entered the employ of the American Express Company as messenger, and had the route from Cleveland to Erie for a short time, after which he acted as their agent at Vernon, Ohio ; from there going to Mansfield, being the messenger from there to Toledo for two years, and from Cleveland to Columbus four years. In 1877, he returned to Boston Township, where he has since resided, engaging in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have two children—Sylvia E. and Harry H.

ERASTUS JACKSON ; James Jackson, a native of New York, was born near King's Bridge, now New York City, and, in A. D. 1800, he went to (then) Hollwell, C. W., where, eight years after, he married one Celia Whitney, who was visiting her sister, a Mrs. Palmer, at that place. Miss Whitney was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. Her mother was a near neighbor and acquaintance of Israel Putnam, and, previous to her death, could remember many events which have since become matter of history. Two years after the marriage of Mr. Jackson and Miss Whitney, they moved to New York State, settling where Brockport, N. Y., now is. The same year, 1810, the subject of these lines was born to them. Mrs. Whitney Jackson died in 1827, leaving eight children, of whom Mrs. Milina McBride, of Summit Co., Ohio, is the only one living except our subject. James Jackson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Mrs. E. Gardner and Willett Jackson, Brockport, N. Y., are now living. Mr. E. Jackson passed his minority on the farm. In 1832, he started Westward for the purpose of paying a visit to his aunt, Mrs. Palmer, who had moved to Marietta, Ohio, stopping on his way at Boston, Ohio, where he clerked in a grocery one summer ; the ravages of cholera, and the consequent stagnation of business, inducing him to discontinue the clerkship, when he made the visit to Marietta, and returned to his native State, where, the following winter, he began school-teaching, which, in connection with other vocations, he followed until 1837, when he re-

turned to Boston. At the "Lock" in Boston, he clerked in a grocery, teaching school the first winter, and the following spring he went into business at that place for himself, continuing for four years, when he started a furnace at the same place, which now is existent at Hinckley; he conducted its business about two years, when, in 1844, in partnership with Mr. John Conger, he went into the brick business. They manufactured the bricks for all the first brick buildings of Akron, many of which are standing, and among which may be mentioned the Empire House, P. D. Hall's, Baldwin's, Exchange, Gardner & Hanscome's, M. W. Haney, William Upson's, and Perkins & Cumming's Block. During their partnership, they invested their money in land—some of their purchases being 169 acres, for which they paid in bricks, which they sent to Cleveland, 134 acres of Sheldon C. Leavitt, where the Conger homestead now is; McBride's farm of 150 acres, and 409 acres from the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co., west of Boston Village, Ohio. By putting their money directly into land they made a sure, steady progress toward affluence. His partner, Mr. Conger, died on Nov. 30, 1853, and, for two years, he conducted the business in partnership with the sons of the deceased, at the end of which time he withdrew and commenced farming, which occupation he has since followed. Commencing in life as a poor clerk he has grown to be one of the wealthiest land-owners in the township, and his success is due to his own energy, and perseverance. He has served as Justice of the Peace for about twelve years, as Township Clerk five years, and, for some time, as Township Treasurer. He was Postmaster of Boston from 1848 to 1852, and is present Postmaster of Peninsula, having held the position since Hayes' administration. On June, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Conger, widow of his former partner.

HENRY KERST, coal dealer, Peninsula; was born in Germany in 1840; his parents emigrated to America in 1854, and first settled in Cleveland, remaining their one year, and in 1855, removed to Boston Township, remaining there until their deaths. Henry began life as a boatman upon the canal, and finally, in partnership with another gentleman, bought a boat and began business for himself; he subsequently disposed of his share of the boat and bought one alone, continuing in that business for a number of years; he began his coal operations by bringing up a boat load in the fall and selling it during the winter; in 1880, he disposed of his boat, and started a coal-yard in Peninsula, at which he is now engaged. He was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Mrs. Esther Noah, of Boston; she has two children —Andrew and George. Mr. Kerst is a popular and deserving citizen with progressive business habits; he is a member of Hudson Lodge, No. 510, A., F. & A. M.

LEWIS LEMOIN, station agent Valley R. R., Peninsula; is a son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Pray) Lemoin; his father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. They were married in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1821, and in 1827, they emigrated to Ohio, locating first in Medina Co., but only remained there one year, when they removed to Massillon, where for ten years he was engaged in the tailor and clothier business with Charles Skinner; about 1838, he removed to Akron, and worked at the trade, for Jacob Allen, for two years, when he removed to Brandywine, Northfield Township, when for eight years he was employed in a woolen-mill; he has served as Justice of the Peace, as Township Trustee, and has always been prominent in educational affairs, and in all movements toward the advancement of humanity. He is now living with his son at Macedonia, and is in the 87th year of his age. His wife died in the summer of 1876. Lewis was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 24, 1822; when 18 years old, he commenced driving on the canal, and passed through the several gradations from driver to packet Captain, his experience in that line covering about twelve years; he next became connected with the railroad business, and commencing at Cuyahoga Falls with the C. & Mt. V. R. R. Co. as switchman, going thence to Clinton as station agent, where he remained two years, and thence to Macedonia, where, with the C. & P. R. R. Co., he served seventeen years as station agent; he was next employed two years at Columbus, as night watchman of the Treasury; he is at present in the employ of the V. R. R. Co. as station agent for Boston and Peninsula. Mr. Lemoin was united in marriage, Feb. 28, 1853, to Miss Lucinda Post, daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Clark) Post, who were natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Boston Township. Mr. Post came to the

township in 1804, but shortly afterward returned to Connecticut and was married; returning with his wife, he built the first log cabin in the township, and cleared the first 10 acres of land; he served through the war of 1812, his wife remaining in the township alone, surrounded by dangers of almost every description, as Indians and wild beasts were numerous; however, she passed safely through all, and, with her husband, lived through the various changes of pioneer life to the days of modern improvements; she died in October, 1859; her husband survived her several years; he served as Justice of the Peace, and was a progressive and respected citizen; he was finally killed by the cars, July 4, 1865, at Macedonia, while on a visit to his daughter. Mrs. Lemoin was born in Boston Township, Jan. 11, 1827. They have four children, viz.: Theodore, now station agent at Macedonia; Lew D., Sylvia E. and Dollie O. Mr. Lemoin served Northfield Township four years as clerk; he is a prominent Mason, being a member of Hudson Lodge, No. 510, and Akron Commandery, No. 25; he is P. H. P. of Summit Chapter, and P. M. of Hudson Lodge.

HIRAM LEE, farmer; P. O. Peninsula; is a son of Hiram and Ann Lee, who came to Boston Township in 1861. Hiram has followed the occupation of a farmer from the age of 16 years up to the present writing, and is considered one of the best, most practical and most industrious farmers of the township. He was united in marriage in December, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth A. Gillson, who is a daughter of John H. and Hannah (Schofield) Gillson. He was a native of England, his wife of New York. They were married in Ohio, and came to Boston Township in 1841. Mr. Gillson settled in the southern portion of the township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1877. His wife still resides upon the farm, which consists of 116 acres of finely located and well drained land, and is one of the best cultivated and improved farms in the township, being conducted by Mr. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have four children—Herbert G., Parker A., Corda M. and Edwin H. He is one of the enterprising and progressive spirits of the township, and is a deserving and respectable citizen.

VOLNEY MILLER, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Samuel and Sally (Ozmun) Miller. Samuel Miller was born in Orange Co., N. Y., and his wife in Tompkins Co., where they were married. They were pioneers of Boston Township, locating there in 1810, upon the State road, where he purchased 150 acres of unimproved land, and where for some years they resided, their lives being replete with the toil and hardships to which the "advance guards" of the army of civilization are subject. They next removed to Hudson Township, disposing of part of his farming interests in Boston. Here he resided for twenty-five years, engaged in farming, and then removed to Michigan, where he died at the age of 77, his wife having died in Summit County many years previous. Volney is the only child of this union living. He was born in Boston Township July 20, 1811, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits for the most of his life. He has, with the exception of three years' residence in Hudson, lived at the old homestead, where his parents first settled. His property now consists of 314 acres of land, a good portion of which is improved. He has improved the farm since it came into his possession with a fine brick residence and in commodious outbuildings until it is a most desirable home. Mr. Miller has served the township as Trustee and Constable. In education and its interests, he has always been forward, and as a citizen is respected and trusted. He was united in marriage, June 4, 1835, to Miss Susan Thompson, a daughter of Abram Thompson, one of Hudson's first settlers, where she was born June 3, 1813. They have had two children—Louisa S., who died at home, and Virgil T., who resides with his parents upon the old homestead. He was married, July 3, 1862, to Miss Helen S. Danforth, of Hudson Township. She has borne him three children, viz., Millie L., Minnie M. and Ora V.

D. McBRIDE, butcher, Peninsula; is a son of James A. McBride, who was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1816. He came with his parents to Boston Township at an early day, and has been a resident there since. He began life by working out by the month, as the death of his father left a large family. He then worked on the canal about two years, and then started a grocery at Boston with one Mr. E. Jackson, which they run for several years. He married, in 1842, Miss Melina Jackson, sister of his partner. She was born in Brock-

port, N. Y., in 1818. They are now living in Peninsula, where Mr. McBride is engaged in boat-building. D. McBride was born in Boston Township in 1846. He first began life for himself as a butcher, in 1872, at Peninsula, where he has since successfully conducted the business. He runs a wagon through the country during the summer months. He erected a building in 1875, in Peninsula, which is one of the finest business buildings in the town. A lower storeroom he now rents to W. W. Whiting for stoves, hardware, etc, and occupies the upper room himself, which is admirably furnished, for his business. Mr. McBride has a fine commencement for a young man, all the result of his energy and business qualifications. He has been Corporation Marshal, and is at present serving as Councilman. He was united in marriage, in 1872, to Miss Lucy Fitts, daughter of Roswell Fitts, an old and respectable citizen of the township. They have one child —Chrissie.

JAMES A. McBRIDE, boat-builder, Peninsula; was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1816. He is a son of William and Agnes (Duncan) McBride, who were early residents of Boston Township, coming there about 1822. His father was by trade a millwright, and built, for the Wallace family, the Brandywine grist and flouring mill, one of the pioneer industries of Summit Co. Wm. McBride died in Boston Township, about 1829; his wife lived to be about 65 years of age. James A. McBride has been a resident of Boston Township the greater part of his life, engaged in different occupations, but has devoted the major part to boat-building and repairing. For several years, he was in partnership with Erastus Jackson, Esq., in the grocery trade, at Boston, and also embarked in an edge-tool manufactory, at Boston, for several years. He removed to Peninsula in 1861, where he has since resided, and has been working at his trade. He was married to Miss Melina Jackson, sister of E. Jackson; she is a native of Brockport, N. Y. The members of this family now living are Harriet, Mott, Duncan, James and John, all living in Boston Township. Mr. McBride has served as a member of the Corporation Council for two or three years. His grandfather, James Duncan, a Presbyterian clergyman, was one of the earliest writers against slavery, and was the author of a book which was published many years before the war, and awakened a great interest for the cause.

O. J. MOTT, blacksmith, Peninsula; was born in Franklin, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1841. He commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with L. Beers, at Peninsula, Ohio, when he was 16 years of age. He remained with him for four years, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., and was in the service for more than three years. Upon his return to Peninsula, he entered into partnership with his former employer, L. Beers, which continued for ten years. In 1875, he erected the large and commodious shop where he is now located, and where he is doing a lucrative and leading business. Mr. Mott is a skilled workman, and one of Peninsula's representative and honored men. He has served the township as Treasurer for four years, and has been a member of the Corporation Council several times. He was married in 1868, to Miss Phœbe McArthur, who died in June, 1879, leaving four children—Arthur, Sylvia, Jessie and Le Grand. He was united to a second wife, Miss Mary Lightfoot, in June, 1880.

FRANKLIN OZMUN, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Isaac and Maria (Neuman) Ozmun. His father was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1785, and his mother in Pennsylvania, in 1787. They were married in Tompkins Co., N. Y., where they settled upon a farm, remaining four years, during which time Franklin was born, in 1807. In 1811, they emigrated to Ohio, and in October of that year located upon 59 acres of timbered land (where subject now resides), and possessing, like most pioneers, industrious habits, they became large land-owners, adding to their land until they possessed about 400 acres, which they divided among their children. He served the township as Trustee and as Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, as Township Treasurer, and held various offices of trust and honor. He was also greatly interested in the militia, in which he ranked as Captain and Major. He died May 26, 1866. His wife, aged 94 years, still lives upon the old farm with her son Franklin (our subject). The children of this worthy couple are as follows: Margaret Crossman, of Michigan; Hector, who died in Boston Township; Polly M. Carter, of Richfield; Catharine Ashley, of Strongsville; Abram N., who was born Jan. 26, 1827, and married, on July 3, 1862, Miss Eliza Veers.

He commenced life farming in Northfield Township, but returned to Boston in 1866, where he has since resided; he has three children—Laura A., Mary M. and Charles V. Franklin has resided upon the farm where his parents settled, during his entire life; he has always followed farming, and now owns about 170 acres of improved land. He is considered one of the solid, substantial citizens of the township.

HECTOR OZMUN, deceased; was born Feb. 19, 1815, in Boston Township; was a son of Isaac and Maria (Neuman) Osmun, pioneers of Boston Township. He married Aug. 24, 1840, Miss Nancy Long, who was a daughter of Christian Long, an early settler of Summit County, and a resident of the county until his death. Nancy was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 1, 1822. After their marriage, they removed to the western part of Boston Township, where she still resides. He was a farmer and interested in dairying; he died May 19, 1879. Mrs. Ozmun still resides upon the farm of 236 acres of improved land, which is cultivated by her sons. The children are as follows: Isaac and Andrew, both married and farming in Michigan; Mary Viall, of Boston Township; Margaret and Lucius, at home; Augusta Peach, living in Boston Township; Edward, a resident of Hudson; Sarah, at home; Henry, in Michigan; and Lincoln, at home. Mrs. Ozmun has a sister living in Bath Township, Mrs. Elizabeth Huntley; and two brothers in Indiana, Andrew and Christian Long.

DR. SUMNER PIXLEY, Peninsula; is a son of Stephen Pixley, one of the pioneers of Richfield Township. Dr. Pixley was born in Massachusetts in 1816, and was not quite 1 year old at the time of his parents' settlement in Richfield. His early days were passed upon the farm there. After deciding to make the medical profession his life-work, he entered the office of Drs. Trask & Leonard, of Strongsville, remaining with them about two years, also studying in the office of Dr. Munson, of Richfield, one and a half years. He then attended the Western Reserve College, graduating in the medical department in 1846 and 1847. He also took a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession at Wooster, Ohio, where he continued ten years. He then removed to California, where he practiced in Marysville about eighteen months. In 1854, he returned to Richfield, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Cleveland, where he practiced until 1876, at which time he removed to Peninsula, where he has since resided. Dr. Pixley has an extended practice, and occupies an elevated rank among his professional brothers. He is a member of the State Medical Association and of the Northeast Medical Association. He also served as Surgeon of the 110th O. V. I., and was in field and hospital service nearly two years. He was married in April, 1847, to Elmira A. Tupper, who is a daughter of Charles and Julia H. (Briggs) Tupper, natives of Vermont, and early settlers in Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., where they resided up to the time of their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Pixley have two sons—Chelius S., who graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1873, and is now engaged in practice in Elkhart, Ind.; Will H., a promising young law student, now in the office of Gen. Wildes, of Akron. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Peninsula when 21 years old, and is now serving as such.

JORGEN PETERSEN, painter, Peninsula; was born at Elsinore, Denmark, within a short distance from the castle, made celebrated by Shakespeare in his "Hamlet." His father was a sailor, and served in the Danish navy many years. He afterward engaged in fishing, at which occupation our subject passed his earlier years. At the age of 15 he served on an English collier, remaining upon it four years as a sailor. Next upon an English vessel for four years, and, in 1842, shipped upon the American bark "Richmond," of Plymouth, and landed in New Orleans. After serving as a sailor for six years, sailing from American ports, he engaged with a firm in New York and learned the painter's trade, remaining with them five years. He then worked at his trade three years there, and, in 1855, emigrated to Ohio. He located in Peninsula in 1864, and was first engaged as a painter of canal-boats, afterward building the boat "Scandinavia," which he conducted for fifteen years, since which time he has been following his trade. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Marie V. Miller. They have seven children living—Charles M., Emma C., Francis E., Albert, Ada M., Lizzie and Edith. Mr. Petersen has always been an industrious and

respected citizen, and has been Township and Corporation Clerks. He has a most entertaining fund of reminiscences of his varied life, which makes him an interesting companion. He is also familiar with several languages.

LYMAN C. POST, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Henry Post, Jr., and Lucy A. (Curtis) Post. His father was the first white male child born in Boston Township. His mother was born in Hudson. After their marriage they lived in the northeast corner of the township the most of the time until their deaths. He died in September, 1879, and she in November of the same year. The grandparents of our subject were the first settlers in the township, and an extended sketch of their lives and pioneer experiences will be found in another portion of this work. Lyman is the youngest of a family of six children—Minerva Hine (of Twinsburg), Lydia Warrell (of Northfield Township), Mary A. Clisby (Trumbull Co.), George H. (of Michigan), Sophronia Johnson (a resident of Macedonia), and the subject of this sketch, who is a native of Boston Township, born in 1850, a resident of the township and of the old homestead up to the present time. He has followed farming for the most of his life, and, in connection with his farm, he erected, in November, 1879, a steam saw-mill, to the operation of which he devotes a part of his time, and which is proving a profitable enterprise. He was married in 1873, to Miss Ella Johnson, of Geauga Co., who died May 22, 1875.

ANTON PFAUS, shoemaker, Peninsula; is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1847. His parents emigrated to America when our subject was only 5 years of age, they locating in Cleveland, where they remained until they died. Anton learned his trade in Cleveland, serving an apprenticeship of nearly three years, after which he worked at the trade there about one year. In 1867, he came to Peninsula, after a few months in Hudson, where he located, and has since followed his chosen trade. It is now his intention to add to his business by placing upon sale a line of boots, shoes, etc., and carry on a first-class boot and shoe store. Mr. Pfaus was married to Miss Laura McClure, of Peninsula, in 1870. They have one child—Herman.

LUTHER B. RANNEY, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Comfort and Betsey (Hubbard) Ranney, both natives of Connecticut. Comfort was born March 20, 1788, and Betsey April 2, 1790; they were married in Connecticut, Dec. 25, 1808, and came immediately to Hudson. The same year, accompanied by his father and brother Jacob, they started from Connecticut and his father died upon the way, and Jacob followed him soon after reaching Hudson. Comfort Ranney's father was a soldier in the Revolution, and owned, at the time of his death, a tract of land in Richfield. Comfort located in Hudson; he was a ship-carpenter by trade, and soon after moved to Cleveland and followed his calling there. But, because of poor health, his stay there was brief and he soon after returned to Hudson and engaged in running a saw-mill, which was finally burned, when he removed to Boston Township about 1820, and purchased a piece of land where he resided only a few years, when he died July 14, 1823. His wife survived him until Jan. 4, 1868, when she died, aged 78. Of the children born to them the following are now living: Luther B.; Julia A. Shields, residing in Kansas, and Eliza S. Shields, of Boston Township; Ruth L. Bronson, of Peninsula, Betsey J. Hurlburt, living in Cleveland, and Moses, of Northfield Township. Mrs. Ranney was subsequently married to Mr. Collier, by whom she had two children —Capt. M. J. Collier, of Cleveland, and Fred M. Collier, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ranney were both members of the Methodist Church. Luther B. Ranney was born in Hudson Nov. 28, 1809. After the death of his father in 1823, their farm was sold and our subject, with the laudable ambition to regain it, worked by the month for Deacon Hudson at $5 per month, and was, by industry and perseverance, finally the happy owner; the farm is located upon the State road, and now consists of well-cultivated fields and is improved with good buildings and all modern comforts. Mr. Ranney is, essentially, a self-made man, having begun life under many difficulties. He is a most intelligent and well-informed man. Mr. Ranney has served in various offices of township trust, and ranks as one of the citizens *par excellence*. Mr. Ranney was married in 1833, to Miss Sally M. Carter, who died July 29, 1846, leaving five children, three now living—Comfort, of Michigan; Harriet S. Leach, of Michigan, and Sarah M., living in Akron; he was married April 6, 1847, to a second wife, Miss Caroline Clapp, daughter

of Richard and Anna (Alvord) Clapp, natives of Massachusetts, and early settlers of Brecksville; she was born in Massachusetts May 3, 1821. Their children are three in number—Julia Ann Criss, of Akron; Luther K., and Carrie M. Evans, also a resident of Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Ranney resided in Akron three years to secure for their children superior school advantages. Luther K. entered for a classical course at Buchtel College, of Akron, but on account of ill health was forced to leave; he is now studying at home where he has a well-selected library of books. Mr. Ranney, during the gold excitement of 1850, went to California, where he remained for four years, mining with good success. He relates many stories and reminiscences of the pioneer days of his parents; he has, in his possession, a wooden bottle, which was carried by his great grandfather, and by his grandfather through the Revolution, and which descended through his father to himself.

W. W. RICHARDSON, merchant, Everett; is the principal representative of the mercantile business of Everett, and was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1840. His parents were William and Jane Richardson, his father being a native of New York and his mother of Vermont. They first settled in Licking County, where his father followed the carpenter and joiner's trade. He died while living in Illinois where he was practicing medicine. His mother is still living in Delaware Co., Ohio. Our subject began his business ventures upon the canal being the owner of a boat, and was engaged for three years in the transportation of stone to Cleveland, the most of which was used by the A. & G. W. Railroad. He next turned his attention to farming, following that occupation in Boston Township for three years, and for the next ten years in Bath Township. In March, 1879, he removed to Everett Station, where he has since devoted his attention to the mercantile business. His store is located upon the banks of the canal, and his stock consists of groceries, dry goods and a general line of boat supplies. He was married Feb. 25, 1863, to Miss Sylvia Myers, who was born in Portage County in 1840. They have three children—Margaret A., Dora B. and Eva P. Mr. Richardson is the owner of the celebrated chestnut stallion "Sunshine."

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Boston; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1814. His father was a mechanic, but subsequently became a farmer, and our subject's early life and experience was in the care and cultivation of his father's land. He remained at home until he was 27 years of age, and then engaged in farming in Bucks County for himself, continuing there three years, and one year in Philadelphia County; he then rented another farm which he cultivated for two years, at the expiration of which time, he was engaged as a drover for a year. In 1856, he removed to Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, and engaged in milling there for a few years, after which he again resumed farming, continuing until 1864, when he removed to Boston Township, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 200 acres, about two-thirds of which is in cultivation. He has improved the place in buildings and erected a neat and desirable residence. Like the most of his neighbors, he is making the dairy business a specialty. Mr. Richardson was united in marriage, in 1840, to Miss Mary M. Hagstoz in Philadelphia. They have an adopted son—Franklin E.

LEWIS B. ROSWELL, Marshal, Peninsula; was born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1832. His parents were Ambrose and Elizabeth (Van Looven) Roswell; his father was a native of New York and his mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Canada, and subsequently removed to the States, locating in Lake County, where they remained about three years, then removing to Hudson where they were residents for the remainder of their days. Lewis started out in life for himself at the age of 15, working upon a farm for over a year. He then learned the shoemaker's trade at Twinsburg, and followed that trade in different localities, chiefly Hudson and Peninsula, for many years, since which time he has engaged in various occupations. He is at present serving the corporation of Peninsula as Marshal. He was married in 1873 to Miss Nettie Wilson.

GEORGE STANFORD, farmer; P. O. Boston; is one of the oldest settlers now living in Boston Township. He was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1800. His parents were James and Polly (Johnston) Stanford. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren, Trumbull Co., about 1802, where they remained about three years, moving thence to Bristol, remaining one year. His father then

joined a surveying party to locate and survey Boston Township, and he removed his family in March, 1806, taking 169 acres upon the west bank of the Cuyahoga River, near Boston. Here they resided for the remainder of their lives. Many of their pioneer incidents and adventures appear in the township history. She died in July, 1814, and James in January, 1827, leaving nine children—George being the only one now living—who has been engaged in agriculture, and has resided upon the old homestead farm since his parents' death. He furnishes many of the dates and reminiscences of pioneer days, found in the township history. The farm (which now consists of 284 acres) has been greatly improved by him. He has served in various offices of township trust, having been Justice of the Peace for six years. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He was united in marriage, Jan. 17, 1828, to Catharine Carter, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Carter, early settlers of the township, locating there about 1819, and remaining there during their lives. Catharine was born in Ireland, in 1804 ; she departed this life Dec. 20, 1872. Eight children were the result of this marriage—Emily, who died an infant; James M. and Ellen, both of whom died at 20 years of age ; William Irwin (deceased) ; Perkins W. Stanford, who enlisted as a private in the 2d O. V. C., Co. A ; he was subsequently promoted to Sergeant ; was finally captured a prisoner in 1864, and died in Andersonville Prison ; Eliza, who died at the age of 3 years, and George C., born April 18, 1839. He was married to Miss Lida Wetmore, Dec. 23, 1869. They have three children—Ellen, Perkins W. and Clayton J. George is now serving as Postmaster of Boston.

ANDREW STUART, grocer, Peninsula ; was born in Ireland in 1850. In 1852, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Norton Township, Summit Co. His father was a farmer, and our subject remained at home until he became 14 years of age. He then went out to work upon a farm, at which he continued nearly four years, and then went to work upon the canal, boating about four years ; and then upon a farm again two years, at the end of which time he was engaged upon public works at Akron one season. In 1871, he began clerking in a grocery at Everett's Station, working there about a year, and from there to Peninsula, and engaged in the same occupation for D. Peck, with whom he remained some three years or more ; after which, for a few years, he engaged in different occupations. In 1879, he returned to Peninsula and purchased the stock of his old employer, D. Peck, where he is now engaged in trade for himself. He keeps a general line of groceries and boat supplies, and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Stuart has by industry and hard work effected a good business commencement, and will doubtless become one of the successful business men of Peninsula.

DANIEL TILDEN, farmer ; P. O. Peninsula ; was born in Vermont in 1790. His parents were natives of Connecticut, where they were married ; they then removed to Vermont, where they resided for some years, moving from there to Massachusetts, where the remainder of their lives were spent. Daniel, at the age of 16, left home ; and, in 1817, came to Ohio, settling in Hiram, Portage Co., where he bought a piece of land and began the task of clearing it. He remained there about two years, and, after disposing of his land, returned to Massachusetts, where he remained about six years farming. In 1824, he returned to Hiram, and, after one year, came to Boston Township, where he accepted a job upon the canal. He was also engaged several years at milling. He then entered upon his farming operations, locating upon the McBride farm, where he remained four years ; after which, he bought 160 acres of land, located in the western part of the township, where he has lived since 1837. He was married in 1832 to Nancy Mather, who was born in Vermont in 1792, and died in Boston Township in 1849. They had two children—Nancy, who died when an infant, and Daniel W. Mr. Tilden commenced life with no pecuniary assistance, and has accumulated a handsome property. He has served as Township Trustee, and was elected Justice of Peace, but did not serve. Daniel W. Tilden was born in March, 1836, in Boston Township, of which place he has since been a resident. He has always followed farming and lived upon the old homestead since his father removed there. They have 450 acres of land, which is of good quality and under good cultivation ; and they have also been considerably interested in dairying and cheese-making. Daniel W. was married, in 1857, to Miss Harriet Hall, who was born in New York in 1839. Her parents subsequently removed to Summit Co.,

where they passed the remainder of their days. They have but one child living—Pearlie M. Daniel W. has served the township as Trustee for many years, and is one of the leading citizens. His father is past 90 years of age, but still retains vivid recollections of his early struggles, and relates many reminiscences of pioneer life.

BURRILL VIALL, farmer; P. O. Peninsula; was born in Hanover Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1821. He is a son of Burrill Viall, who was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1793, and removed to New York in 1814, settling in Chautauqua Co., where he soon after married Sarah Ferguson, who was born in Cooperstown, N. Y. They removed to Ohio, and first settled in Middlebury in 1831, removing from there to Northampton, and residing there until 1850, when they removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, where they resided until their deaths, his occurring Dec. 23, 1862, and hers Jan. 4, 1864. They were both members of the Methodist Church. They had twelve children, six boys and six girls. Burrill, Jr., has always followed farming. He remained with his parents until 20 years of age, and, in 1841, bought 50 acres of land, which is a part of the farm where he now resides. He is a self-made man, having commenced the struggle of life with small means, and, by industry and practical ability, accumulated a large farm, which is ornamented by an elegant residence, finely appointed. His is one of the model farms of the township, and his system consists in dairying and general farming. He ranks as one of the township's most valuable citizens, having served as Trustee, and taken an active interest in its educational matters. He was married, Dec. 24, 1843, to Miss Jane White, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1823. Her father, Solomon White, was a native of Vermont; her mother, Hannah (Bronson) White, of Connecticut, he served as baggage boy in the war of 1812, at the age of 14, under Gen. Harrison. Her mother was taken to Connecticut by her mother, to avoid the danger of warfare. Her parents remained at Cleveland until she was 10 years of age, when they removed to Brooklyn, living there four years. He was the Cuyahoga Co. Pork Inspector. They subsequently removed to Boston Township, and finally emigrated to Jackson Co., Iowa, where they both died; his death occurred Jan. 24, 1864; his wife died March 15, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Viall's family are as follows: Sarah J., deceased; Mattie J. Humphrey, living in Richfield; Mary A. Carr, of Cuyahoga Falls; Julia F. Oviatt, Boston Township; Lucy E. Clark, residing in Middlebury; Kittie E. and Jennie M., at home.

B. J. VIERS, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Charles and Laura (Patterson) Viers. Charles Viers was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1806, and was married to Laura Patterson in 1827. She was born in Vermont in 1810. He was the son of a farmer and pioneer of Jefferson Co., and subject to the toil and privation of that life from his childhood. After his marriage, he farmed in that county for some years, and then emigrated to Ohio, settling in Northfield Township in 1831, where he still resides. His wife died in October, 1877. Their children are as follows: Bazzel J.; Theda E. Holt, of Northfield; Eliza J., the widow of George Lamb, now the wife of A. N. Ozmun, of Boston Township; Samantha, deceased; Charles Albert, of Hudson, and Laura M., deceased. Our subject was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1829; he remained with his parents until 20 years of age, receiving a common-school education. He taught school one winter, at the age of 19. His occupation for many years subsequently was that of a laborer. About 1864, he began farming operations for himself, purchasing a piece of wild land, which he cleared and worked for two years, when he disposed of it and bought land in Norton Township, farming there about seven years. In 1874, he purchased a tract of land where he now resides, in Boston Township. His farm consists of 218 acres of improved land, located upon the "State road." Mr. Viers is a practical and industrious farmer, and stands high in his township and county. He was married, in November, 1856, to Miss Lovena Ford, daughter of Marvin Ford, of Northampton. She was born in Northampton in 1839. They have eight children living, and one deceased (Clara A., died at 6 years of age)—Laura E., Marvin F., Charles E., Lydia A., Albert B., Linda M., Rose I. and Lillie I. (twins).

FREDERICK B. WADHAMS, farmer; P. O. Hudson; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1804. He is a son of Seth and Lucy (Davis) Wadhams. His mother died when he was about 2 years old, and his father subsequently mar-

ried her sister. His father died, leaving five sons and one daughter. Frederick, who was but 4 years of age, lived with his step-mother until he was 16 years old, and then went to live with Gen. Abernethy, at Torrington, Conn., with whom he remained until he attained his majority, working in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1825, he went to South Carolina, and was in the employ of Wadkins & Birge for six years, in the mercantile trade, having charge of one of their stores, located at Lawrence. After severing his connection with them, he engaged in business for himself there, peddling dry goods and notions, at which he continued for five years, meeting with good success. He then returned to Connecticut, where he was married, September, 1830, to Miss Cornelia Phelps. He then bought the Mansion House, of Litchfield, which he owned for several years, but which proved an unfortunate investment, and in 1835, he started for Ohio, with but little money, but rich in hope, perseverance, industrious habits and good business qualifications. He located in Boston Township, purchasing 150 acres of timbered land at $16 per acre, borrowing most of the money to pay for it. Mr. Wadhams has resided in the township from that day to the present time, and has been so largely engaged in various enterprises that our space will hardly afford a complete history. His farm at present comprises about 400 acres of as fine land as there is in the township, with superior improvements in buildings, and with a location unequaled for a commanding view of the landscape for miles around, together with good drainage, and a stone quarry of superior grade; he has also engaged in dairying. His business transactions for many years were extensive. He interested himself largely in the lumber trade, during which he ran saw-mills, cooper-shops, canal-boats, etc.; he also owned at one time about 1,400 acres of land, and has done much to promote the prosperity of the township. Beginning life as he did, without money, it is a great source of satisfaction for him to review his past life, and reflect that to his perseverance, honesty of purpose, and industry alone, is due all of his well-deserved prosperity. He was married again, Sept. 16, 1846, to Miss Jane Jones, who was born in New York in 1816, and is a daughter of Rees and Jane (Wright) Jones, early settlers of Northampton, in which township history a sketch of them appears. Her grandfather Wright was also one of Northampton's pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams have three children—George, Ellen and Charles, all at home. Mr. Wadhams has a son, Frederick B., by his former wife, living in Cleveland. The Wadhams family are of English descent, tracing the line back to 1680, and were the founders of Wadhams College, in England.

F. WOOD, merchant, Peninsula. Prominent among the business interests of Peninsula is the general mercantile store of F. Wood. Mr. Wood was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1828. His parents were Nesbitt and Eliza (Morton) Wood. His father resigned a commission in the English army, and, with his family, emigrated to America in 1835, locating in Michigan. In 1838, they removed to Boston Township, where they resided for the remainder of their lives. His father's death occurred in 1863, and his mother's in 1868. The subject of this sketch began his mercantile career at the age of 18, when he entered the store of Arthur Layton, at Boston Village, with whom he continued about three years, and, in the same store, with his successor, J. D. Edson, for over four years. In 1853, he came to Peninsula, and started in business for himself, purchasing the stock of Charles Curtis. In 1863, he removed to his present location, where he has since been successfully engaged in trade, with a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and also a line of drugs and medicines. He has also devoted considerable attention to other business interests and enterprises, for many years being the principal owner of the stone quarry, south of the village; and, in 1872, when it became a stock concern, he retained an interest until 1879, when he disposed of his stock to F. Schumacher, of Akron. He held the office of Deputy Postmaster, and that of Postmaster for twenty-one years. He has also served in various township offices of trust. He is a member of Richfield Lodge, Meridian Sun, No. 266, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Wood was married, Feb. 16, 1854, to Miss Charlotte M. Barnhart, who was born in Peninsula, June 19, 1836, and is the daughter of Jacob Barnhart and Rhoda (Bronson) Barnhart. Jacob Barnhart was born in New York, in 1804, and emigrated to Cleveland in 1832, and from there to Peninsula, in the following year, when he became engaged in the boat-building business, in which he was a pioneer in that section. He was a respected and enterprising citizen during

his entire life, taking a prominent position and active interest in the enrollment of volunteers during our late war; his patriotism being so sincere that, although nearly 60 years of age, he enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., but was not allowed to serve. He died Jan. 26, 1874. His wife, Rhoda Bronson, was born in Middlebury, Conn., Oct. 9, 1800. She was a daughter of Hermon and Molly (Hickox) Bronson, a more extended sketch of whom is given elsewhere. She was married, in March, 1816, to Willis Payne, who died in Akron in 1828, leaving two sons—H. B. Payne, lawyer at Richmond, Ind., and William H., a boat-builder at Akron. She was married to Jacob Barnhart, in March, 1833, and survived him nearly six years. She died in September, 1879, Charlotte M. being the only child. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have had four children—Annie C., who died at the age of 20 months; Stella A., the wife of H. L. Cross, of Cleveland, who have a son Charles Wood; Minnie E., who died in infancy, and Fred C. They have an adopted daughter—Miss Julia E. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, together with their family, are members of the Episcopal Church, in which they have been prominently identified for many years. Mr. Wood is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, and his wife, for many years, was the organist and leader of the choir.

F. C. WETMORE, farmer; P. O. Peninsula. The Wetmore family in America are descendants from Thomas Whitmore, who came from the West of England to Boston, Mass., in 1635. Judge William Wetmore was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1771, and came to Ohio in June, 1804, with his family, as agent of the Western Reserve Land Company, for the sale of their lands. He located in Stow Township and built the second house in that township. He was a general counselor of law, and served during the war of 1812, acting as Commissary of Supplies. In 1825, with his sons Henry and William, he made the first survey of Cuyahoga Falls, and commenced the improvements and laying-out of the town. They also started saw, flouring and oil mills in company with John Stow. He was a prime mover in giving life and impetus to business interests there. He died Oct. 9, 1827. William O. Wetmore was born Sept. 5, 1796. Married, Oct. 2, 1822, Miss Elizabeth Wallace. He resided for a number of years at Cuyahoga Falls, where he was extensively engaged in manufacturing. He built the first paper-mill in Ohio, on the wet-felt plan. He removed to Boston Township in 1850, and bought a large tract of land and was beginning extensive business operations there, when he was taken suddenly ill through exposure, and died Jan. 12, 1852. He represented the counties of Portage and Summit in the State Legislature in 1844–45. His wife died Oct. 9, 1875. Children as follows: Henry, now living in Boston Township; Edwin, of Northampton; Mary Collier, in Indiana; Frederick C.; Julia Wood, of Boston Township, and Eliza Stanford, of Boston Township. Frederick C. Wetmore was born in Stow Township March 6, 1835. Upon the death of his father. he engaged in various occupations until the spring of 1866, when he bought the saw-mill at Peninsula, which his father had built, since which time he has been engaged in farming and lumbering in Boston Township. He has 160 acres of valuable improved land, and gives the dairying business considerable attention. Mr. Wetmore has served the township in many offices of trust, as Trustee, Town Clerk, Constable, Mayor and Councilman of the corporation, and as Justice of the Peace one year, at the expiration of which he resigned. He was united in marriage, Oct. 23, 1860, to Miss Emily Wetmore, a descendant of the same family as himself. Her father was Nathaniel D. Wetmore, a native of Connecticut, who embarked early in life in business, which led him to reside severally in Canada, Dover and Rochester, N. H., and Cuyahoga Falls and Cleveland, where he is now in business in connection with Brainard's Sons. He was a member of the General Assembly of New Hampshire in 1846–47–48, and is a correct an extensive business man. His wife was Lydia McIntosh, who died in Cuyahoga Falls in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore have two children—Ethelbert and Lida. A daughter, Mildred, died at 4 years of age.

ALFRED WOLCOTT, farmer; P. O. Hudson; is a son of Alfred and Margaret (Craig) Wolcott, pioneers of the township; Alfred Wolcott was born in Connecticut, his wife in Wheeling, Va. He was a surveyor and was employed by Perkins to survey most of the land of the Western Reserve; he was married in Youngstown, Ohio, about 1806, and in the fall of that year bought the land where Gen. Sanford now resides; but thinking it

would be unhealthy on account of the river, sold to Stanford, and purchased a tract of land where Alfred Jr., now resides. He bought 115 acres and built a cabin upon it and began the clearing of the land. He raised a large family of children, three girls and six boys—Melinda, the eldest, was the first white female child born in the township; only three of the children are now living—Alfred, Jr.; Darius, a resident of Geauga County, and Mrs. Mary Gaylord, of Stow Township. He followed his occupation of surveyor many years, laying out many of the township roads, and most of the land adjacent. He served as Justice of the Peace for eighteen years, and in other minor offices, taking a deep interest in educational matters, teaching school many terms. He died in 1835; his wife in February 1863. Alfred Wolcott, Jr., was born Jan. 28, 1812, in Boston Township, and remained at home, assisting in clearing land, as most boys of that period did, until he became of age. He was married, April 18, 1836, to Miss Mary Scovill, who was born in Connecticut, in 1821; her father died in Connecticut and her mother subsequently married Thomas McCauley, and in 1832, they removed to Summit County; they now reside in Hudson. After his marriage he bought a farm in Northfield Township, which he soon afterward traded for the old homestead from his brother. Here he has resided up to the present time, making many improvements and adding to his possessions, until he now owns 257 acres, the major portion of which is under cultivation. He has made a specialty of the dairying business. He was elected a State Representative from his district and served two years; has also served as Assessor and interests himself generally in all enterprises and improvements of merit. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have five children living—Simon P., a graduate of Western Reserve College, and now practicing law in Kent, Ohio; John, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is a graduate of the Mercantile College of Hiram; Anna A. Bissell, living in Michigan, a graduate of Painesville Female Seminary; Alfred, Jr., also a graduate of Western Reserve College, soon to go to Cincinnati to study Law; Fremont, at home; Andrew A. enlisted in 29th O. V. I. and died in service.

ALLEN WELTON (deceased); was born in Vermont, July 18, 1809. He was for many years a prominent farmer and dairyman of Boston Township. At the time of his death he was the owner of two cheese factories in the township, and was for many years a prominent member of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, in which he was a leader. He was one of the pioneer dairymen of the Western Reserve, starting the second factory within its limits. He was a man of extraordinary energy and possessed great executive ability. Commencing life a poor boy, one of his first enterprises proved a disaster; he had chopped 400 cords of wood in New York State, which, by a sudden uprising of the stream, was all swept away. He was of very industrious habits, which, coupled with good judgment, made his later enterprises successful, and at the time of his death he left a handsome property. He was a popular citizen and was very patriotic, taking a leading interest in all efforts to carry on the late war. He was married in New York State to Miss Sarah Striker, by whom he had five children—Francis (deceased), George W., now a resident of Bradford, Penn., who was in the service nearly three years; William H. H., of Akron, who served in the "Squirrel Hunters;" John A., of Bath Township, who was in the service over three years, and Ellen E. Ozmun, who is living in Michigan. He was married to a second wife, Louise Thompson, March 17, 1852. She was born in Hudson, in 1831, and is a daughter of Mills and Catharine (Allen) Thompson, who were early settlers in the county. Five children were the result of this marriage—Cora A., Emma C., Hattie J., Iva J. and the eldest, a son, Frank E. Mr. Welton died in Boston Township, April 3, 1878, and in his death the community lost a valuable citizen and one of its progressive business men. Mrs. Welton is living upon the homestead, which consists of 180 acres of valuable land, finely located and improved.

W. W. WHITNEY, hardware, Peninsula; is a young and promising business man of Peninsula. He was born in Akron in 1856; commenced to learn his trade as tinsmith at the age of 19, with D. E. Sheppard, of Richfield, with whom he remained four years; he then worked a short time for Green Lease, at Peninsula, thence to Hudson, where he worked four months for G. H. Grimm. In November, 1879, he returned to Peninsula, and, in July, 1880, commenced his present business venture. He

purchased a new and complete line of hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, etc., and is doing a promising and growing trade. He is a skillful and experienced workman in tinware, in which line he does general repairing. His business location is central, and, as he is a popular and deserving young man, will, doubtless, grow into a fine trade.

C. S. WHITNEY, shoemaker; Peninsula; is a native of New York State, having been born in Oswego Co., in 1829. His father died in New York State, and his mother subsequently removed to Ohio, locating about 1835, in Parma, Cuyahoga Co. Our subject commenced to learn his trade at the age of 20 years, in West Cleveland, and has followed that calling all his life. He came to Peninsula about 1860, where he has since remained. He was united in marriage in 1854 to Miss Melissa Washburn; they have three children—William W., Daniel L. and Nellie V. Mr. Whitney is considered one of the best citizens of Peninsula, and is an industrious and proficient workman.

FRANK E. WELTON, farmer and dairying; P. O. Peninsula; is a son of Allen and Louise (Thompson) Welton. He was born in Boston Township Dec. 9, 1853. He is, by occupation, a farmer, and is a rising young dairyman. He has been interested in cheese-making for the past eight years, and is carrying on the factory located upon their farm. He was married Dec. 28, 1875, to Miss Ella Hancock, daughter of E. D. Hancock, Esq., of Richfield Township. They have one child—Park E.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT L. ATCHISON, merchant, Mogadore, Ohio. This gentleman was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 15, 1813, being the son of Humphrey and Betsey (Loury) Atchison, who were natives of Washington Co., where he (Humphrey) was engaged in farming. In 1816, he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where for a short time he was proprietor of a hotel. Becoming dissatisfied, he moved to Yellow Creek, where he became interested in procuring and selling salt, at which business he was very successful, and had contracts in many parts of Ohio and West Virginia. He died in March, 1876. The subject of these lines lived at home until he was 14 years of age; he was then engaged to drive a stage, the route being from Wheeling to Janesville, which occupation he followed for seven years. In 1834, he came to Akron and engaged in the manufacture of stoneware, at first as journeyman, and subsequently as proprietor, which business he has carried on up to the present time. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1855, with a small capital, which business also he successfully controls. He was united in marriage to Fannie Purdy on Jan. 10, 1841, from which marriage three children were born to them, viz.: Alfred P., Charles C., and Emma, wife of Norton Atwood (deceased). A son of the last named lives with him, and is a musician of considerable note. Mr. Atchison is an active Republican.

ABRAM BRUMBAUGH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. North Springfield; is a son of Jacob and Susan (Ditch) Brumbaugh. Jacob was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1810, where he was married to Susan Ditch in 1828; she was a native of Germany, and came to Summit Co. with her parents at an early day. There were nine children in the family. They were members of the German Baptist Church. The subject was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 21, 1835. He lived at home until he was of age, attending the district schools. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Sarah Shoner, daughter of P. H. and Dorothy Shoner, who were natives of Germany, and early settled in Springfield Township. The result of that marriage is an interesting family of six children, viz.: Emma J., Monroe A., Caroline, Amanda, Minerva and Laura. In 1860, he took charge of his father's farm and threshing. He purchased a farm of 100 acres in Lake Township, where he remained for two years, afterward exchanging it for a grist-mill in Springfield Township, known as the Tritt Mill. He settled on a farm of 146 acres in Springfield Township,

where he now resides. He has engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh are active members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Brumbaugh has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has held many offices of trust, and is one of the most successful business men in Springfield township.

JOHN T. BRITTAIN, farmer; P. O. Brittain. This gentleman was born on his father's farm in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 16, 1823. His parents moved to Springfield Township in 1832, and settled on the farm he now occupies. His early days were spent on the farm. At the age of 21 years, he married Hannah Rogers, daughter of Gerdon and Sarah Rogers, of Geauga Co., Ohio, and the following-named children were born, viz.: Amanda, wife of Wesley Corp, of Northampton Township; John; Sarah, wife of Herman Newbower; and Hannah, wife of Thomas Gilcrest, of Springfield Township. Mrs. Brittain died in March, 1852, aged 24 years. His second wife was Catharine Potts, of Suffield Township; eight children were born to them, six of whom are living, viz.: Olive, Lemuel, Alice, Cora, Grace and Edith. Mr. Brittain is comfortably situated on a fine farm of 200 acres, which is valuable because of the amount of ore it contains. He takes an active part in the welfare of the township, and, when the people of Springfield petitioned for a post office to be located where Brittain is, it was their desire to have it given his name. Mr. Brittain has always voted the Republican ticket, and has held many township offices.

EDWARD BERRY, Postmaster and merchant, Brittain; son of Henry and Elizabeth Berry; was born in Union Co., Penn., April 4, 1832. At an early age, he left home and commenced to drive mules on a canal, running between Pittston, Penn., and Baltimore, Md., and followed that occupation for four years. He then engaged with the Captain of a schooner, for whom he worked four years, sailing principally along the coast. He arranged to take passage on a vessel that was to sail around the world, but, before leaving, returned home for the purpose of bidding his parents farewell, and was taken suddenly ill, being sick for about three months; abandoning his sailor's life, he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker to learn the trade; at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he began as journeyman, working and traveling extensively for three years. In 1853, in Stark Co., Ohio, he started a boot and shoe store and custom shop, doing business until 1856, when he began to sell other articles. In 1869, he purchased the property now occupied b, him and started a general store, conducting the business ever since. In February, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster at Brittain. On April 23, 1853, he married Maria Leib, daughter of John Leib, of Stark Co.; four children were born to them, three of whom are living—Sarah E., Martha A. and Henry L. He is a Democrat in principle, and has held many township offices.

JAMES BREWSTER, coal operator, Middlebury; is the son of James G. and Martha Brewster, and was born in Coventry, this county, Jan. 11, 1834. He lived on the farm with his father until he was 21 years of age, when he went to California, where he remained twelve years, engaged in mining. In 1867, he returned home and began farming. Then, in company with his brothers, he began operating the coal mine which was located on their farm, and has been in that business up to the present time. They also own an interest in the Buckeye Sewer-Pipe Works of Middlebury, and a grist-mill in Coventry Township, and other property. In May, 1870, he was married to Mary Davies, daughter of Rev. David Davies, of Portage Co.; they have six children, viz.: Albert, Martha, Mary, Laura, Rose and Modena. Mrs. Brewster is a member of the Congregational Church of Akron. Mr. Brewster is a stanch Republican, always having voted with that party, and is considered one of the stalwarts.

BENJAMIN COLDREN, miller, Lake, Stark Co. The subject was born on his fathers' farm in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 5, 1821. His parents, Abram and Mary Coldren, were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where they were engaged in farming up to the time of their death; he died in 1866, aged 75 years, and she in 1845, aged 40. The subject assisted his father on the farm until he arrived at the age of 18, when he left home

and worked on another farm for two years; but, being dissatisfied with this work, and having a desire to become a miller, he apprenticed himself, two years later, to a miller in Lancaster Co., Penn., serving three years. He then took charge of a mill and followed that business three years. In 1847, he rented another mill, where he successfully carried on business for thirteen years. In 1860, he moved to Springfield and purchased the mill property known as the Phœnix Mill, where he has continued in business up to the present time. He has made many improvements, and it is now one of he first-class mills of Springfield Township. In connection with that property, he owns a farm in Springfield. In 1853, he was married to Ann Sheets, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sheets, of Lancaster Co., Penn. Their children were Mary, wife of John Myers; Samuel, deceased; Caroline E., wife of Adam Swinehart; and Pansy. Mr. Coldren is Democratic in principle, and has voted with that party since its organization.

GEORGE CARPER, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is the son of Samuel and Ester Young, who came to Stark Co. from Pennsylvania at an early day, where they settled on a farm of 160 acres, where they lived until their death, the mother dying in 1864, and the father in 1868. The subject's early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm. At the age of 21, he left home and worked on a farm for three years. On Dec. 22, 1861, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, the only child of Henry and Elizabeth Young. Five children were born to them, as follows: Amanda, Margaret, Samuel, Ruben and Henry (deceased). Mr. Carper settled on a farm after his marriage, and has continued in that calling up to the present time, in addition to which, having been licensed to preach in 1872, he has acceptably filled the pulpit of the German Baptist Church. He owns 250 acres of valuable land, and also has an interest in a clay bank. He lives with his father-in-law, Mr. Young, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., where he was born in 1819, and came to Springfield at an early day. Being a cooper by trade, he followed that calling for several years, until about 1842, when he engaged in farming, and, by his industry and economy, has become one of Springfield's wealthiest men. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

HENRY CRAMER, farmer; P. O. Mogadore; is the son of Daniel and Catharine (Myers) Cramer, and was born in Uniontown, Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1822. In his early life, he assisted his father on the farm. At the age of 21, he left home and purchased 80 acres of land in Green Township, and worked at chopping and clearing for three years, when he discontinued the same. He was married to Elmira Stall, daughter of Simon and Deborah Stall, May 6, 1846, and six children were born to them, viz.: Calvin, Melancthon, Sybella (deceased), William H. (deceased), Martha E. and Cora A. After his marriage, he settled on 208 acres of land in Springfield Township, where he labored diligently, until he has one of the best-improved farms in the township. Subsequent to the death of his first wife, he married Isabella Jones, daughter of William and Jane Jones, and she bore him two children—Jennie B. and Arthur H. (deceased). His wife died March 1, 1880, and her loss was keenly felt by neighbors and friends, who greatly esteemed her.

WILLIAM F. CROTZER, retired farmer; P. O. Mogadore. Among the early settlers of Summit Co. is the subject, who was born on his father's farm Oct. 30, 1799. His father, John Crotzer, came to Springfield in 1816, the subject accompanying him. In his youth, he assisted in clearing the farm, obtaining such education as the early schools afforded. On Dec. 28, 1820, he was married to Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Alexander Dunbar, of Pennsylvania. They had no children, and his wife died on June 5, 1872. He settled on his present farm at an early day, and did the first plowing done at Brittain. He was united in marriage to Mrs. George Rehard, formerly from Pennsylvania; her maiden name was Sarah A. Degarmo. They are both active members of the Presbyterian Church, he having been a member for a number of years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. CHAMBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Krumroy; son of Joseph and Agnes (Deal) Chamberlin; was born in Springfield Town-

ship March 22, 1845. He remained at home until, and for several years after, his marriage, which occurred Oct. 21, 1869, the lady being Elizabeth Wise, daughter of Samuel Wise, of Stark Co.; there were three children. In 1877, he purchased of the heirs 83 acres of the homestead farm. He has made many improvements, and his is considered one of the pleasantest homes in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin are members of the M. E. Church. Joseph Chamberlin, his father, soon after settling in Springfield Township, built the grist-mill known as the Chamberlin Mill, and conducted business therein for several years, when he again followed farming. He died in 1873, aged 64.

DAVID ELLET, school-teacher, Akron. This gentleman is the son of David and Sarah (Fite) Ellet, and was born in Springfield, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1827. His parents died when he was young, and he lived with his grandparents. At the age of 11, he went to Findlay and lived there a year, when he returned to Springfield Township and lived with Jehu Ellet until he was 17, when he attended school at Middlebury; from there he went to Wadsworth, where he entered Wadsworth Academy, subsequently attending the institute at Twinsburg, where he remained for some time. In order to acquire a more complete education, he attended Franklin College, where he remained until his health began to fail. He was considered one of the best-informed students in the college, and was especially noted for his proficiency in the Latin language. On June 14, 1849, he was united in marriage to Keziah Ellet, daughter of Jehu Ellet, of Springfield Township. There were three children, viz.: Lucinda E., Minnie J., Arthur L.; Sarah E., is deceased. Since his marriage, he has been engaged in farming and teaching. He is a member of the Board of School Examiners of Summit Co. Mr. and Mrs. Ellet are devout members of the Presbyterian Church.

K. J. ELLET, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is a son of Jehu and Elizabeth Ellet. His father was from Hartford Co., Md., and came to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1802 with his parents, where they remained until 1810, when they came to Springfield and settled a farm of 640 acres. His mother's parents were from Pennsylvania, and settled in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1820. After their marriage, they lived on a farm up to the time of their death; he died March 23, 1860, aged 66 years, and she in September, 1865, aged 73 years. The subject was born in Springfield Dec. 27, 1831. He lived at home, doing farm work and attending district school, until March 16, 1854, when he was married to Lucinda E. Norton, daughter of Lester Norton, who came to Springfield from New York State in 1808. Three children were born to them, viz.: Mattie, wife of Milo White, of Springfield; Cora J., wife of Frank Weston; and King Fred. Mr. Ellet lives on the homestead farm, consisting of 132 acres of valuable land. He is a stanch Republican, and has held many township offices.

ROBERT GILCREST, miller, Brittain. The subjcet of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1810. He lived at home until he was 22 years of age, working on the farm during summers and attending school in winters. At the age of 22, he left home and went to Wellsburg, Va., where he began working in a boat-yard, remaining for four years. In 1838, he came to Stark Co., Ohio, where he became engaged in the millwright's trade, which he continued eight years in different parts of Ohio. In 1849, he came to Springfield and purchased the mill property known as the Western Reserve Mill, in which business he has been engaged ever since. In 1832, he was married to Mary Martin, daughter of Robert Martin, of Brooke Co., Va. Mrs. Gilcrest died in 1838. His second wife was Rebecca Myers, of Springfield. They have five children—Caroline, wife of Frederick Schnee; Thomas; Matilda, wife of Benton Adams, of Akron; Mary A. and Anson. Mr. Gilcrest is a stanch Democrat.

A. W. HALL, stoneware manufacturer, Mogadore; is the son of Robert and Mary (Warner) Hall; born in Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1843, on his father's farm, where his boyhood days were spent. At the age of 7, he came to Mogadore with his mother, attending school until he was 14 years old, when he began to work on a farm in Portage Co., continuing for two years, when he went to

Oshkosh, Wis., remaining but one year, during which time he was working on a farm. Returning to Ohio, he went to Tallmadge, where he again attended school, remaining until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Co. F, 7th O. V. I., remaining in that company but three months, when he enlisted in Co. G, 29th O. V. I. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, being released on the 1st of June of the same year. He served through many battles, and was with Sherman while on his march to the sea. He returned home in 1866 and engaged in the pottery business, the firm name being Martin & Hall. Their works were destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then bought more extensive works. The firm is now Myers & Hall, and are doing a flourishing business. In March, 1867, he was married to Helen Warren, daughter of William H. and Phœbe Warren. From their union two children were the issue—Harry R. and Eva. Mr. Hall is an active Republican, and enjoys the confidence of all.

HARLIN HILL, farmer; P. O. Mogadore; is a son of John and Eunice Crane Hill. John, the father, was born in Rhode Island, but removed to Clarence, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming; he remained there but a short time when he removed to Allegany Co., N. Y., and settled on a farm, where he lived for several years. At the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he volunteered his services and was engaged in the battle in which Gen. Brock lost his life, and after the war he moved to Canada, where he remained until the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Clarence, N. Y., in the year 1810, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. At the age of 18 years, he learned to manufacture woolen goods in Canada, and was engaged in the same for ten years, when he sold out. In 1844, he came to Summit Co., settling in Tallmadge Township, remaining there eight years. He then purchased the farm he now lives on, consisting of 300 acres of land. In May, 1835, he was married to Mary M. Church, daughter of John K. and Mary Church, who were natives of Vermont, and settled in Summit Co. at an early day. From that marriage there were six children born, as follows: John H., Hiram C., both killed in the late war; Franklin F., William E., Eugene H., and Edith P., wife of Albert Kent, of Mogadore. Mr. Hill has always been identified with the Republican party.

JOHN S. HART, contractor, Middlebury; was born in Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1833, to John C. and Margaret A. (Sterling) Hart, and lived on his father's farm until he was 16 years of age, when he entered the high school at Abingdon, Mass., where he remained one year, and then attended the high school at Winchester, Mass., where he remained for a short time, and then returned home and assisted his father at farming and other business. On March 12, 1856, he was united in marriage to Zilpha M. Tinker, daughter of Daniel Tinker, of Rochester, N. Y. Two children were born to them, viz.: Louise Sumner and Hiram S. (deceased). In September, 1873, his wife died, and on the 19th of July, 1874, he married Rose Henry, daughter of Jacob Henry, of Pittsburgh. They have no children. In 1856, he engaged in farming, which business he followed until 1861, when he adopted the stoneware business, in company with William E. Smith, at which he continued until 1873. In July, 1875, he was engaged by the Akron Strawboard Company —the largest establishment of its kind in the State—as contractor, which business he is now engaged in. In addition to this, he carries on the old homestead farm. Mr. Hart is a stanch Republican, always having voted with that party.

AUSTIN M. HALE, farmer and nurseryman; P. O. Mogadore. Among the first settlers of Portage Co. was the subject's father, Thomas Hale, who, in 1806, left his home in Suffield Co., Conn., for the State of Ohio. Upon his arrival in the new country, he was engaged to teach school, which business he carried on for several years. In 1810, he was united in marriage to Laura Moore, who was a native of Vermont. The subject has in his possession a letter written by his father to Mr. Moore, asking his approval of their marriage. Thomas Hale came into possession of 1,800 acres of land in Portage and Medina Cos. at the death of his father. He served as

Justice of the Peace for upward of forty years. His death occurred in June, 1841. The subject's early life was spent on his father's farm. At the age of 17, he moved on the farm which he now occupies. On Jan. 1, 1838, he was married to Samantha Bellows; four children were born to them—Thomas, Albert, Laura and Mary. His wife died in 1870. He married his second wife, Laura Brown, on Feb. 6, 1871, and of that marriage there is one child —Nellie May.

PETER HILE, farmer; P. O. Mogadore; is the son of Henry and Maria Hile, and was born Nov. 11, 1824. When but 5 days old, his mother died and left him in charge of a brother, where he lived until he was 10 years of age, when he commenced to work on a farm in the summers and attending school during the winters, which life he led for seven years. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, serving three years as an apprentice; he worked in company with his brother for two years, when they dissolved partnership and he conducted the business alone for a time. On Feb. 25, 1846, he was married to Olive L. Boyd, who bore him two children, viz.: Emily R., wife of Quinn Monroe, of Texas; and Sarah L., wife of Henry Weimer, of Springfield. Mr. Hile began life a poor boy, but, by his industry and economy, has acquired a fine property. Mr. and Mrs. Hile are members of the Disciples' Church.

GEORGE W. HART, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is the son of John and Sarah (Dunbar) Hart, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were engaged in farming. In 1819, they came to Springfield and settled on a farm. In 1839, they bought and settled on the farm now owned by George, where they lived until their death. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died at the ripe age of 82; and the mother, at the age of 66. The subject was born on his father's farm in Springfield, March 17, 1833, and is the youngest of a family of seven children. His younger days were spent on the farm and attending school. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, 4th Battalion O. V. I., and served 100 days. On Nov. 23, 1856, he was married to Rebecca Myers, daughter of John D. Myers. There were three children, as follows: Arilda J., wife of Oren Swinehart; Ira L. and Luther E. Mr. Hart's grandfather was a soldier under La Fayette, serving seven years.

JONATHAN HOOVER, farmer; P. O. Lake; is the youngest of a family of eight children born to Samuel and Susan Hoover, who were natives of Huntington Co., Penn., where they followed farming until their death. The subject was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1818, and lived at home until he was 10 years of age, when he came to Stark Co., Ohio, with John Harley. When he reached his 18th year, he began to learn the shoemaker's trade; served three years as an apprentice, and then started in business for himself in Lake Township, where he continued for twelve years. In 1851, he bought and settled on a farm of 113 acres, where he lived until 1867, when he sold his farm and bought the one he now lives on, consisting of 155 acres of valuable land. In 1843, he married Catharine Fouse; nine children were born to them, viz.: Franklin, William, Elizabeth, Priscilla, Sarah, Ellen, Daniel, Wilson and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Hoover is a stanch Republican.

SAWYER M. IRISH, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is the third of a family of six children born to Jonas and Sallie (Sawyer) Irish. They were natives of Rutland, Vt., and moved to New York State in 1810, settling on a farm, and afterward moving to Knox Co., Tenn., in 1866, where he engaged in farming, which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1873, his age being 73. His companion died in New York State in 1860, her age being 65. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 12, 1820. Here he assisted his father at farming until he attained his majority, when he left home and worked on another farm. In 1842, he came to Summit Co. and began farming in Springfield Township, where he remained for some years. He afterward purchased 40 acres of land, where he has since resided. In 1842, he was united in marriage to Julia Decker, daughter of John Decker, of Orange Co., N. Y.; four children were born to them, viz.: Melvin, Elizabeth (wife of H. Crosier, of Portage,) Carrie (wife of H. Neli,

of Springfield), and Hattie (wife of J. K. Kimes, of Portage Co.). Mr. Irish has been successful in his pursuits. His wife has been a member of the M. E. Church for several years. Mr. Irish is a stanch Republican, and has voted the Republican ticket for several years.

WILLIAM H. JONES, farmer; P. O. Brittain; son of John and Lucy C. Jones, was born in Lodi, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1841. His father died when he was young, and he lived with his grandparents until he was twelve years of age, when he left them and worked in different parts of the county. In 1858, he began working at the carpenter's trade, serving his apprenticeship, afterward continuing at the trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 120th O. V. I., and served three years. He was with his company in Texas the greater part of the time. At the close of the war he returned home, and, in 1866, came to Akron where he again worked at his trade and at contracting. In September, 1862, he was married to Sarah A. Summerton, of Wayne County, Ohio, she bore him five children, viz., Ora A., Berties E., Frank E. (deceased), John V. and Lucy E. J. In 1878, he purchased a farm of 90 acres on which he now lives. In politics he is a Republican, and is among the stalwarts of the township.

ALFRED KREIGHBAUM, farmer; P. O. Lake; is the oldest of a family of fourteen children born to William and Sarah Kreighbaum, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., and came to Stark Co. at an early day, where they settled on a farm of 235 acres. The father was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1869. His wife survives him and lives in Greentown, Stark Co., at the present time. The subject was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 14, 1835, on the farm, where he remained until 1858, where he was married to Mary A. Pontius, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Pontius, of Stark Co. From that marriage there were three children—Sadie C., Emma L. and Louise D. (deceased). Soon after his marriage he bought a farm of 45 acres, where he resided for five years, and, in 1870, bought and settled on the present farm, consisting of 154 acres of valuable and well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Kreighbaum are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. K. is Democratic in principle, and has always voted that ticket.

ELIAS KURTZ, farmer; P. O. Lake; Is one of eleven children born to Jacob and Catharine (Gibble) Kurtz, who settled in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1856, on a farm where he still lives, his wife having died in 1873. They were natives of Lebanon Co., Penn., where the subject was born in May, 1833. He lived at home until he was 18 years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter trade, serving two years as an apprentice, and working at it in Pennsylvania until 1856, when he came to Portage Co. with his parents, where he continued at his trade for several years. He was also engaged in contracting. In 1854, he married Catharine Kunse, daughter of John Kunse, of Dauphin Co., Penn. There were twelve children, nine of whom are living. In 1868, he bought and settled on a farm of 140 acres, where he lived three years, and then bought 102 acres of valuable and well-improved land where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz are members of the German Baptist Church of Springfield, which they have attended for many years. He is one of the most successful farmers in Springfield Township.

SIMON LAUDENSLAGER, retired merchant, Mogadore. The subject of this sketch was born in Snyder Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1819. His father, John Laudenslager, owned a farm, and Simon spent his youthful days thereon. In the month of September, 1839, he in company with his family left his native home to seek a more desirable one in Ohio. They journeyed in wagons and reached here after twenty-three days of driving, settling in Magadore, where our subject worked at the tailor's trade for fifteen years, first as a journe man, and subsequently carried on the business for himself. In 1854, he engaged in the mercantile business with R. L. Atchison (whose sketch appears in this work), and continued in the business for eight years, when he sold his interest to his partner. His ambition would not allow him to remain idle, and, in 1868, he again started a general store, and carried on business until 1874, when he sold his interest, since which time he has lived a retired life. He was married to Elizabeth Green, daughter

of Benjamin and Lucy Green, May 30, 1844. There were no children; his wife died in 1878, aged 54 years. He has since his retirement from business traveled extensively through the United States, and takes an active part in the erection of the Connotton Valley Railroad. He has been a member of the Disciples' Church since 1843, and Elder in the same since 1854. In politics he is a Republican, and has held many offices in his township,which is Democratic.

PETER LEPPER, farmer; P. O. Middlebury. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 6, 1826, in Mahoning Co., Ohio. He lived with his parents, Adam J. and Mary (Stine) Lepper until he was 12 years old, when he began life as a mule driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal, his route being from Cleveland to Youngstown, which employment he followed for three seasons. At the age of 15, he was engaged by a stage route company to drive a stage from Erie to Conneaut, which he did for one year. He then engaged as steamboat hand on board a steamer running between Cincinnati and Nachez; growing tired of that life he returned home, soon afterward coming to Akron, where, for three years, he worked by the day. By his economy he saved money enough to purchase a team and wagon, which he did and began peddling, dealing principally in cigars and notions, which he carried on successfully for two years. In 1850, he purchased and settled on 60 acres of land in Suffield Township, Portage Co., where he remained for several years. In 1869, he bought and settled on his residence farm which consists of 254 acres of well-improved land; he also owns a farm of 140 acres in Brimfield Township, Portage Co. In 1880, he started the Bohemian oat meal mill at Middlebury, where he is doing a thriving business. In connection with this business he is extensively engaged in the sale of farming implements, and is considered one of the best and most successful business men in Springfield Township. In 1850, he was married to Catharine Sausaman, daughter of John Sausaman, of Portage Co., Ohio. Seven children were born to them as follows: J. H., T. F., Louisa, Maggie, Lizzie, Catharine and Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Lepper are members of the German Baptist Church of Akron.

JACOB MISHLER, farmer and civil engineer; P. O. Mogadore. This gentleman was born on his father's farm in Pennsylvania Feb. 24, 1828. His father, Samuel, and mother, Elizabeth (Beecher) Mishler, had nine children, the subject being the eighth. In 1833, his father came to Springfield Township, where he settled on 140 acres of land. Here the subject spent his boyhood days, and obtained such education as the common schools afforded. At the age of 19, he taught and continued teaching for ten years. About this time he saw in the New York *Tribune* an advertisement of the sale of surveyor's instruments. He procured a set, and, unaided, set to work, the result being considerable notoriety as a surveyor. In Suffield Township he owns 103 acres of land, upon which he is to erect some buildings on the Connotton Valley Railroad, and in the deeds of conveyance are the articles prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink to any person. In 1851, he was married to Louise, daughter of Joseph and Susan Myers. There are six children—Menno S., Milton B., Maria, wife of J. W. Wise; Lizzie, Frank J. Mr. and Mrs. Mishler are devout members of the German Baptist Church, with which they united twenty-six years ago. His first voting was with the Free-Soilers. He was elected by the Republicans to the office of County Surveyor, which office he held for several years.

PHILIP MYERS, retired farmer; P. O. Lake, Stark Co. Is the son of Michael and Agnes Myers, who were among the first set tlers in Green Township, settling there in 1812. They were natives of Center Co., Penn., where Michael was engaged in blacksmithing, which business he had followed for several years. Owing to the newness of the neighborhood in which he settled, he was obliged to abandon his trade for some time, and turned his attention to farming; he purchased 100 acres of land, cleared it, and resided upon it to the time of his death, which occurred in 1847; his wife died in 1852. The subject was born in Center Co., Penn., February, 1809, when but 3 years of age he was brought to Green Township, Summit Co. He remained on the farm

assisting his father until he was 21 years of age, when he settled on 88 acres of land, which he now owns in connection with another valuable farm and some town property, all in Springfield Township. In 1831, he was united in marriage to Rosana Buchtel, daughter of Peter Buchtel. There were ten children, seven of whom are living—Urias, Rebecca, Thomas Jefferson, James M., Malinda, Susan and Jenning. Mrs. Myers died Nov. 27, 1880, aged 70 years. Mr. Myers has voted with the Democratic party since its organization.

GEORGE MARKLE, potter and grocer, Brittain; son of Adam and Barbara Markle, was born in Springfield Township Sept. 11, 1846. He attended school until he was 17 years of age. In 1864, he entered Co. D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and remained for eighteen months. In 1865, he was engaged by Whitmore, Roberson & Co., of Akron, as salesman. In 1866, he began learning the potter's trade, working as an apprentice until 1868, when he removed to Manchester, Iowa, where he engaged in that business for two years, when he returned to Summit Co., and, in company with James Viall, of Middlebury, engaged in the manufacture of stoneware. They are now doing a thriving business. He is engaged with his brother, Lewis E., in the grocery business. In 1867, he was married to Carrie Swartz, and two children were born to them, viz., Archie and Grace. In politics, he is a Democrat.

D. W. MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Akron; is one of a family of eleven children born to Andrew and Rebecca (Way) Martin. He was born in Springfield Township, Ohio, February, 1841. During his early life he assisted his father on the farm, and attended common schools and the seminary at Greensburg, remaining at home until he was 21 years of age. In November, 1861, he was married to Rebecca J. Henderson, daughter of William and Jane Henderson, of Springfield, who were formerly from Pennsylvania. Six children were born to them as follows: Luella, wife of William Yerrick, of Springfield Township; Ida C., Florence, Herman H., William A. and Jennie. In 1860, he settled on a farm in Springfield. He now owns and resides on a farm of 117 acres of valuable land. He was a Colonel in the late war. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held many offices of trust. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 83, Akron. Rebecca (Way) Martin, mother of the subject, was born in Suffield Township, Portage County, Ohio, April 29, 1804, and was the first white child born in that township. Her parents, David and Rebecca (Baldwin) Way, were natives of Connecticut, and came to Portage Co. in 1802. Mrs. Martin's early days were spent at her home in the woods, where she remained until she was 18 years of age, when she married Andrew Martin, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Springfield at an early day. Eleven children were born to them, five of whom are living. Mr. Martin died June 11, 1878, at the ripe age of 83 years. Mrs. Martin still lives on the old homestead, and is highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends. She is a devout member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

JACOB METZGER, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; was born on his father's farm in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1841. His parents, Henry and Mary (Geibe) Metzger, were natives of that place. In the year 1855, they came to Lake Township, where they settled on 100 acres of land, and farmed until 1872, when, selling the farm, they moved to Uniontown. Mrs. Metzger died in 1875 at the age of 65. In 1879, he married again. After coming to Ohio, our subject learned the carpenter's trade, serving two years as an apprentice, and afterward working at the trade. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Co. E, 115th O. V. I., serving until its close. He assisted in building the block-houses at Murfreesboro, and was one of the thirty men closed in by the rebels for seventeen days. At the close of the war he returned to Stark Co., and began working at his trade. In February, 1868, he was married to Leah Wise, daughter of George and Barbara Wise, of Stark Co. Three children were born to them, as follows: Aerman H., Mark E. and Floyd J. In April, 1878, he bought and settled on a farm of 146 acres where he now resides, and is one of the most successful farmers in Springfield Township. Mr. Metzger is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN, farmer; P. O. Mogadore. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 4, 1807. His parents, Robert and Rosana McClellan, were among the first settlers there. The subject's early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm and attending school. In 1818, he came with his father to Summit Co., where they settled on 100 acres of land. Here it was that William worked and spent his younger days. At the age of 26, in 1833, he was united in marriage to Jane Cummins, of Trumbull Co.; from that union three children were the issue—Robert A., Jane E. (wife of Urias Cramer, of New Philadelphia); and William A. He now owns 65 acres of valuable land. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church for several years. He has discontinued farming, and is paying his attention to sheep-raising. His son, R. A., is carrying on business on the farm, making it his home. He has gained the respect of all who know him.

LEWIS E. MARKLE, grocer, Brittain; the son of Adam and Barbara Markle, was born at Brittain May 10, 1855, where he attended both district and high schools. At the age of 17, he was engaged by one of Akron's merchants as clerk, where he remained one year, and then engaged with J. Park Alexander as foreman and collector of his fire-brick works. He afterward withdrew and clerked for Viall & Markle, where he remained one year. In 1876, he traveled through the Eastern and Western States. In 1877, he purchased Mr. Viall's interest in the grocery business, and engaged in the same in company with his brother. Although a young man, he has rare business qualifications. He is a Democrat in politics. His father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America at an early day, settling in Medina Co. He came to Brittain and engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted until his death, in 1858.

F. W. MYERS, stoneware manufacturer, Mogadore; is the son of Joseph and Susan (Winger) Myers, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where they were engaged in farming. In 1838, they removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, settling on a farm; in 1876, removing to Mogadore. The subject was born Dec. 4, 1830, in Lancaster Co., Penn. He attended district schools, and, at the age of 15, left home for the purpose of obtaining a better education. At the age of 18, he was apprenticed to the potter's trade; after serving his apprenticeship, he continued at the trade for several years. In 1864, he began business at Mogadore, on a small scale, purchasing a shop which he afterward enlarged to those now standing. He, in company with A. W. Hall, are doing an extensive business, employing from forty-five to fifty men. The pay-roll amounts to $1,600 per month. In 1852, he was married to Lydia Mishler, daughter of Joseph Mishler. There were five children, two of whom are living, viz., Maria L., wife of Dr. Steele, of Mogadore; and Grace Eugenia. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Myers is a Republican.

LEVI H. RHODES, contractor, North Springfield; is the oldest of seven children born to Joseph and Rosana (Housley) Rhodes, natives of Stark Co., where his father engaged in farming. The subject was born in Summit Co., Ohio, May 14, 1847. He lived at home on the farm until his marriage, which occurred at the age of 18, to Martha E. England, daughter of George England, of Medina Co. From that marriage three children were born to them, viz., Minnie V., Martha A. and George E. After his marriage he learned the miller's trade in Wayne Co., at which he worked for some time, when he was obliged to discontinue it on account of his health. Then he farmed in Medina Co. for two years, at the end of which time he came to Springfield Township and engaged as contractor for the Middlebury Clay Company. In 1872 and 1873, he was engaged in the stoneware business. He afterward re-commenced contracting, which business he has been engaged in up to the present time. He invented what is known as the miner's drilling machine, which is valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rhodes has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has held many township offices.

HENRY RITTER, farmer; P. O. Krumroy; son of John S. and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Rit-

ter; was born in Union Co., Penn., March 11, 1834. When he was 1 year old, his parents came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Summit Co., where the subject spent his younger days. He lived at home until he was 26 years of age, and obtained such education as the district schools afforded. In February, 1859, he married Louisa Kepler, who were formerly from Pennsylvania. They have seven children, viz., William, John, Charles, Norman, Elsie, Harry and Earnest. In 1861, he purchased and settled on 80 acres of land, and, by his industry and economy, has accumulated a handsome property, also owning a valuable farm in Green Township. He commands the respect and esteem of all. In politics, he is a Republican, and is ranked among the stalwarts.

ABRAHAM SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Lake. The subject is the fourteenth child of a family of fifteen children born to Jost and Saloma Snyder, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Jost Snyder was a weaver by trade, and followed the business until 1819, when he came to Summit Co., settling in Green Township on a farm of 63 acres. It was on this farm the subject was born May 4, 1833, and where his early days were spent. He obtained such education as the district schools afforded, and, at the age of 18, he left home and worked on a farm for two years; followed threshing for twenty-two years in Summit and Stark Cos., where he gained a notable reputation. In 1858, he married Catharine Cranable, of Portage Co., who bore him five children as follows: William, Stephen D., Sarah S., Elias A. and George P. He now owns 140 acres of well improved lands, and a comfortable property in Portage Co. Mr. Snyder has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has held many offices of trust. He was 1st Lieutenant of a company during the war, but was never called out.

WILLIAM J. SCHROP, potter, Krumroy; was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 19, 1833. His parents, Michael and Maria (Giesler) Schrop, were natives of the same place, and came to Summit Co., settling in Springfield Township in 1839. The father was a tailor by trade, and continued the business up to the time of his death. The subject of this sketch lived at home until he was 17 years of age, gaining his education at such schools as the neighborhood afforded. At the age of 18, he was apprenticed to the potter's trade with F. & G. Purdee, of Mogadore, serving two years, and continued with the company as journeyman for some time. Subsequently he was engaged by J. Ebberling as foreman of the pot-shops, and, in company with his brother, E. G. Schrop, bought the Brown pottery, which they rebuilt in 1871. They are now engaged in the manufacture of stoneware. They also own an interest in the clay-mill at Mogadore. He is a first-class workman, and while serving his apprenticeship made the smallest perfect jug ever turned on a wheel, its dimensions not exceeding the size of a kernel of corn. He is the oldest correspondent on the *Beacon*, continuing through all its changes of ownership. On Dec. 25, 1854, he married Louisa Henderson, daughter of William and Jane Henderson, of Springfield. They have three boys—Edward H., who is in business with his father, and a music teacher of considerable note; William G. and Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Schrop are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY STEIN, retired farmer; P. O. Brittian; was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 10, 1818, and is one of the eight children born to Daniel and Catharine Stein, who came to Coventry Township from Germany in 1832, where they lived on a farm for many years. In 1845, our subject left home to earn a livelihood, and, being industrious and economical, he was enabled in 1856, to purchase a farm of 100 acres in Green Township, where he resided until 1878. He purchased a pottery known as the Burn's pottery, but did not conduct the business. In July, 1844, he was married to Mary Kramer, daughter of Henry Kramer, of Dauphin Co., Penn. Six children were born to them, viz., Lavina, wife of John Sell, of Akron; Mary E., wife of Benjamin Holland, of Indiana; William H.; Amanda A., wife of E. Killinger, of Green Township; and Daniel P. Mr. and Mrs. Stein are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has held many offices of trust.

J. B. SWITZER, farmer; P. O. Brittain; is the son of Charles and Mary R. Switzer, who

settled in Coventry Township and engaged in farming, the father also working at the carpenter's trade. Mr. Switzer was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife of Connecticut. He has an interest in a very valuable coal mine in Coventry. The subject was born on his father's farm, in Coventry Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1848, where he remained until he was 21 years of age, when, with others, he was engaged prospecting for coal. He afterward took charge of his father's farm for four years. In July, 1874, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Adam and Catharine Yerrick, of Springfield. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living. In 1875, he purchased and settled on the farm where he now resides, which consists of 105 acres of well improved land. For ten years he taught singing school in different parts of Summit Co. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES A. STETLER, farmer; P. O. North Springfield; is the only child of William and Sarah (Reichely) Stetler, and was born in Union Co., Penn., May, 1840. At the age of 10 years, his parents moved to Green Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where they settled on a farm. He remained at home doing farm work and attending school, until September, 1860, when he was married to Lavina Koons, daughter of Henry and Esther Koons. Four children were born to them, viz., William H., Charles E., Marion T. and Clarence O. In 1879, he purchased 120 acres of valuable and well-improved land, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Stetler are members of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Stetler is Democratic in principle. His father and mother are comfortably settled on one of the best farms in Green Township.

FRANCIS WESTON, retired farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is the son of John and Margaret Weston, who were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn., and who came to Springfield in March, 1814, where they settled on a farm of 260 acres, and lived there until the father's death, which occurred in September, 1837, at the age of 82. The mother died in 1864, at the advanced age of 93 years. The subject was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., April 20, 1790. In 1814, he came with his parents to Springfield, and, in company with his father, purchased the farm where he now lives. In 1817, he was married to Amanda Hinman, daughter of Caleb Hinman, formerly from New York State. There were five children as follows: Celestia, wife of Mathias Rhodes, of DeKalb Co., Ind.; Margaret, wife of Lyman Brown, of Springfield; Louisa, wife of Henry Bellows; Lydia, wife of Martin Bick, of Michigan; and Salmon, who married Mary J. Fox, of Springfield, and is settled on a farm near the old homestead. Mrs. Weston died Oct. 17, 1859, aged 57. Mr. Weston married in October, 1860, Elizabeth McGown, daughter of Dr. John McGown, of Orange Co., N. Y. She was the widow of John Decker, to whom she was married in 1807. Mr. Weston owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and is the oldest man in Springfield Township. Mrs. Weston is a lady of high culture, and has now reached the ripe age of 91. They are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Weston has voted the Republican ticket, since that party was organized.

ABIA WHITE, farmer; P. O. Mogadore; son of Jacob and Rachel (Brittain) White, was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1816. His father and mother were natives of New England, and settled in Luzerne Co. in an early day. In 1824, his father moved to Summit Co., and settled on a farm, afterward moving on another of 150 acres near North Springfield. He died on May, 25, 1853, and his wife on April 3, 1855, aged 76. At the age of 21, our subject learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked a few years, and then turned his attention to farming, which business he still engages in. On Feb. 21, 1844, he was married to Martha Hagenbaugh, daughter of Christian Hagenbaugh, of Medina Co., of which marriage there were five children, four deceased. The only child, Milo, is living on his father's farm. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. White has always voted the Republican ticket.

JOEL F. WEBB, farmer; P. O. Mogadore. Among the wealthy farmers of Springfield Township ranks the subject, who is the son of John and Elizabeth (McDermoth) Webb. The father was a native of York Co., Penn.,

where the subject was born Nov. 10, 1823, where his early life was spent, and whence he, in company with his father's family, came to Portage Co., where they settled on a farm of 125 acres, which the subject now owns. In 1863, he was united in marriage to Marion Anderson, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Anderson. She bore him four children, three of whom are living—Mary Grace, Martha L., John F. (deceased) and Joel William. He owns 184 acres of valuable and well-improved land, and in addition considerable town property. He has been a life-long Democrat, and an admirer of Democratic principles.

TALLMADGE TOWNSHIP.

WILLISTON ALLING, architect and builder, Tallmadge; is a son of Jonathan and Maria (Clark) Alling, who were natives of Connecticut, and came to Trumbull Co. in 1807, where they settled on a farm; he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1878, at the age of 86 years; his widow died in 1880, at the age of 80 years; they were the parents of five children, the subject being the youngest. Our subject was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1842; at the age of 12 years, he left home and worked in a saw-mill for four years; he came to Tallmadge in 1858, and began working at the carpenter's trade; he has been engaged in building and working at his trade up to the present time. He entered the office of Mr. Snyder, the architect of Akron, where he remained about four years. He is considered an architect of considerable note. In 1868, he married Emily Carter, daughter of Horatio L. Carter, of Brimfield, Portage Co.; there are three children of that marriage—Julia, Walter and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Alling are members of the Congregational Church. He is a strong Republican, and has held many offices of trust.

SYLVESTER BARNES, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is the third of a family of twelve children born to Phineas and Abigail Barnes, his birth occurring Feb. 28, 1805, in Granville, Mass. His parents came to Ohio in 1815, settling in Trumbull Co.; after remaining there for several years, they removed to Norton Township, Summit Co., where they lived until removed by death. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm of his father, where he remained until he was 21 years old; he obtained his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and learned the carpenter's trade, working at the same for several years; in 1831, he bought a farm east of the center of Tallmadge, where he lived until he removed to the present farm. Oct. 27, 1831, he was united in marriage to Esther, daughter of Maj. John Treat, of Tallmadge, who still lives to share his happiness; from that marriage there have been six children, four of whom are living, viz., Sidney C., Sylvester E., Francis N. and Clark B. Mr. Barnes united with the M. E. Church fifty-six years ago, and is one of its most proficient members; Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Congregational Church, uniting with the same when a girl.

J. E. BALDWIN, carriage manufacturer, Tallmadge; is a son of John and Mary Baldwin; they were natives of Milford, Conn.; Mr. John Baldwin, while young, was apprenticed to a carriage-maker in New Haven, Conn., working for a Mr. James Brewster, who built the first carriages in the United States; after serving his apprenticeship, he soon after began business for himself, which he carried on for twenty-five years; he died in 1867; his widow survived him and still lives in Milford. There were ten children in their family, the subject being the oldest. J. E. was born in Milford, Conn, Oct. 24, 1827; he attended school until he was 17 years of age, when he entered his father's factory to learn the trade of a carriage-maker; after working in his father's shop for four years, he went to New Haven, where he worked for one year in order to get a thorough understanding of his trade; he came to Tallmadge in 1848, and worked for Oviatt & Sperry for ten years as a wheelwright; he then contracted to furnish wheels for their work, and furnished, while in connection with them, 1,950 sets of wheels; in 1859, he engaged in business for himself on the northeast corner of the public square in Tallmadge, where he carried on

business extensively, at one time employing thirty men ; his works were destroyed by fire soon afterward, from which he suffered a loss of $3,000 ; he rebuilt, and carried on business until 1871, when he suffered the second loss by fire ; in 1872, he built the works he now occupies. In September, 1852, he was united in marriage to Harriet S. Wright, daughter of Francis H. Wright, of Tallmadge ; from that marriage there were six children, all of whom are living.

C. C. BRONSON, Tallmadge ; the eldest child of Jarius and Irena (Mallory) Bronson ; was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 5, 1804. Soon after, his father moved to Middlebury, New Haven Co., his native place, where young Bronson spent the first fifteen years of his life. In February, 1819, the father, in company with a brother, Augustus Bronson, and Ebenezer Richardson, with one horse and wagon, left for the West, arriving in Tallmadge the following March. Here the father selected Lot 1, in Tract 4, and his brother Lot 2. Going immediately to work, they cleared and planted six acres, and in June Jarius returned for his family, leaving his brother to build a log house and care for the crops. On the 25th day of August, with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, together with the wife of Augustus and Dan Saxton, Jr., left with two yoke of oxen and a wagon for their new home on the Western Reserve. On the road they were attacked with dysentery, resulting in the death of two of the children, a boy of 5 years, in Oneida Co., and one of 3 years, in Livingston Co., N. Y. On the 3d of October, they arrived in Tallmadge. Jan. 21, 1820, the family moved into their newly constructed log house, which was without fire-place or chimney. Thus, at the age of 15, was C. C. Bronson brought face to face with the stern realities of pioneer life. Their lot had been cast in the midst of a dense forest, out of which they had undertaken the task of making a home. But with that sturdy will possessed by most of pioneers, they pressed forward, and, in time, became surrounded with comfort and plenty, and Mr. Bronson's father and mother lived to enjoy the fruits of their toil. The former died April 7, 1857, and the latter April 7, 1863, each at the age of 78 years. The farm which Mr. Bronson assisted his father to carve from the forest has been his home until this day, where he still lives in comparative health and comfort a respected citizen.

JOHN CHAPMAN (deceased) ; was born in Cornwall, Eng., in the year 1812. He lived at home until he was 19 years of age, when he came to America, settling in Oswego, N. Y. He had worked in a flouring-mill before leaving home, and had a good knowledge of his trade. He was engaged in one of the mills in Oswego, where he remained until 1832. He then came to Akron for the purpose of putting the stone mill in operation which was being built. The owners not being prepared, he went to Middlebury and worked for McNorton & Noble, where he remained for some time. He then returned to Akron and finished the stone mill, and in June, 1832, he made the first flour ever made in Akron proper ; he continued to run the mill for about a year. In 1833, he went to Rochester and worked at his trade for about a year. He returned to Akron and took charge of the stone mill, where he remained for a short time. He was a practical mechanic and miller, and many of the early mills built in Summit Co. were erected under his supervision. He purchased a farm adjoining Akron, where he lived several years, then bought the farm his widow now lives on. In 1857, he married Phebe Budd, daughter of Solomon Budd, of Akron, who bore him four children—John L., Nellie, Caroline and Cora. Mr. Chapman died in April, 1881, after a short illness, at the age of 69 years. He was respected by all who knew him for his integrity and gentlemanly qualities. His widow and son John L. conduct the farming on the farm where Mr. Chapman had made many improvements.

H. S. CARTER, retired merchant, Tallmadge ; is a son of Adoniram and Arilla (Sackett) Carter. They were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn., where Adoniram, the father, was engaged in farming. He was connected with the company who had the contract to dig the race from Cuyahoga Falls to Akron. He furnished part of the capital, and sent his son, H. S., to look after his interests. He never moved from his home in Connecticut, and died in 1842, while on a visit to some friends living in Illinois. After his death, his widow came came to Tallmadge, where she died in 1848. H. S. Carter, the subject of our sketch, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in the year 1817.

He lived on the farm until he was 21 years of age, and attended the seminary at Warren, Conn., and was about to enter Yale College, when his classmate, to whom he was much attached, died. He then abandoned the idea. He was then sent by his father to look after his interests in the company of which he was a member. H. S. was to bring considerable money with him to put into the enterprise, but upon his arrival, he not being satisfied with the manner in which the business was conducted, refused to furnish the money. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Tallmadge, in company with W. A. Hanford, which firm did business for three years, when E. V. Carter purchased Mr. Hanford's interest. This partnership continued until 1846. He then took in as partners C. and B. D. Wright, with whom he continued in business until 1872. He owns considerable real estate, including a small farm. In 1846, he was united in marriage to Martha Wright, daughter of Alpha Wright, of Summit Co. From that marriage seven children were born, five of whom are living—H. W., a practicing physician of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mary A., at home; H. H., studying music in Leipzig, Germany; Starr V. V. and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Congregational Church. In 1846, was appointed Postmaster at Tallmadge, holding the office until 1872.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Luther and Caroline (Davenport) Chamberlain, who were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn. The father was a carpenter by trade, and worked at the same for several years. In 1811, he came to Ohio, settling in Tallmadge, where he settled on a farm north of the center of the town. After remaining there two years, he purchased a farm east of the center, and worked at his trade in connection with farming. He was called out in the war of 1812, but, owing to ill health, was dismissed from the service. He died in 1870, at the ripe age of 89 years; his wife died in 1839, at the age of 57 years. Our subject was born in Tallmadge, May 10, 1817. He remained at home until he was of age, and then worked his father's farm, which he inherited and lived on until 1867. He purchased forty acres of well-improved land, where he now resides. In 1844, he was married to Harriet Heath, of Livingston Co., N. Y. They had no children, but took George H. Chapman to raise, to whom they gave a good education, and cared for him as if he were their own child. He is now a practicing physician at Grand Crossing, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are devout members of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge.

P. C. CARUTHERS, farmer, P. O. Tallmadge; is the eighth of a family of ten children born to John and Nancy (Allen) Caruthers. John Caruthers was born in Carlisle, Penn., where he lived until 1811, when he came to Ohio, settling in Tallmadge Township. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and worked for several years at the same. Upon his arrival in Tallmadge, he purchased a farm in the southeast corner of the township, where he lived until he died. He was in the war of 1812, for a short time, and died Dec. 14, 1853. Our subject was born in Tallmadge, May 1, 1818. His childhood was spent on the farm, obtaining his education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 21, he began farming the homestead, which he afterward purchased, where he lived until 1870; he then sold it and purchased the farm he now occupies, consisting of 83 acres of well-improved land. Oct. 21, 1840, he was united in marriage to Cynthia N. Clark, daughter of William L. Clark, of Akron. From that marriage there were three children, as follows: Elmer P., Charles Clark and Lois N., wife of Park Johnston, of Akron. Elmer was a graduate of the Western Reserve College, of the class of 1865, and was employed as Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Little Rock, Ark., where he remained for seven years. He was considered one of the most successful teachers in the country. After remaining there for seven years, he took a trip across the plains for his health, but received no benefit therefrom, and died Sept. 3, 1876, at the age of 37 years. Charles, the younger son, was a graduate of the Western Reserve College, studied medicine and attended lectures at the Starling Medical College. He enlisted in a company attatched to the 60th O. V. I. He was with Grant until the close of the war, being wounded in the battle of Petersburg, and was offered a discharge, but would not accept it. He returned home, and after three months again joined his company. After his return at the close of the war, he lived at home until his death, which occurred May 10, 1871, at the age of 24 years.

NEWTON DUNBAR, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., Nov. 10, 1853. His parents, John and Fanny (Hostler) Dunbar, were natives of Summit Co., and lived there several years. John Dunbar was a plasterer by trade, and worked at the same until 1856, when he engaged in the stock business, in Iowa. He was very successful, and was considered a thorough stockman. He removed to Springfield, where he died in 1859; Mrs. Dunbar died in 1856. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm and attending the schools of his neighborhood. At the time of his father's death, he being then but 6 years old, he went to live with Sherman Pettibone (whose sketch appears in this work), where he remained on the farm until 1877. In 1877, he was married to Mary E. Pero, daughter of Jasper and Elizabeth Pero, of Tallmadge. From that marriage there have been two children, one of whom is living. Although a young man, Mr. Dunbar has accumulated considerable property. Upon the death of Mrs. Dunbar's father, she inherited the homestead, consisting of 156 acres of well-improved land.

DR. D. E. FENN, dentist and farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is the eldest of a family of twelve children born to Wyllys and Hannah (Root) Fenn. They were natives of Connecticut. The father was from Milford, and came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Tallmadge; he was a carpenter, and worked at his trade for several years after his arrival. He built many buildings in the Sixth Ward of Akron. In 1838, he bought a farm, and settled on the same, where he lived until he died, his death occurring in 1880, at the age of 78 years. Hannah (Root) Fenn was a native of Waterbury, Conn.; she died in 1870, at the age of 62 years. Dr. D. E. Fenn, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tallmadge March 16, 1828. His early life was spent at home, where he lived until he was 34 years of age. He obtained his education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1852, he purchased the farm he still occupies. In 1861, he began the study of dentistry. He was an apprentice but a short time, when he opened an office, and has since been engaged in the profession. He is a skillful workman, and has gained a reputation which is a credit to any one. He owns 215 acres of well-improved land well stocked with cattle and horses of excellent pedigree. Oct. 12, 1851, he was united in marriage to Charlotte A. Wolcott, daughter of Guy and Annis Walcott, of Connecticut, formerly. From that marriage there were three children, as follows: Wilbur W., associated with his father in business; Annis E. and Harriet W., both at home. Mr. and Mrs. Fenn are devout members of the Congregational Church, of Tallmadge; the two oldest children are members also.

T. H. FENTON, pipe and stoneware manufacturer; Tallmadge; was born in Mogadore Oct. 22, 1847. His early life was spent in attending the school of his native town. At the age of 18, he began learning the potter's trade in his father's works at Mogadore. After working in his father's shop five years, he started the works he now manages, in company with H. H. Stahl. At the close of one year, he purchased Mr. Stahl's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1876, when he took in as partner his brother, Curtis Fenton, who is still connected with him. The shop's capacity is about 6,000 gallons per week, and about 150,000 pipes. In 1870, he was united in marriage to Mary Stahl, daughter of A. M. and Laura Stahl, of Trumbull Co., who bore him two children. His brother Curtis married Katie, daughter of Dr. James Ferguson, of Mogadore.

C. GUISE, farmer; P. O. Munroe Falls; is a son of Elias and Christiana (Marsh) Guise, and was born in Manchester, Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1849; he attended the schools in his native town until 1865, when he entered the grammar school at Akron, and, one year later, the high school of the same city, where he remained for twelve consecutive terms. After completing his education, he returned to his father's farm and remained one year. In January, 1871, he was united in marriage to Viana, daughter of Samuel Thornton, of Akron, Ohio, and from whom he received 117 acres of well-improved land. There are two children from that marriage—Nellie Bell and Newton H. Elias Guise, the father of our subject, was born in Snyder Co., Penn., where he lived until 1835. He learned the tailor's trade while young, and upon his arrival in Summit County in 1835, he opened a shop in East Liberty and one at Johnston's Corners, and conducted the business successfully until 1845. He then disposed of it and settled on a small farm in Franklin Township, where he lived five years. He then moved on his father-in-law's farm and remained nine years, and, in 1865, purchased

and settled on 65 acres of land, where he still resides. There were five children in his family, two of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Guise are members of the Evangelical Church of Akron, Ohio.

ALVAN A. HINE, farmer ; P. O. Tallmadge ; son of William and Phila (Root) Hine, whose sketch appears in this work, was born in Tallmadge in September, 1831. His youth was spent on his father's farm. He obtained his education in the common schools, and the academy at Tallmadge. After leaving school he returned to the farm, where he lived until he was 22 years old. In 1853, he went to Knox Co., Ill., and engaged in the clothing business in company with Mr. Atwood. They were engaged in business for eighteen months, when he returned to Portage Co., and lived there but a short time. He then removed to Mogadore, where he remained one year, and while there he was engaged by J. Welsh as clerk in a general store. In 1859, he removed on his father's farm where he has since resided. In 1852, he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Philo Atwood, of Springfield Township. From that marriage there has been five children—Elton, Arthur, Frank, Leora and William. Mr. and Mrs. Hine are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM HINE, farmer ; P. O. Tallmadge. This gentleman was born in New Haven Co., Conn., his birth occurring July 22, 1801. He lived at home until he was 9 years old, and then went to work for a farmer in the neighborhood, where he remained five years, and then returned home where, for about two years, he attended school during the winter season, and worked on the farm in the summer. In 1820, his father's family came to Ohio, and with them came our subject, who worked for his father until 1823, when he began clearing a piece of land of 50 acres, a part of the farm he now lives on. He now owns about 235 acres of well-improved land. Dec. 24, 1823, he was united in marriage to Melia Root, who was a native of Waterbury, Conn. From that marriage there were three children—William E., of Livingston Co., Ill.; Alvin A., of Tallmadge ; and Melia A., wife of T. F. Metlin, of Akron. Dec. 24, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Hine celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life ; about seventy of their friends assembled at the home of Mr. Hine, where they showed the love and esteem they cherished for the pioneer couple. Jan. 25, 1881, Mrs. Hine departed this life at the age of 75 years. She was a Christian lady, a kind mother, and a loving wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hine were members of the Congregational Church.

DANIEL HINE, farmer ; P. O. Tallmadge ; was born in New Haven Co., Conn, May 23, 1806. At the age of 14 years his parents came to Ohio, settling in Tallmadge, Daniel assisting in clearing and working the farm until he was 27 years of age, when he purchased a piece of new land, which he cleared and occupied until 1837 ; then selling his farm, he went to Kentucky, where he remained the winter of 1838–39 ; when he returned to Tallmadge and settled on the farm he now occupies. Soon after he settled, he started a vineyard, carrying on the same successfully for several years. In 1830, he was married to Sally Caruthers, of Tallmadge, with whom he lived happily until 1869, when she died, at the age of 62 years. He married for his second wife, Sarah, widow of Caleb S. Clevis, of Yarmouth, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Hine are members of the Congregational Church, of Tallmadge. In politics, he is a Republican, and has always been identified with that party. He served as Coroner, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff. His father, Abraham, was a native of New Haven Co., Conn., where he was engaged in farming. In 1820, he came to Ohio, settling on a farm in Tallmadge ; he lived on the farm up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856, at the age of 81 years. Mrs. Abraham Hine was born in Hartford Co., Conn., and lived until 1864 ; she was 88 years of age.

MICHAEL HAWK, farmer ; P. O. Middlebury ; son of Philip and Margaret Hawk. They were natives of Germany, where they were engaged in farming. In 1839, they came to Ohio, settling in Portage Co., on a farm ; they lived on the farm up to the time of their death. The father died in 1862 ; the mother, in 1874. There were five children in the family, our subject being the youngest who was born in Germany, Sept. 27, 1835, and came to Portage Co., Ohio, with his parents, in 1839. At the age of 21 years he began farming, first working the homestead. In 1870, he bought the farm he now lives on. He began life a poor boy, but, by industry and economy, has accumulated a nice property, owning 144 acres of well-improved land in the southern part of the township. He

was married to Albertenia Bletcler, daughter of Michael Bletcler, of Randolph, Portage Co. They have two children—Albert and Lydia. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Grace Church, of Akron.

C. A. JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; son of William and Elizabeth Johnston, whose sketch appears in this work. The subject was born in Green Township, Summit Co., July 16, 1842. His early life was spent on the farm and attending school. In 1860, he entered Mt. Union College, when he remained three years. After leaving college, he engaged in the oil business, in Pennsylvania and Medina Co., where he conducted business successfully for two years. He then engaged in the coal business, in company with W. G. Johnston, which they carried on for six years. He then carried on the milling business, in the State mill, for one year. In 1876, he bought the farm he now lives on, of 104 acres of well-improved land. In 1870, he was married to Sarah A. Swartz, of Franklin Township; from that marriage there were three children, two of whom are living—Lizzie M. and Clara B.

CAPT. J. A. MEANS, Ex-County Clerk, Tallmadge; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in February, 1811. He obtained his education in the common district schools, and, at an early age, was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, at which he worked until he was 22 years old. In 1833, he came to Summit County, settling in Northfield Township on a farm of unimproved land, and by hard work and economy, accumulated a fine property. In 1836, he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor. He remained on the farm until about 1860, when he was elected Clerk of the county. After serving part of his term, he organized Company C, 115th O. V. I., of which he was made Captain, serving his country three years; at the close of the war, he returned home and again engaged in farming. In 1870, he was re-elected County Clerk, holding the office for three years, and, at the expiration of his term of office, he was elected Clerk of the city of Akron, serving three years. In 1877, he purchased 12 acres of land adjoining Tallmadge Center, upon which he has made some very fine improvements. In 1835, he was united in marriage to Eliza Chapin, daughter, of A. Chapin, of Northfield. From that marriage there were six children, two of whom are living—Nathan A., of Akron, and E. A., wife of W. B. Marsh, of Tallmadge. In September, 1879, his wife died at the age of 68 years. In October, 1880, he married Mrs. M. V. Walton, widow of Dr. L. C. Walton, of Tallmadge. Mr. and Mrs. Means are members of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge.

C. B. MAURER, barrel manufacturer, Tallmadge; is a son of John J. and Sophia Maurer, who were natives of Prussia; they came to Rochester, N. Y., in 1833. John J. was a barrel-maker, and worked at his trade previous to his coming to Rochester, where he was one of the largest manufacturers, doing business there for several years. He died from the effects of a wound caused by the explosion of a sky rocket, while celebrating the day the Atlantic cable was first laid. After his death, his oldest son carried on the business. C. B. was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 14, 1842, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. At an early age, he entered his father's shop and worked there until he was of age. In 1864, he went to California and worked at his trade for about one year, when he returned home, where he remained but a short time, when he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and thence to Dayton, where he was engaged as leader of an orchestra in a concert troupe. He traveled about six months, when he abandoned the troupe and came to Akron, where he has since been engaged in business, at first working at his trade. In 1868, he built a factory which has since been enlarged. He employs about fifty men and manufactures about 180,000 barrels per year. In 1873, he, in company with Commins & Allen, built a large stave factory in Union City, Penn. In 1870, he was married to Miss Mary A. Dunnigan, of Akron, Ohio, who bore him four children. He purchased the property known as the Francis H. Upson property, in 1880, where he still lives. By his industry and economy, he has accumulated considerable property.

MORRISS SISTERS, farmers; P. O. Middlebury; are the daughters of Aaron and Sarah (Isbell) Morriss. Mr. Morriss was a native of Winstead, Conn., where he lived until he reached manhood, in the meantime learning the carpenter's trade, and, at the age of 21, left home, and in company with Peter Hepburn went to Georgia. Mr. Hepburn returned home soon after, leaving Mr. Morriss in a strange city among strangers. He was not among strangers but a

short time, for his gentlemanly bearing and conduct made him many friends. He was engaged in contracting and building, and contributed $50 toward the erection of every church being built in the vicinity in which he lived. After an absence of thirteen years, he returned to New Haven, Conn., where he married Sarah Isbell, widow of Capt. Fregift Coggeshall. From that marriage, there were two daughters—America and Corene. After his marriage, he came to Tallmadge, settling on a farm, where he lived until he died in 1871, aged 74. He was one of the best workman in the country, and made part of the furniture in Yale College and other public buildings. Mrs. Morriss lived on the farm until she died, her death occurring in 1879, at the age of 78 years. America was born in Tallmadge, in 1835, and Corene in 1836. They attended school at Hudson for some time, and then entered the Ontario Female Seminary at Canandaigua, N. Y., where they remained until they were about to graduate. They have lived on the farm ever since.

L. B. PIERCE, nursery-man and florist; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Nathaniel and Minerva (Sanford) Pierce, whose father was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and came to Ohio in 1839. The mother was born near Burlington, Vt. Our subject was born in Tallmadge Township, April 30, 1840. He lived at home until he was 20 years of age. He received his education in the common schools and the academy at Tallmadge, and, when 18 years of age, was prepared to enter college. After completing his education, he returned to the farm, and there remained until 1864, when he enlisted in Co. D, 164th O. N. G. At the close of the war, he returned home, and, in 1866, purchased 40 acres of the old homestead, and began improving it. He soon after turned his attention to fruit growing and nursery business, and has been engaged in the same pursuit up to the present time. For years, he had been carefully reading works on landscape gardening, and, in 1880, he put his knowledge on the subject into practical use. He is considered a proficient landscape gardener, and, in 1881, opened an office in Cleveland, where he still visits. In 1873, he was married to Miss E. M. Bradley, of Kent. From that marriage, there is one child. In 1857, he united with the Congregational Church at Tallmadge.

MRS. JASPER PERO, Tallmadge, is the youngest of a family of five daughters born to John and Susan Gareheart, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Middlebury in 1836. The subject's father was a stonemason by trade, and worked at the same for several years. He moved to Portage Co., remained there a short time, then moved to Indiana, where he died. Our subject lived at home until 1849, when she married Jasper Pero, who was a native of France, and came to Ohio in 1832, settling in Springfield Township, where he was engaged in farming. He learned the potter's trade and worked at the same for several years in connection with farming. By his industry and economy he accumulated considerable money, and with it purchased a farm in Portage Co., which he afterward exchanged for the one now owned by Newton Dunbar, where he lived until his death, which occurred under very distressing circumstances. He was a great lover of horses, and every opportunity afforded him he would be found around them. March 16, 1877, while working about them, was kicked and instantly killed by one of his horses. He was the father of two children—Mary E., wife of Newton Dunbar, and Flora, wife of Daniel Beal, both of Tallmadge.

HERBERT A. PECK, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Anthony and Harriet (Clark) Peck, who were natives of Milford, Conn., and came to Summit County in 1822, settling on a farm of 200 acres in Tallmadge Township, where he lived until he died. His death occurred in 1845. His widow survives him, and lives with her son Herbert. The subject of this sketch was born in Tallmadge Township Nov. 13, 1842. His childhood was spent on his father's farm. He attended the schools of his neighborhood and the academy at Tallmadge, where he procured a good education. He then turned his attention to farming, which business he is still engaged in. He owns 310 acres of valuable land, situated in the southern part of the township. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has been Treasurer of the Summit County Agricultural Association for several years.

SHERMAN PETTIBONE, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is a son of Norman and Amelia Wetmore Pettibone. They were natives of Connecticut, where they were engaged in farming. Norman died in 1814, at the age of 45 years. His widow married for her second hus-

band Simeon Hart, of Burlington, Conn. There were six children from her first marriage and two from the latter. She died about the year 1860, at the age of 84 years. Our subject was born in Burlington, Conn., in 1809. His childhood was spent on the farm and attending the schools of his neighborhood and the academy at Burlington. After leaving school, he worked on a farm, and, at the age of 18, was employed by a New York merchant as clerk, for whom he worked two years. In 1830, he was employed by Jerome & Darrow, clock manufacturers, of Bristol, Conn., as salesman, traveling for that firm five years through the Southern States. In 1835, he came to Ohio, settling in Tallmadge Township, where he has since resided. He owns 150 acres of valuable land, situated in the southern part of the township. May 20, 1835, he was united in marriage to Sarah B. Lambert, who was born in Orange, New Haven Co., Conn. From their union there were three children, as follows: Fanny E., widow of Philo Wright, of Detroit, Mich; Sarah V., deceased, and Sherman B., who is associated with his father on the farm. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge. Mr. Pettibone is a stanch Republican.

J. B. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; was born in Tallmadge April 5, 1834. His childhood was spent at home on the farm, his education being obtained in the common schools and the Academy of Tallmadge. When 21 years of age he began life for himself, first working for his father on the farm. In 1856, he went to Iowa and Illinois, where he remained for a short time, but returned in 1858 and purchased the farm he now occupies, 80 acres of well-improved land. In 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Evans, daughter of D. N. Evans, of Portage Co. The subject's father, E. Richardson, was born in Middlebury, Conn. In 1799, he lived at home on the farm until 1817, when he started across the country on foot, arriving in Tallmadge Township, where he worked at chopping for one year. Before leaving home he promised his parents to return in one year; he did so, walking the whole distance. He returned to Tallmadge and worked for Squire Whittlesey for two years, he then settled on 50 acres of land, where he remained the greater part of his life. In 1822, he was married to Elizabeth Porter, who was from Waterbury, Conn. From that marriage there were three children—Mary, wife of S. H. Cooley, of Oneida, Ill.; Charles P. and J. B. Mrs. Richardson died in 1858, at the age of 55 years. In 1862, J. B., our subject, married Lauretta, widow of Amos Parker, of Geauga Co. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Congregational Church, of Tallmadge.

GEORGE RIPLEY, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is a son of William and Elizabeth Ripley, of Yorkshire, England, and was born in Yorkshire in September, 1822. His father died when he was young, and he was obliged to work in a mine, serving until he was 21 years of age as an apprentice, for which he received his board and clothes. In 1850, he came to Ohio, settling in Clinton, where he worked a short time. He then removed to Coventry Township, where he worked for about two years. In 1852, he operated a coal bank, which he was engaged in for ten years, meeting with good success. In 1861, he purchased the farm he now lives on, consisting of 160 acres of well-improved land. In 1844, he was married to Martha Marsden, who was a native of Yorkshire, England. From that marriage there were eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: William, Charles, John and Eli. Mr. Ripley is a stalwart Republican, and by his industry and economy, has, from a poor boy, become a wealthy man.

C. A. SACKETT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is the seventh of a family of nine children born to Clark and Laura M. (Akin) Sackett, his birth occurring May 15, 1837, in Tallmadge Township. His father was a native of Warren, Conn. He remained at home until he was 21 years old, working on the farm and in his father's distillery. In 1814, he left home for the purpose of making a new home in the West; he made the journey on foot, and, after a wearisome tramp, reached Tallmadge, and bought the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. He lived on this farm until a few years before he died. He united with the Congregational Church, at Tallmadge, while young, and was a devout and faithful member, and was also Deacon of the above-named Church for several years. He was twice married; first to Cynthia Preston, who lived but about six weeks after their marriage. He married for his second wife, Laura M. Akin, who bore him nine children. She was a Christian lady, and

by her death the Congregational Church lost a proficient member. She died March 30, 1846. Mr. Sackett died May 14, 1862. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm, and he obtained his education in the common schools and the Academy of Tallmadge. After completing his education, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1864, when he enlisted in Co. B, 164th O. N. G. He was gone but about 100 days, and upon being released, he returned to the farm, where he has since lived. At the time of his father's death, he purchased the farm where he now resides. In 1861, June 25, he was married to Catharine Ashman, daughter of Russell and Marcia Ashman, of Tallmadge.

B. W. SKINNER, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Solomon and Caroline (Waldo) Skinner, who were natives of Hartford, Conn. At the age of 18, the father of our subject enlisted in the war of 1812, and served his country in such a manner as becomes a true soldier. Soon after the war he came to Ohio, and, settling in Bath Township, he bought a farm of unimproved land, and, after many months of wearisome labor, he converted it into a pleasant home. He remained there until 1860, when he removed to Milan, Ohio, and there he died July 22, 1880, at the advanced age of 91 years. The subject of this sketch was born in Bath Township, April 6, 1835, his youth being spent on the farm, where he obtained his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He worked on the farm until he was 18 years of age, and then came to Tallmadge Township, and worked at the same business for several years, at the expiration of which time he had accumulated considerable money; he then rented a farm, and soon after bought 33 acres of land, where he now resides, now increased to 97 acres. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. D., 164th O. N. G. At the close of the war, he returned to the farm, and has remained there ever since. In 1856, he was married to Laura Dickinson, of Northampton Township, who bore him five children, as follows—Laura E., Carlton B., Olive A., Lucy R. and Minnie M. Rev. O. S. Skinner, brother of our subject, was a young man of bright prospects. He was much attached to him, and by his death the Church lost a proficient and active worker.

WILLARD SPERRY, stock-dealer and farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Adna and Julia (Wilcox) Sperry. The father of our subject was a prominent man, and came to Tallmadge about the year 1808, and engaged in farming, settling on the farm now owned by Willard. He was extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, and carried on the same successfully up to the time of his death. Our subject was born in Tallmadge Township, Oct. 4, 1851. He remained on the farm until he was 14 years of age. He then went to live with his uncle, Dr. Sperry, of Tallmadge, with whom he lived until he was 20 years of age, when he went to Colorado and remained one year. He then returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there for some time. While there, he acted as superintendent of a large lumber establishment. In 1877, he settled on the farm he now lives on. He has been engaged in the stock business extensively. In 1874, he was married to Flora A., daughter of Weems Caruthers, of Tallmadge Township.

J. S. STROMAN, farmer; P. O. Munroe Falls; is a son of Henry and Catharine (Stine) Stroman; was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., July 30, 1845. His youth was spent on the farm of his father, obtaining his education in the meantime in the schools of his neighborhood. In 1876, he settled on a farm of 117 acres of valuable land in the northeast corner of the township, where he has since resided. In 1872, he was united in marriage to Maggie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ellis, of Thomastown, formerly of Wales. From Mr. Stroman's marriage, there has been one child. Mr. Stroman, although a young man, has accumulated a handsome property. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. Henry Stroman, the father of our subject, was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1818, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1824. He remained at home until he was 25 years of age, when he settled on a farm; he then worked at day's work for about three years. In 1850, he bought and settled on a farm of 40 acres, which he increased to 160. He has been an industrious man, and for his industry he has been rewarded. He is now a well-to-do farmer. There have been born two children in his family, J. P. and W. H.

H. H. STAHL, stoneware manufacturer, Tallmadge; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 9, 1847, his parents, A. M. and Laura Stahl, being natives of Ohio, the father of Columbiana Co., and the mother of Trumbull Co.

The father of our subject was a farmer, and conducted the business successfully. In 1880, he removed to Ashtabula Co., where he still resides. His wife died in 1852, at the age of 35 years. Our subject's early life was spent on his father's farm and in attending the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of 15, he enlisted in Co. M, 2d Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war. At the close of the war, he returned to Ashtabula Co., and attended school for about one year, and finished his education in his native town. In 1866, he came to Mogadore, this county, and began to learn the potter's trade, serving as an apprentice one year. He then worked as journeyman for one year, and, in 1868, in company with J. Lee, operated a shop in Mogadore. This company lasted about two and a half years. He then worked as journeyman for about one and a half years, and, in 1870, he, in company with T. H. Fenton, began the manufacture of stoneware in Tallmadge, they making many improvements, and carrying on the business successfully for about one year. In 1876, he purchased the works he now manages, and, having made many improvements, has now one of the best shops in town. In 1869, he was married to Laura Hale, daughter of A. M. Hale, of Springfield, whose sketch appears in this work. From that marriage there has been one child—Howard Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tallmadge.

IRA P. SPERRY, sewer-pipe manufacturer, Tallmadge; is a son of Lyman and Lydia (Peck) Sperry, the father being a native of New Haven Co., Conn., where he was engaged in farming. In 1819, he came to Tallmadge Township, settling on a farm in the northeastern part of the township, where he lived until he died, his death occurring in 1858, aged 86 years. Mrs. Sperry died in 1836, at the age of 52 years. Our subject was born in Waterbury, Conn., in the year 1818. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1819, and lived on his father's farm until he was 14 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn the trade, serving three and one-half years; he then learned the carriage-ironing trade, which occupied three years; he worked at the latter for one year. At the age of 21, attended school at Cuyahoga Falls for about one year. Then engaged with William C. Oviatt, of Tallmadge, as a carriage-ironer, working for him for two years. In 1844, he purchased an interest in the works of William C. Oviatt, of Tallmadge, where they did a successful business. Their work was in use in every section of the State and many other States. They had a carriage depository in Cincinnati for fourteen years, where they did business to the amount of $300,000, but sold his interest in 1871. In 1870, he engaged in sewer-pipe manufacturing, in company with S. J. Ritchie and Dr. Sperry, of Tallmadge. They did an extensive business until 1879, when their shops were destroyed by fire, which proved disastrous to the village of Tallmadge. The works were valued at $150,000, and were the best of the kind in the State. Sept. 27, 1841, he was united in marriage to Clarissa Carlton, daughter of Peter Carlton, of Portage Co., and from that marriage, they had six children, four of whom are living; their names are as follows: Willis C., George P., Francis L. and Henry B. The first named is a practicing physician in York Co., Neb. Mr. Sperry is a stalwart in the Republican party. In 1858, was elected by the Free-Soil party as their Representative in the Ohio Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Sperry are active members of the Congregational Church.

JESSE SPRAGUE, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; is the eighth of a family of eleven children born to Jonathan and Sarah Sprague; they were natives of Sharon, Conn., where they were engaged in farming; the father was a tanner and currier by trade, but worked very little at it, learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for several years; in 1805, he came to Ohio, first stopping in Canfield, Mahoning Co., where he remained three years; in 1808, he came to Tallmadge Township, settling on a farm; this family was the fourth family in the township. Mr. Sprague died in 1837, at the age of 70, his widow dying in 1843 at the age of 64. Our subject was born in Tallmadge, Oct. 13, 1809, and lived at home until he was 21 years of age; he then took charge of the farm, where he lived fifteen years; in 1851, he purchased the farm he now occupies. In 1836, he married Sallie Y. Lane; from that marriage there were two children—Rhoda, wife of David Foote, of Portage Co., and Heman, who is associated with his father on the farm. Mr. Sprague has always voted with the Republican party.

DENNIS TREAT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; son of Samuel and Alice (Weston) Treat, whose sketch appears in this work, was born in Tallmadge May 28, 1831; his youthful days were spent on the farm; he obtained his education in the common schools and the academy of Tallmadge; he lived on the farm until he was of age; at the time of his father's death he purchased the old homestead, where he has since resided. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 164th O. N. G., and, while in service, was stationed at Arlington Heights; after his release from the service he returned to the farm, where he has since resided; he owns 200 acres of valuable land, which he has farmed successfully. In 1874, he was elected President of the Summit Co. Agricultural Society; he had previous to this date acted as Vice President of the same society. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Rhoda H., daughter of Dr. Philo Wright, of Tallmadge; from that marriage there have been four children, viz., Alice W., Florence S., Hiram B. and Henry W. Mr. and Mrs. Treat are members of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge.

HARRIET E. TREAT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is the widow of Lemuel P. Walcott, who was born in Tallmadge Aug. 18, 1831; his childhood was passed on the farm, where he remained until he had grown to manhood; he obtained his education in the common schools, the Windom Academy and the Nelson High School; after completing his education, he returned to the farm, and there lived until it was divided between himself and brothers. In November, 1856, he married Harriet E., daughter of Richard and Amoret Treat, who shared his happiness until death separated them; he died Nov. 10, 1876, at the age of 45 years; he was a man much missed in the surrounding community in which he lived, for his amiable disposition, gentlemanly bearing and devotion to his church. He was the father of three children—Mary E., Flora I. and Bryan T.—all at home. Mrs. Wolcott still lives on the farm, is comfortably situated, with hosts of sympathizing friends, who with her share the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

PHILIP THOMAS, coal operator, Tallmadge; is a son of John and Rachel Thomas, both of whom were natives of Wales, where the subject was born in 1825, in the shire of Monmouth. When 8 years old, Philip went to work in a coal-mine and was thus employed until 1851, when he emigrated to America. Coming direct to Ohio, he settled in Summit County, Tallmadge Township, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years he passed in the township of Coventry. For a short time he worked in the coal-bank of W. H. Harris, and then came to the Upson banks which he and Wm. T. Owen leased in 1868. Four years later he secured his partner's interest and is doing a good business, employing some forty men, and mines about 15,000 tons annually. Mr. Thomas has by industry and economy secured a position in life that reflects credit on himself and shows what can be accomplished, even under adverse circumstances by a determined will. His marriage was celebrated in 1849, Miss Sarah Williams becoming his wife. Their union has been crowned with twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz., John, Mary, Philip, Llewellyn, Henry, Morgan, Frank and Willie. Mrs. Thomas is a consistent member of the Welsh Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

ANDREW TREAT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 22, 1799. He spent his youthful days on the farm; he obtained his education in the common schools and the academy of his native town. In 1823, he came to Tallmadge Township, and settled on a farm of 109 acres of partly cleared land, where he has since resided. He now owns about 525 acres of well-improved land. He has given his attention to farming exclusively, and by his industrious and economical habits has become the wealthiest man of his township. April 24, 1823, he was married to Marrietta N. Treat, who was born in New Haven Co., Conn. From that marriage there has been two children—Joseph A., of Cleveland, and Julia E., wife of F. F. Fenn, of Tallmadge. Mr. and Mrs. Treat are members of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge, uniting with the same over sixty years ago. April 24, 1823, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day.

S. C. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Middlebury; was born in Tallmadge Oct. 29, 1837, and is the only child living of a family born to Elijah and Betsey (Clinton) Taylor. Elijah Taylor was a native of Massachusetts, his birth occurring in 1796. He lived on the farm until 1816, when he came to Ohio, settling in Portage

Co., where he remained ten years, and while there was engaged in farming. In 1826, he removed to Tallmadge and settled on a farm. He was a thrifty farmer, and by his industry and economy accumulated a large amount of property. He died Feb. 10, 1872, at the age of 76. His wife was a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio, her parents settling there at an early day. She bore him two children—S. C. being the only surviving one. His early life was spent on the farm. He obtained his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He has always been engaged in farming on the farm on which he was raised. In 1860, he was married to Sarah Hagenbaugh, of Tallmadge, who bore him one child, viz., Albert W. She died Dec. 7, 1864. He married for his second wife Sarah McNeal, daughter of James and Sarah McNeal, who are residents of Pennsylvania. From the last union there has been three children, viz., Minnie E., Charles C. and Howard H.

STANLEY TREAT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is the third of a family of six children born to Samuel and Alice (Weston) Treat, who were natives of Connecticut, and came to Tallmadge in 1818. Samuel Treat obtained his education in the common schools of New Haven Co., where he remained until he came to Ohio. In 1818, he walked across the country, reaching Tallmadge after a long and tiresome tramp. He purchased 300 acres of land in the southeast corner of the township, upon which he settled the year following. In 1820, he was married to the above-named lady, who bore him six children, five sons and one daughter. Three of the sons died after reaching manhood. Samuel, Jr., was a prominent lawyer of Williams Co., and by his death the county lost one of its most enterprising men. Henry was a farmer of Northampton Township, and H. B., a graduate of the Western Reserve College and a proficient scholar, died in Mississippi after a short illness. While there he was engaged in school-teaching. The father of our subject lived on the farm up to the time of his death he was a leading man in church and society circles. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Tallmadge June 6, 1826. He obtained his education in the common schools and at the Tallmadge Academy. After completing his education he returned to the farm, where he remained until he was 25 years of age. He then bought a farm of 160 acres in Northampton Township, where he remained four years. He then returned to the homestead and lived there a short time. In 1868, he bought the farm he now lives on of 155 acres of valuable land. In 1852, he married Eliza Stilwell, of Portage Co., who bore him one child—Arabella. Mrs. Treat died in 1861. He married for his second wife Charity M. Kent, daughter of Martin Kent, of Mogadore. From that marriage there are two daughters, both at home.

D. B. TREAT, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; is a son of Calvin and Jane Treat. The father was a native of Orange, Conn.; he came to Ohio in 1824, settling in Tallmadge Township, on a farm of 300 acres. He cleared the farm, and sold about 90 acres; the remainder he kept and occupied until 1864. Mrs. Treat died, and he married for his second wife Elizabeth, widow of Harvey Hinman. After they left the farm, they took up their residence at Tallmadge Center. Our subject was born in Tallmadge, in December, 1836, and attended the schools of his neighborhood, the academy at Tallmadge, and the college at Hudson. After leaving college, he began teaching school, being engaged in that occupation for several years. In 1863, he enlisted in the 5th Independent Company of O. V. S. S., and was with Sherman through Georgia. He was gone two years, and after he returned engaged in farming, being engaged in the same up to the present. In 1861, was married to Catharine Price, daughter of Cyrus and Jane Price. They have four children—Calvin, Fannie, Edward and Elizur. Mr. and Mrs. Treat are members of the Congregational Church of Tallmadge.

DANIEL A. UPSON, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge. This gentleman was born in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1821, where his youth was spent. His parents moved to Tallmadge while he was young, and there entered the Academy, and at that institution he received the greater part of his education. After leaving school, he attended to the farm duties, and there remained for several years preceding the death of his father, and at the time of his father's death he inherited the old homestead, where he still resides. In addition to his farming interests, he has a large interest in the coal-banks known as the Upson banks. In 1859, he conducted a fair in Cuyahoga Falls, the first one of the kind ever held

there, and spared neither time or funds to make it a success. He had the fleetest horses of his day on the grounds, such as Flora Temple and other horses of like pedigree. He has many interests in Akron, among them are the oatmeal mills, etc. Mr. Upson never married, but is living on his farm, and is one of the most active men in church or society circles. Feb. 17, 1881, he was surprised by over 100 of his many friends, who assembled at his house for the purpose of showing the friendship they cherished for him. The parents of our subject, Dr. Daniel and Polly (Wright) Upson, were natives of Connecticut, and came to Ohio in an early day. Dr. Upson's youth was spent on the farm and in attending the schools of his neighborhood, where he received a liberal education. He was engaged in teaching school for several years, and at the same time studying medicine. He graduated in medicine, and then sought a home in Ohio; he first located in Trumbull Co., where he remained several years, and, in 1818, he removed to Franklin Co., settling in Worthington, and there remained until 1832, when he removed to Tallmadge. He was elected Representative, by the people of Franklin Co., several times. After his removal to Tallmadge, he discontinued his practice, paying special attention to his coal banks. He married Polly, daughter of Deacon Elizur Wright, of Tallmadge, but formerly of Connecticut. She was a Christian lady, an amiable wife and kind mother.

WILLIAM UPTON, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1814. At the age of 16 years, he took passage on a vessel bound for Quebec. When out about sixteen days, and off the coast of Nova Scotia, the vessel was wrecked, having on board 303 passengers, men, women and children. The captain ordered the women and children to be taken ashore (which was two miles distant) first, then the older men, and by that time the vessel was fast going to pieces. Our subject, with eleven other young men, was advised by the captain to swim the distance. They undertook it, and eleven of them reached shore in an exhausted condition. He saved nothing from the wreck, and went three days without food. He started off in search of food or a settlement, and, after traveling for some time, saw a small boat belonging to a fishing smack. He told the occupants of the disaster, who took them aboard of the smack, and brought them to Louisburg, N. S. The passengers of the ill-fated vessel, with the exception of our subject, were taken to Quebec. He remained in Louisburg for three months. He then worked his way to Boston, on board a coal vessel. From there he went to Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., where he remained a short time. In 1833, he came to Ohio, settling in Summit Co., and engaging in shoemaking for six years at Tallmadge Center. He then settled on a farm of 220 acres, where he has since resided. In 1836, he married Maria Sprague, daughter of Jonathan Sprague, of Tallmadge. From that marriage, there were six children, one of whom is living—Rev. J. S. Upton, of Bridgewater, N. Y. Mrs. Upton died in 1873. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Kate Murphy, of Akron. The father of our subject, Capt. John Upton, had, from a boy, followed the seas. His mother was Mary Fuller, who was a consistent and earnest member of the Church of England.

A. A. VIALL, farmer; P. O. Tallmadge; was born in Harrisburg, Penn., Nov. 29, 1848. He remained at home until he was 16 years of age, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1864, he enlisted in 184th O. V. I., where he remained until the close of the war. After his return home, he was engaged as engineer on a steamboat. He then worked on the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, where he fired a locomotive. He was then engaged by J. A. Caruthers to take charge of machinery in his mill. In 1878, he purchased, in company with C. D. Caruthers, the mill he now operates. In 1879, he was united in marriage to Helen Caruthers, daughter of J. A. Caruthers, of Tallmadge, whose family settled there in an early day from Connecticut. Mr. Viall is a strong Republican, and has always been identified with that party.

DR. AMOS WRIGHT, physician, Tallmadge; the first white male child born in Tallmadge Township, and his birth occurred Oct. 5, 1808; his parents, Dr. Amos and Lydia (Kinney) Wright, were natives of Connecticut, he coming to Trumbull County in 1801, where he remained until 1802, when he returned to Connecticut and married the above-named lady, who was the daughter of Rev. Aaron Kinney. After his marriage, he came to Trumbull County, where he remained until 1808; he then came to Tallmadge where he remained until he died.

He was the first practicing physician in this section of the State, and his practice was extensive. Our subject attended the academy in Tallmadge until he was 14 years old, and then went on the farm where he remained until he was 19 years of age. In 1827, he began the study of medicine in his father's office, where he remained two years; he then went to Cincinnati and attended lectures in 1829 and 1830. In 1831 and 1832, he attended lectures at Yale College. He returned to Tallmadge in 1833, and opened a drug store in Middlebury, conducting the business for one year, then removed to Trumbull County and practiced medicine for two years. He returned to Tallmadge in 1836, and has remained there ever since. He has an extensive circuit of practice, visiting patients in Portage, Stark and Summit Counties. On the 31st day of March, 1831, he was united in marriage to Clemence C. Fenn, who bore to him nine children, six of whom are living—Stella, Celia, Ellen M., Julia I., Darwin E.; Samuel St. John associated with his father in his practice; H. M., Sarah E. and Alice are the names of those deceased. Alice was well and widely known in social and musical circles, and had distinguished herself as a singer of more than ordinary ability; she died in 1874, at the age of 23 years. March 31, 1881, Dr. and Mrs. Wright celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life by a golden wedding, given by them at their home, and entertained a host of congratulating friends.

NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

J. G. ALEXANDER, merchant, Northfield; is one of the rising young merchants of Summit County; born in Cleveland, May 6, 1848; son of Hamill and Martha (Nesbit) Alexander. The father of our subject was born Aug. 6, 1818, in West Pennsylvania; son of James Alexander, whose ancestors hail from "Bonnie Scotland." He came West with his son Hamill in 1838, locating in Cuyahoga County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, bringing his son up to this calling, whose marriage with Miss Nesbit occurred Nov. 17, 1842, whose birth is recorded April 7, 1822, born in Wheatfield Township, Indiana Co., Penn., daughter of John and Ann (Matthews) Nesbit, who came West from Pennsylvania, locating in the township in 1831. After the marriage of Hamill Alexander, he remained one year on the farm; then removed to Cleveland, where he lived nine years, being engaged in the mercantile business. From there he moved to Macedonia, this township, engaging in the lumber business, where he remained until his death, which took place July 4, 1854. To him were born a family of three children, viz., John N., now residing in Lansing, Mich.; James G. and Martha J. (now the wife of Dr. J. C. Bryson, of La Cygne, Lynn Co., Kan.). James G., at the death of his father, was but a lad of 6 years; being then thrown upon his own resources, he has since that time rowed his own craft. When a mere lad, he hired out by the week, receiving $5 per month, and continued on in this way until he accumulated means to enable him to engage in business for himself. In 1869, he moved with his mother and sister to Johnson Co., Mo., and farmed four years, which gave him more experience than profit. Returning, in November, 1872, to this town, he engaged as a clerk for Lyons, Logan & McClellan, remaining with them one year and a half, and then engaged one year with E. A. Palmer & Brother as traveling salesman. April 13, 1876, he married Ellen F. Love, daughter of John and Jane Love, of Coshocton County. The May following, he succeeded J. D. Lyon & Co., and has since been engaged in general merchandising, and is doing a safe and lucrative business. His business has increased to double its first dimensions. He is now handling all kinds of farm machinery, engines and threshers. He is energetic and an excellent business man. March 20, 1878, his lovely wife passed to the land "beyond the river," leaving him companionless. She bore him one child—Jennie—who sleeps in the cemetery beside her. Since the death of his wife, his mother has been his comforter and housekeeper. Mr. Alexander and mother are members of the U. P. Church, as also was her father.

MRS. JANE W. BACON, retired, Northfield; was born Nov. 16, 1811, in Jefferson Co., this State, to James and Sarah (McClintick) Pritchard. Her father was born in Maryland, son of William Pritchard, to whom was born three children. The father of Sarah McClintick was James, whose wife was Mary Williamson; they raised a family of six children, whose names were Mary, Rachel, Nancy, Sarah, James and Samuel. James, the father of the above, was a Commissary during the war of the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. To James and Sarah Pritchard were born two children—Jane W. (Mrs. Bacon) and Sarah. His first marriage was with Tabitha White, by whom he had eight children; two of the number, Hezekiah and William, were soldiers in the war of 1812; William was Captain, his brother Hezekiah dying in the service. Mrs. Bacon's father removed West to Jefferson Co. in the latter part of the last century, locating in Steubenville; he was a man of superior ability and talent, was a Judge of the Court of Steubenville, and was one of the framers of the State Constitution and a member of the State Legislature, when they met at Chillicothe; here he died Feb. 6, 1813. His wife survived him until 1856; she was for sixty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bacon was married June 22, 1828, to David C. Bacon, who was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 18, 1803; he was a son of Isaac and Nancy (Cranmer) Bacon. Isaac Bacon came to Ohio, locating in this township, on Lot 63, in 1807, where he cut down a few trees and erected a cabin; while this was in progress, parties who were cutting the road leading from Hudson to Cleveland, hearing the sound of his ax, knowing the country to be uninhabited, started in quest of the unknown woodsman, and there found the frontiersman busy at his work; and, in honor to him, and for his accommodation, changed the direction of the road and run it past his domicile; hence the crook in the road which has since existed as a landmark in the township. This pioneer of Northfield Township died November, 1812; his son, David C., succeeded him in the ownership of the farm, and remained in the township until his death, which occurred Oct. 22, 1880. Five children were born to him, of whom but two are living, viz.: Sarah J. (now the wife of Dr. B. F. Roy, of Geauga Co., this State) and Miles P., who is a resident of this township. Reason P. died June 6, 1859, at the age of 31, leaving no issue. Mrs. Bacon has been a member of Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty years, and was the first to experience religion in the township, and for one year was the only professor of religion in the township; she resides on her farm of 130 acres, which was settled by the elder Bacon, her house being the first frame built in the township.

NOEL BECK, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Feb. 17, 1818, near Salem, Columbiana Co.; son of Paul and Mary (Dickinson) Beck; Paul was born in Loudoun Co., Va., son of Preston Beck, to whom was born Edward, Paul, John, Richard, Mary, Esther, Phebe Ann and Rachel; Mary Dickinson was born in Redstone, in New Jersey; her mother's maiden name was Martha Hatfield; the father of Mary Dickinson was named Jesse Dickinson, whose mother's name was Sarah Richardson before marriage; the family on both sides were of Quaker families. Preston Beck came out to Columbiana Co. with his family before the commencement of the present century, being one of the pioneers of that county. Paul Beck was twice married—first, to Mary Dickinson, who bore him eight children; those who grew up, were Matilda, Jesse, Joseph, Noel and Martha; his second marriage was to Rachel Foster, by whom he had eight children. Noel came to Bedford in 1834. June 1, 1840, he was married to Maria Sheets, born March 28, 1819, in Columbiana Co.; her parents were George and Sarah (McConners) Sheets; he was born Nov. 30, 1783, she March 5, 1787; he was a sailor when young. they were born and married in New Jersey; their nuptials are recorded as taking place in the year 1808; to them were born ten children, nine of whom grew up. George Sheets and wife, with two other families, composed of Father McConners and wife, and Robert Thomas and his wife, all came out in 1812 together, in a two-horse wagon containing what little of this world's goods they possessed. Soon after Mr. Sheets' arrival in the State, he was drafted into the war of 1812. His father's name was Yosey, who married Elizabeth Kuntz, and by her he had seven children—John, Joseph, William, Samuel, George, Adam and Betsey. Mr. Beck, at the time of his marriage, had nothing but his hands and his worthy wife to begin with; not

having the money to buy any furniture, he turned in and made his own table, chairs, and such articles as they were obliged to have, which served them until they could afford "store" furniture; he bought 40 acres "in the woods," of his father, costing $400, yet in four years had it paid for; after living on this farm ten years, he sold it for $700 and moved to this township, purchasing 93 acres on Lot 13 for $1,400, but afterward cost him $300 more, in consequence of a dower lien coming to light which he had to square off; he lived on this place three years and located where he now resides, where he has 101 acres. Four children have been born to him—Mary (Mrs. Charles Pell), Clarkson and Alice (Mrs. John A. Ellett), all of this township. Mrs. Beck is a member of the Disciples' Church. Mr. B. is not a member of any denomination, but is a good Republican.

CLARKSON BECK, farmer; P. O. Bedford; was born in Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co., March 20, 1847, the fourth of the family, and the third of the number who grew up. He removed with his parents to this township when about 3 years of age, his father first locating on the "ledge." Clarkson remained with his parents until he was 25 years of age. Jan. 14, 1872, he married Rebecca J. Stanley, who was born 1851, in Columbiana Co., this State, daughter of Waddy and Lydia (Mather) Stanley. Her father was born in Virginia, Sept. 4, 1816, and her mother on Feb. 2, 1822, in Pennsylvania. Waddy was a son of Waddy, Sr., who was the parent of ten children, viz., Joel, Samuel, Thomas, Waddy, Precilla, Lucy, Nancy, Rebecca, Anna and Deborah. Lydia was a daughter of John and Catharine (Smith) Mather, to whom were born ten children—Samuel, Thomas, Sarah, Daniel, Jessie, Ann, William, James, Lydia and John. To Mrs. Beck's parents were born Catharine A., Joshua L., Rebecca J. and Thomas, who died at 4 years of age; Edgar W. died when 16 months' old. The Stanleys and Mathers are Quakers. The Mathers were Hicksites; the Stanleys were Guernseys. The old gentleman died March 31, 1871, and his wife March 30, 1861. Since Mr. Beck's marriage, he has been a resident of the snug farm of 82 acres, which he now owns. He has three children, viz., Bertha May, Mattie Jane and George D. Mr. Beck is among the enterprising young men of the county. He has a pleasant home and family, and is a representative young agriculturist and business man.

GEORGE L. BISHOP, farmer; P. O. Northfield; born Jan. 23, 1842, at the center of Northfield; is the youngest of a family of three children of Orin and Celina (Lilley) Bishop. George was 3 years of age when his father died, and was then raised by Mr. Seidell, his step-father, who taught him the wagon-maker's trade. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 19th O. V. I., for three years, and after the expiration of his time, re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge in November, 1865. He served in seventeen battles; his first was Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, then Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and winding up with the battle at Nashville, when Hood attempted to match W. T. Sherman —to invade the enemy's country. It can be said of Mr. Bishop that he was a true and valiant soldier during all his time of service, and was always with his command, with the exception of five months, when he was in the hospital in consequence of wounds received at Stone River, and during this time the regiment were not in any engagement. Upon his return home from service, he resumed his trade at the Center with Mr. Seidell, remaining with him two years. He then engaged with a New York firm, and for six years was their general agent, having the State to canvass in the interests of patent medicine. After which, he and his brother Clark purchased a farm together, which they carried on some time, when he sold his share to his brother. Dec. 31, 1819, he married Martha Way, who was born May 4, 1850, in England, daughter of Charles Way, who came to the country in 1859. Since his marriage he has resided at Brandywine. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a member of A., F. & A. M., and a loyal Republican.

SIDNEY BEANEY, farmer; P. O. Macedonia; he is the son of John and Jane (Weston) Beaney; was born March 1, 1819, in Sussex Co., England. John Beaney was born March 28, 1776, and his wife April 11, 1780. To them were born twelve children—Mary, born in 1799; Susanna, in 1802; James, in 1804; Alfred, in 1806; William, in 1809; Walter, in 1811; Jesse, in 1814; Jane, in 1815; John, in 1816; Sidney, in 1819; Ann, in 1820; Joshua, in 1823. Sidney left England when a young man,

and came with Alfred and Jesse to New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn., where his brother Walter was engaged as foreman in a cotton factory. Here Sidney found employment for two years, and then went to Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., where he engaged for two years more in a factory at that place. In company with two others, he started West in May, 1841, and, after a long, tedious journey of adventures, they came to Hudson, where he engaged in brick-yard shoveling, at $7 per month. Here he stayed six months, and then worked three years in a hat store, for Mr. Strong, after which he went back to England, and brought out his parents, and after staying one year with them in York State, he came back to Hudson, where he purchased 60 acres of land where he now resides, there being then a small clearing on the same. Here Mr. Beaney has since lived, and though poor when he commenced life, he has at length become prosperous, having now 180 acres of land, with excellent buildings thereon. His father died suddenly of heart disease in March, 1864, and his mother died the following September. June 28, 1858, Mr. Beaney was married to Mary Roughton, born March 19, 1836, in Cambridgeshire (March Parish). She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Thompson) Roughton. To Benjamin and Sarah Roughton were born twelve children, of whom seven grew up: Alice, Rachel, John, Rebecca, John and John R., twins; Mary and Sarah (also twins); Keziah, Thomas, Jemima and James. The father of Mrs. Beaney died when she was 8 years of age. She came to America with her mother in 1847, and located in Strongsville. Her mother died November, 1873. She was a Free-Will Baptist, and her husband a Calvinist, in belief. Mr. and Mrs. Beaney are members of the Baptist Church. They have three children, viz., Walter, Sidney and Sarah J.

AMBROSE W. BLISS, farmer; P. O. Northfield. The Bliss family trace their origin to one Thomas Bliss, who was born in England about the year 1550, the name having been traced from the Norman-French Blois through the forms Bloys, Blyse, Blysse and Blisse to the American Bliss. The family is supposed to be of Norman descent, having come to England with William the Conqueror, and it is thought by some to have been connected with the Norman kings. The history of the American family begins with the Puritan brothers George Bliss and Thomas Bliss, Jr., who came to America to escape religious persecution, landing in Boston in 1635. Thomas Bliss died at Hartford in 1640. Four of his five sons came to Springfield, Mass., in 1643, and their mother, Margaret Bliss, soon followed, making the journey in five days through the forests to Hartford. She bought a tract of land on the Connecticut River, through which now extends Margaret and Bliss streets, named for them. From her comes the "Springfield family," which is now scattered over the world, having three of its members missionaries in Turkey, while others have been traced to Asia, Africa and Australia. Among the famous members and descendants of the family are Ralph Waldo Emerson and the late P. P. Bliss, the singer, who was a descendant of the original Thomas Bliss. Ambrose W. Bliss is a native of Vermont, born in Jericho Township, Chittendon Co., Dec. 6, 1806, and the eighth child of a family of eleven children, viz.: Julius, Cynthia, Fannie, Hosea, Timothy, Laura, Lucia, Ambrose W., Lavina, George, and one deceased, born to Timothy and Anna (Campbell) Bliss, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Timothy was born Feb. 16, 1769, Anna Feb. 2, 1769. Ambrose was brought up on a farm. At the age of 18, he left home and learned the carpenter and millwright's trade. In the fall of 1833, he came to this State, working on the public works in the harbor at Cleveland and Black River, where he had charge of a force of men for some time. May 9, 1839, he married Emeline Palmer, born April 5, 1815, in Windsor, Conn., daughter of Hezekiah H. and Abigail (Taylor) Palmer. Mrs. Bliss was the second of a family of six who grew to maturity. Since Mr. Bliss was married he has been a constant resident of the township. When he first came, he and his brother Hosea purchased 148 acres (Lot 76) in partnership, upon which Hosea built a log-cabin. Ambrose in the meantime located one-half mile south of the Center on a tract of 30 acres, upon which he lived about three years and a half. He then purchased 165 acres at the Center, where he has since resided. While he has carried on farming since his coming, yet he has in the meantime been engaged at his trade, having built nearly all the aqueducts and lock-gates on the canal between Brecksville and Cleveland. Being an excellent work

man, his services have been brought into requisition by the public. Mr. Bliss is one of the self-made men of this township. He has been industrious, prudent and economical, and has now 240 acres of good land. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, he has been a Republican, and has filled several offices of trust in the township and served two years as Commissioner of the county. He is not a member of any orthodox church, yet is a supporter of the Gospel and a friend to all religious orders and enterprises that are calculated to advance the interests of the community at large. He is a life member of the American Bible Society. He and his family patronize liberally the newspapers and monthly periodicals. Of four children born three are living —Ellen, Lorin and George. Horace was a member of Co. C, 115th O. V. I.; enlisted August, 1862, and died Feb. 20, 1863, of disease contracted in the army. All the Bliss family are Republicans with the exception of George Bliss, who was a Democrat. He represented this county in the State Legislature.

C. J. CHAFFEE, farmer and stock-raiser; son of Comfort and Perses (Skinner) Chaffee, was born in Hampden Co., Mass., April 14, 1817. Comfort's father bore the same name; he was a son of Asa, who was the son of Asa, Sr., which makes Comfort J., whose name heads this sketch, of the fifth generation from Asa Chaffee, Sr. The Chaffee family were among the stanch families in the Colonial times; nine of the family were represented in the war of the Revolution. Comfort, Sr., married Mary Bliss; their children were Comfort, Joel and Bliss. To Comfort and Perses were born ten children, of whom Polly (Mrs. G. Smith), settled in Springfield, Mass.; Rodolphus died in Michigan; John M. died in Springfield, Mass.; Jonathan S. died in Grand Haven, Mich.; Perses married S. Hunt, and raised four children; William P. lives in Wilberham, on his grandfather's place, and Electa settled in Hampden. Mr. Chaffee's great-uncle, Isaiah Ephraim, was among the number who chased the wolf in the den, which Maj. Putnam captured. Isaiah and William were at Braddock's defeat. Isaiah was in command of the wagon-train, and was attacked by the Indians; Isaac fought with desperation, and was finally shot, but had slain nine of the dusky warriors ere he received his death wound. Subject, being of a mechanical turn of mind, worked in machine-shops, and was engaged for some time in the armory at Millberry—engaged in the manufacture of pistols and spring-bow callipers; also, at Chickopee Falls, on slide wrenches. He came West in 1840, and worked at Brecksville a short time; then went to Elyria, and assisted in building the first machinery used in the mills by Herrick & Palmer; with this firm he remained nearly three years. June 24, 1845, he was married to Asenath Ward Ferry, born Nov. 13, 1819, in Massachusetts, a daughter of Noah Ferry and Rebecca Ward. Noah was born in Palmer, Mass., 1783; he had two sons and four daughters, whose names were James A., Asenath W., Sophia J., Rebecca, Maria and Noah F. Noah was a son of Judah and Hannah (Cooley) Ferry. Rebecca Ward was a daughter of Reuben Ward, whose wife was Rebecca (Firbush) Wood, a daughter of Dr. Wood. Reuben was a son of Lieut. Urijah Ward, and a brother of Sheriffs Asa, Calvin and Dr. John Ward. Perses, the mother of C. J., was a daughter of Jonathan V. and Drusilla (Perrin) Skinner, to whom were born five children—Aaron, who was a noted lawyer, George, Frank, Orin and Jonathan, who was a manufacturer. The Skinners were from England, and were among the first settlers in America. Mr. Chaffee has been a resident of this township for many years; he has been a successful farmer and has 375 acres of land, situate in the west part of the township; said farm is well adapted to farming and pasturage. The spars of Commodore Perry's boat were cut off this land, also the timber of which the vessel "Sardis" was built. Mr. Chaffee has been in the past quite extensively engaged in the dairy business, running 70 cows, but more recently is engaged in stock-raising. He has two children—Lucian M. and Anna M., now Mrs. Dr. Franklin M. Coates, in Berea, Cuyahoga Co.

Z. F. CHAMBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Macedonia. The Chamberlin family of this county, originated from William Chamberlin, who came from England to Connecticut, in 1780; his wife was Jemima Skinner. Amos, his son, married Jerusha Crane, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, viz., Horace A., Harris B., Schuyler M., Orville W., Henry H., Laura, Jerusha, Catharine and Cordelia. Horace A., was born in Hudson Township, March 24. 1819; Sept. 24, 1839, he married

Anna Post, who was born Nov. 28, 1820, in Hudson Township, daughter of Zina and Marena (Kellogg) Post. Zina was born in Saybrook, Conn., son of Joshua, who died in Connecticut. Marena was a daughter of Bradford Kellogg, a native of Vermont, who entered the Revolutionary war when young, and who being undersize, stood on a log at the time of inspection to raise him him to regulution height. Zina Post was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at one time 250 of Hull's soldiers encamped one night on his premises and partook of his hospitality. To Horace and Anna (Post) Chamberlin were born six children—Zina F. and Francis A., now in Newburg in the wire works; Edward A., at Cuyahoga Falls, in rivet manufacturing; Horace A. and Willie E., on the homestead; Delos (deceased); Horace A., died Oct. 30, 1876; his wife is yet living. Zina F. and his father were born on the same farm. March 20, 1862; he married Sarah A. Paxson, born in Stark Co., Lexington Township, Ohio, April 20, 1841, daughter of Heston C. and Rachel (Ingledue) Paxson, her father was born Feb. 17, 1794, in Lancaster Co., Penn., son of William, whose ancestors came from England. Rachel Ingledue was a daughter of Blackstone and Nellie (Wheat) Ingledue, to whom were born, seven children—Reason, Eber, William Rachel, Parmelia and Ellen. To Heston and Rachel Paxson were born four children whose names are Ezra W., now in Stark County; Lucinda, now in Marshall Co., Iowa, the wife of R. Strang; Melinda (Mrs. Joseph Sheets), Stark Co., Ohio, and Sarah A. (Mrs. Chamberlin). Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin they have been constant residents of this township, with the exception of one year spent in Cleveland and a short time in Hudson Township. He is now located on the farm his father (Horace) owned, situated on Lot 8, which is one of the finest locations (inclusive of house and farm buildings) in the township. His farm consists of 150 acres. He has but one child—Hanmer E., born July 14, 1866. The Chamberlin and Post families are Republicans.

MRS. GEORGE DARLING, Northfield; was born in Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., March 11, 1821. Her parents were Robert Sheill, who was born in Scotland, Oct. 28, 1784, and died Oct. 11, 1834, and Mary (Easton) Sheill born Aug. 13, 1789, and died March 7, 1828. Robert Sheill was a son of William Sheill who was born in 1760, and died in June, 1844. Mary Easton was a daughter of George Easton and Margaret (Hutton) Easton, who was a daughter of William Hutton, of Scotland. To Robert Sheill and wife were born nine children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Jane, Janette, Agnes, Mary, Bathsheba (Mrs. Darling), William and Robert. Jane, Agnes, Mary, Bathsheba and Robert are the surviving members at this date (1881). Robert Sheill was a weaver in his native home (Scotland). George Easton was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Adam Darling was born in Scotland about the year 1778, and was married to Elizabeth Porteous Dec. 18, 1812. In the year 1816, they emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, where they remained for about a year, and from there they removed to Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y. To Adam and Elizabeth were born ten children—George, born Jan. 8, 1814, at Dunbar, Scotland; John, Helen, James, Margaret, Thomas, William, Janette, Elizabeth and Mary. Those living are James, of Sac Co., Iowa; Margaret, Mrs. Daniel Boyd, of Pocahontas Co., Iowa; Janette, Mrs. Adam Kuhn, of Houston Co., Minn.; Thomas, of Oakland Co., Mich., and Mary, Mrs. Isaac Thompson, of Houston Co., Minn. George Darling and Bathsheba Sheill were married in Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., June 13, 1843. In the year 1845, they removed to Northfield, and located one-fourth mile north of the Center. Mr. Darling was a carpenter by trade, as was his father, and, during his life, he pursued his trade industriously. He died June 24, 1880, at the age of 66 years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church for upward of forty years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His wife and four children remain on the homestead with their mother. Mary E. is one of the most successful teachers of the county, having an experience of twenty-eight terms of teaching. Margaret A., relict of Thomas McArthur, of Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., who died Sept. 6, 1876, leaving one child—Ida Marion. Robert A. and Georgiana are at home.

J. C. DEISMAN, farmer; P. O. Northfield; born May 12, 1831, in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, the second child born to Henry L. and Letitia (Coulson) Deisman. He was born Feb. 27, 1807, in Warrington Township, in York Co., Penn., whose father bore the same name (H. L.).

Was a native of Germany; came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, when he was 14 years of age, and was sold to pay his passage money. He settled in Pennsylvania, and raised a family of seven children, who were Rebecca, Rachel, Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry L. and John. The father of James C., our subject, was a weaver by trade, which vocation he followed for many years. In 1828, was married to Letitia Coulson, whose birth was Nov. 5, 1809, in same county as her husband; she was a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Glass) Coulson; he was a son of David, whose wife was Jane Clark. Mrs. Deisman was the only child born to her parents that lived to be grown. Elizabeth Glass was a daughter of Daniel and Letta (Gray) Glass, both natives of Ireland; they had children as follows: William, Daniel and John. The children of David Coulson were William and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Deisman came West to Columbiana County, about the year 1830, and, about seven years afterward, came to this township with $160, purchasing 35 acres on Lot 41, costing him $6.25 per acre, with no improvements, here they settled, when he got his cabin built had 50 cents left, he working at his trade when not engaged at his home on the farm, and paid for his land, remaining on the same until his death, Oct. 8, 1867, having been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife yet survives him; has been a member of the same church since 16 years of age. James C. left home soon after 21; Nov. 15, 1858, was married to Elizabeth Patterson, born Jan. 15, 1835, daughter of Thomas and Jane McNeelen, born December, 1799; he was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 22, 1797, son of Andrew, who was a Virginian. The mother of Thomas Patterson was Mary Bell. The children of Andrew, were Andrew, Nathaniel, Thomas, Belsey and Polly. Jane McNeelen's parents were William and Mary (Ray) McNeelen, whose offspring were Ellen, Jane, Peggy, Eliza, Nancy, William and Samuel. The parents of Mrs. Deisman came West in 1857, to Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co.; they had six children—William, James, Thomas, Ellen, Mary and Lizzie; parents died, he 1878, she 1844. After Mr. and Mrs. Deisman was married, they located in Bedford Township, remaining there until 1870, when he moved to the township, purchasing 103 acres on Lot 61, where he has since resided; has one daughter—Emma, born 1860. Mrs. Deisman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Bedford Lodge, No. 375, A., F. & A. M., also of the Chapter of R. A. Masons.

JOHN DOSENBURY, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Dec. 1, 1800, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., to Cornelius and Mary (Stillwell) Dosenbury. Cornelius was a son of Abram, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; he and all his brothers served under Gen. Washington in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, etc. Abram Dosenbury was a native of Holland, and emigrated to the United States about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mary was a daughter of John Stillwell, whose wife was Sarah Stevenson, whose family was from Germany. Cornelius had ten children born him, viz., Sarah, Ann, John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Charity, Rebecca, Phineas, Cornelius, and Phebe (deceased). John left home at 21, and moved about from place to place for several years before he settled down; then, in 1829, he came West and stayed one year in Michigan; also some length of time near Zanesville. Nov. 14, 1835, he married Ruth Duncan, born Dec. 6, 1816, in Beaver Co., Penn.; she was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (McLean) Duncan. John Duncan's parents came from Ireland, and he was born on the sea while his parents were coming to this country. Thirteen children were born them; eleven grew up, whose names were Robert, John, Hannah, Ruth, McLean, William, Elizabeth, Mary, James, Simeon and Perry. The Duncan family settled in this township about the year 1821. To Mr. Dosenbury nine children were born; those living are William (in Montcalm Co., Mich.), John (in Pierson, same State), Sarah (this county), George, Cornelius, Frank, Harriet (at home) and Jane (died at 31). John built the first house in Pierson. Mrs. Dosenbury is a member of the M. E. Church. He is not a member of any denomination, but is a believer in Spiritualism.

L. R. FOSTER, farmer; P. O. Macedonia; was born in Warrensburg, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1831, to Lyman and Minerva (Everest) Foster. His father was born Feb. 28, 1805, near Augusta, Maine; he was a son of Eli and Amy (Carpenter) Foster. The Fosters are of Irish ancestry. The tradition is, that four brothers came from Ireland and settled in the

Eastern States; from them have descended the existing families of the name. To Eli and Amy were born Fannie, Lyman, Eli and Eliza. Minerva Everest was born in Essex Co., N. Y., June 17, 1806, daughter of William Everest, who was born Sept. 24, 1771, in Addison Co., Vt., son of Zadock Everest, whose ancestors came from England, and are in direct line of connection with the Dudley family. Zadock Everest was one of the early settlers in Addison Co., Vt. The first session of court in that county was held in his house, and at the time of the Revolution his house was headquarters for the officers of the troops, who were encamped on the farm. To Zadock were born thirteen children. William Everest married Mina Holcomb, by whom he had thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity—William B., Harvey, Almina, Clarissa, Minerva, Amanda, Miranda, Zadock and Marshall. Eli Foster and wife, after marriage, moved to Maine, where Lyman (the father of L. R.) was born, and when 10 years of age, removed with his parents to Warren Co., N. Y. The parents of our subject were married March 10, 1829; to them were born eight children, viz.: Orlando, Le Roy R., Andrew J., Amanda E., Alonzo L., Sarah J., Rada M. and Amelia M. The parents of the above came West in 1841, and located in Macedonia, with a family of six children and $52 in money, and a scanty amount of household goods; though poor, being industrious and handy with tools, by working at the carpenter's trade and whatever labor was the most remunerative, he was successful and acquired a good home and a competence. He died Sept. 24, 1875. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church, and was for many years a regularly ordained Deacon of the same; was a free and outspoken man in whatever he deemed was right; was a friend of the bondman, who were fleeing for liberty, ever found in him a true friend, and was a man who never aspired after political preferment. William Everest and wife came West to this State in 1841, where they lived until their death. His decease took place Jan. 23, 1856; his wife's in April, 1861. Our subject was raised to farming, and at the age of 19, began teaching in the public schools; he taught singing classes during the winter; music is a talent that has always predominated in the family. July 1, 1859, he married Maria Stevens, born in Princeville, Peoria Co., Ill., daughter of William and Maria (Blood) Stevens. Mr. Stevens is now an extensive land owner in Quiver Township, Mason Co., Ill. Mrs. Foster died Nov. 1, 1862, leaving one child—Ora M. Mr. Foster has 175 acres of land, and, though not a member of any church, is a friend to and supporter of Christianity, and an active worker and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a true Republican, and a strong temperance man.

GEORGE FORBES, stock-trader, Macedonia. Esquire Forbes was born April 27, 1840, in Aberdeen Co., Scotland, and was the youngest of a family of nine children born to Nathaniel and Margaret Souder. His father was born about the year 1794, son of William Forbes. Margaret was a daughter of Robert Souder, to whom were born two children—Margaret and Mary, both living. The family emigrated to this State, locating in Cuyahoga Co., Solon Township, in 1852. Nine children were born to them, eight living—Mary (now in Solon, the wife of George Cowan), Robert (in Bedford Township), Margaret and Isabella (same township), also John and James (of this township), and Alexander (a teacher of Cleveland). After several years' residence, Nathaniel purchased land and located in this township in 1862. His death occurred May, 1875; his wife, still living, is a resident of Bedford Township. George was raised to farming pursuits; receiving the advantages afforded at the common district school and at Hiram, he launched out as a teacher, and was successfully engaged for several years. Since 1864, he has been engaged in stock-trading. In June, 1875, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Fannie Bliss. Since April, 1876, he has served as Justice of the Peace. His good judgment, aided by his studied acquaintance with common law, conspire to make him an able and satisfactory officer. Although not a member of any church, he contributes to the support of the Gospel.

ELIHU GRISWOLD, retired farmer; P. O. Macedonia; born in Schroon, Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1807; was raised in Essex Co., where his father, Elihu, died. Mr. Griswold came West to this township May 19, 1832, and purchased 164 acres on Lot 7, from Henry M. Boardman, upon which there were no improvements whatever. Building him a small cabin a short distance north of his present residence; he then cut off about ten acres and sowed the

same in wheat; the following year, while this was maturing, he returned East to his native county, and was married to Betsy Potter, and returned with her the same week; he started, driving the entire distance, in a buggy borrowed from Col. Arthur, of Northfield Center. Since Mr. Griswold came, he has resided on his first purchase. In 1843, he built his present residence. His wife died Dec. 30, 1862, leaving no issue. June 14, 1863, he was married to Louisa, born, 1841, in this township, daughter of William and Sarah (Baum) Powell. Mr. Griswold has been seriously injured by a fall occasioned by a horse running away; his health and mental faculties are impaired to such an extent as to render him incompetent to attend to his own business affairs, of which Mrs. Griswold has taken charge, and, in the management of the same, she has displayed a spirit of enterprise and business tact not seen in the average woman. She has been a member of the M. E. Church for over a score of years. Mr. Griswold is not a member of any church, yet has always been an honorable man, upright and straight in his business transactions, and has been highly respected in the community. They have one son—Elihu W., born Nov. 8, 1865. He owns 186 acres of land.

MRS. ALMIRA HERBERT, retired; P. O. Macedonia; third daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Simms) Hyde; was born Sept. 28, 1812, in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. Elisha was raised in Vermont; Sarah Simms was born in Rhode Island, and was the daughter of a sea-faring man, who was the captain of a merchantman; the family are supposed to be of English descent. To Elisha was born Grace, who married Truman Chaffee, who settled in Trumbull Co., this State, and raised a large family; they finally located in Orwell, Ashtabula Co.; Sarah also settled in Trumbull Co. after becoming the wife of Horace Mansfield; they raised no family. Elisha Hyde was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died Oct. 8, 1862, his wife in 1827; both were members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Herbert came West to Trumbull Co. in 1824, with her parents, who settled in Farmington, where they died, as per above statement. Sept. 9, 1845, she was married to James Herbert, who was born in Leitram Co., Ireland; his parents were William and Jane (Saddler) Herbert. Mr. John Senters was a boon companion to Mr. Herbert, and came with him from the same county in Ireland to this State, and together they worked on the public works at Cleveland and at Akron; after saving some money, they made their first purchase in partnership, one taking the south part of the lot and the other the north. Mr. Herbert died in 1865. Mrs. Herbert is a member of the M. E. Church.

J. A. HERBERT, farmer; P. O. Macedonia. John A. Herbert was born on the farm where he now lives June 21, 1852; he is the third child of four born to James and Almira (Hyde) Herbert; Hattie is an experienced and successful teacher, and Sarah is the wife of O. T. Holbrook, of this township. John A. was married to Mary Means, born Oct. 24, 1857; she is a daughter of Andrew S. Means, one of the prominent farmers and pioneers of this township; they have one child, Ouida. John A. now resides on the homestead farm, which contains 206¾ acres; his mother and sister Hattie reside in Macedonia.

HORACE HOLBROOK, retired farmer; P. O. Macedonia; third child of John and Susannah (Towne) Holbrook, was born in Essex Co., Vt., June 19, 1803. He was one of ten children—eight of whom lived to be grown, whose names were Rebecca, Horace, Salem, Adaline, Alanson, Irena, William H. and Nelson M. The boys are yet living—Salem in Wisconsin, Alanson in Michigan, William in New York, Nelson in Iowa, Horace in this township. Irena is not married, and resides in Michigan. Job was the grandfather of Horace, and married Naomi Stebbins. Jonathan and William Towne served in the war of the Revolution, and Alanson Holbrook in that of 1812. The Towne family trace their origin to William Towne, an Anglo-American, born about the year 1600, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1640, and afterward removed to Topsfield in 1852, where he died, aged 72. His son Jacob was born in 1631, and in 1657, married Catharine Symonds, and by her had six children. John, his son, was born April 2, 1658. Feb. 2, 1680, he married Mary Smith, and settled in Oxford in 1712. Ten children were born him. The next generation was Israel, born Nov. 18, 1684—married Susan Haven, who bore him ten children. Israel, the next in order, was born Feb. 12, 1727, purchased a farm in Belchertown in 1749, married Naomi Stebbins in 1754. She was born Nov. 9, 1735. He died Dec. 10, 1805, in his 78th year, and she on Feb. 12, 1827, in

her 92d year. All of the children, ten in number, were born and brought up in Belchertown. Next was Salem Towne, born March 5, 1779, married Abigail King, March 26, 1807, and lived in Granville, N. Y., until 1829, when he moved to Aurora. Abigail was born Oct. 12, 1781; she died while on a visit to Gallipolis, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1840, in her 60th year. The children, seven in number, were all born in Granville, N. Y. Horace was raised a farmer; leaving home at 21, he embarked for himself, and worked out by the month. In the spring of 1834, he came West, purchasing, where he now lives, 80 acres. Returning in 1835, he married Mary Gutherie, born in 1809; a daughter of James Gutherie, whose wife was a Munson. His wife died fourteen months after their marriage, leaving no issue. April 11, 1839, he married Susan Thompson, born in Hudson Township, Oct. 2, 1802; daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Mills) Thompson. She died in January, 1879; by her he had one son, Ossian T., who now resides with Mr. Holbrook on the homestead. His present wife was a daughter of James Herbert, one of the old settlers of the township. Mr. Holbrook began in life poor, and has now 175 acres, situated a short distance north of Macedonia. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the solid and substantial representatives of the community.

C. HUNT, farmer; P. O. Northfield. Calvin Hunt is the youngest of a family of eleven children, whose parents were Abner and Betsy (Johnson) Hunt. The names of the children born them were Lovina, Almira, Nancy, Abner, William, Norman, Russel, Marshall, Hannah and Calvin, all of whom lived to be men and women. Abner Hunt was born in Massachusetts Aug. 18, 1791; wife born in same State in 1788. Abner was a son of Jacob Hunt, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. To him were born children as follows: Jacob, Thomas, John, Sallie and Hannah. Abner Hunt came West in 1817, remaining one year on Tinker's Creek, in Cuyahoga Co.; the year following, came to this township, where he rented land several years; coming here poor, had but little means to do with. March, 1825, located in the north part of the township on Lot 72, purchasing 38 acres of Dorsey Viers; no improvements at the time of purchase. Ten years afterward, he added 14 acres more, which was the date of Calvin's birth, which occurred Oct. 13, 1835, on the same farm where he now resides, which his father first purchased, and remained on the same until his death, which took place Jan. 17, 1876; his wife "passed over" Oct. 1, just two years previously. Both of them were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church ere they came to this State, and were among the first members who united with the church at the Center at the time of its organization. Mr. Hunt was an Old-Line Whig, and one of the esteemed citizens of his township. Calvin, being the youngest of the family, has never left the homestead. March 24, 1865, married Victoria Waite, daughter of Walter and Polly (Hopkins) Waite, who were natives of Maine, and came to Richfield Township, this county, when the country was comparatively new. Mrs. Hunt was born in Northampton, June 4, 1829, and bore him two children—Edwin Odell and Mary Blanche. Aug. 27, 1880, after a short illness, Mrs. Hunt closed her eyes in death, and joined the "innumerable throng," leaving her husband and two children to mourn her demise. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was a great worker, in the Sunday school a valued worker, and was a lady of superior mental worth, and, possessing many personal attractions, was a bright light in society, a kind associate, a true wife and devoted mother. Mr. Hunt is also a member of the church of his parents' choice, and class-leader. Mr. Hunt, the father of Calvin, had, at the time of his death, fifty-four grandchildren and forty-six great grandchildren. Mr. Hunt has 104 acres of land, and is among the well-to-do farmers in the township.

WILLIAM HURST, farmer; P. O. Bedford; this worthy gentleman is a native of Ireland, born March 26, 1815, in County Leitrim. His parents were William and Catharine (Senters) Hurst. William was a son of Robert whose wife was Jane McLean, to whom were born Joshua, James, Thomas and William. Catharine was a daughter of Charles, whose wife was a Stinson before marriage. They had children as follows—Charles, William, Catharine and Mary. By his second marriage he had one child only, named Margaret. To the parents of Mr. Hurst were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters; but four grew to maturity, viz., John, William, Mary and Jane; Mary never came to this country; she married

William McDermot; Jane died in Ireland at the age of 22; John settled in Canada. The religion of the family was of the Episcopal order. The father of William was a weaver by trade; he died when William was a lad of 10 years; he was raised by his mother until he was 19 years of age; two years after he set sail for America, landing in Quebec; after a short stay he came to this county, in 1836. Stow Township was his first home in America. Here he "hired out" by the month. Oct. 27, 1846, he married Fanny O'Brien, who was born July 9, 1818, in Hudson Township, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Walker) O'Brien, who were both natives of Ireland, and located in Hudson Township in 1802. To them were born David, William, Martin, Moses, Mary, Harriet, Fannie and Sarah. After Mr. Hurst's marriage he moved to Michigan (Kalamazoo), where he purchased 123 acres of land; after keeping the same four years and a half, he sold it at a gain. Upon his return from Michigan he located on his father-in law O'Brien's farm, where he stayed two years and then bought 165 acres one mile and a half northeast of Hudson, where he remained from 1853 to 1863. Then he purchased 194 acres in Twinsburg Township. In March, 1869, he moved to his present place, where he has 53 acres; his house and 5 acres stand in Bedford Township, the remainder (245 acres) is in Summit County. January, 1856, his wife died, leaving no issue. He was married May 27, 1858, to Mary Spafford, born in this township May 7, 1838, daughter of Nathan B. and Mary Morrison. Her mother was born in New Hampshire in 1800, her father in Chittenden, Vermont, in 1791. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also John Morrison (Mrs. Hurst's grandfather). Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Episcopal Church.

J. W. HYNTON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; son of John and Elizabeth (Halpenneg) Hynton; was born in this township in 1850. Mr. John Hynton was born in Wicklow Co., Ireland, June, 1810; he was a son of John Hynton. Elizabeth was born March 5, 1822, in the same county; her father's name was John Halpenneg, and he married Mary Tumma. John Hynton, the father of our subject, was a man of education and culture; he came to America about the year 1840. Soon after his marriage, he and his brother Edward made a purchase of 147 acres in the northwest corner of the township, where they engaged in business together; uniting their energies, they were successful in accumulating property. He remained on the farm until 1860, when he moved across the line into Cuyahoga County, where he died Sept. 15. His brother Edward died in 1879. They were men of honor, and commanded the respect of all who came in contact with them, either in a business or social way. To John Hynton were born four children, viz., Mary (Mrs. H. Dubler, of Newburg. Catharine (Mrs. T. Walsh, of Cleveland), John W. and Elizabeth (now Mrs. James Cassidy, of Boston Township). May 23, 1876, subject was married to Anna Cassidy, born in Boston, daughter of Patrick Cassidy, to whom were born seven children. In April, 1872, J. W. settled on the farm he now owns, which consists of 95 acres. He has three children, viz., Lucy M., Agnes B., and Frances E. The mother of J. W. lives on the farm, where her husband resided at the time of his death.

W. H. KUHN, farmer; P. O. Bedford; was born March 22, 1813, in Allegheny Co., Penn., to Archibald and Martha (Stotlar) Kuhn. Archibald was a son of Michael, to whom were born five sons and three daughters, whose names were Eve, Archibald, Adam, Samuel, John, Mary, David and Nancy. Michael's father was a native of Holland; so also were the Stotlars. Our subject was the youngest of a family of eight children—Michael, Jacob, Nancy, Archie, David, Catharine, John and William H. The great-grandfather of W. H. was Adam Kuhn, whose wife was Eve, to whom were born Michael, Nicholas and Samuel. Archibald was a Federalist, and took an active part in the affairs of his county. He represented his county in the State Legislature; was a commissioned officer during the war of 1812. Archibald Kuhn and wife died before W. H. was grown, yet he remained on the homestead until his marriage, March 7, 1843; he married Mary Elder, born Feb. 28, 1824, in Indiana Co., Penn., daughter of Rev. Robert and Jane (McConaughy) Elder. Robert was born near Harrisburg; son of John Elder, who had six children — Joseph, Thomas, James, Robert, Belle and Betsey. Robert Elder's mother's name was Polly Caruthers. The Elders left the north part of Ireland for Scotland at the time of its insurrection, or religious persecu-

tion. To Robert McConaughy were born nine children; of the boys, Simon and James came West and settled in Ashland County. Robert Elder, the father of Mrs. Kuhn, was a soldier in the war of 1812; also Samuel Kuhn, the uncle of William H. While Mr. Kuhn (W. H.) was yet a young man, he was elected Major of the Seventh Battalion of Alleghany County Volunteers, being the youngest officer in the battalion. In June, 1843, he came to this township, where he purchased 107 acres on Lots 31 and 41. He has now 204 acres. To him have been born ten children; of those living are Margaret J., the wife of John Shirk, of Muscatine, Iowa; Luther, in same county; Robert, now a practitioner of materia medica in Shelby Co., Iowa; Mary, Willie and Frankie, at home; Luie, at school preparing for the ministry. Since Mr. Kuhn was 16 years of age, he has been a member of the church of his parent's choice (Presbyterian), and is now an official member of the same. Mr. Kuhn is one of the successful farmers of the township, as well as one of its valued citizens. He is a liberal supporter of the leading journals and periodicals of the day.

A. J. KELTY, farmer; P. O. Macedonia; born May 24, 1841, in Columbiana Co.; is the son of Owen H. and Ruth Hinksman. His father was born in 1812, in Salem Co., N. J.; he was a son of William Kelty who was in the war of the Revolution, with two of his brothers, of whom nothing was heard after the war's termination. The Keltys are of Dutch descent. To Owen and wife were born William, Aaron, Samuel, Sarah, Andrew and Henry. The family came first to Columbiana Co., where Owen settled on a squatter's claim; subsequently moved to Bedford Township, in Cuyahoga Co.; here he died, in November, 1869. A. J. was raised at home until 20 years of age, when he began for himself. Sept. 16, 1866, he married Harriet Powell, born Jan. 16, 1845, in this township, daughter of William and Sarah Powell. Mr. Kelty moved on this farm in March, 1869, having then 88 acres. Mr. Kelty is a hard-working man, and is making financial success. He has five children, viz., Henry, George, Harriet, Anna M. and Charlie A. Mr. Kelty had three brothers in the late war. Aaron was in the 90th Regiment and 5th Cavalry, and served about four years; he was nine months in Libby Prison, and, when he was released, weighed only eighty-six pounds. Samuel did duty on Johnson's Island two years. Henry served four years in Co. K, 9th Ohio Battery. Mrs. Kelty has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 14 years of age. Mr. Kelty's family are "Disciples."

H. LANFORD, farmer; P. O. Northfield; born Jan. 2, 1804, in the Town of Schroon, Essex Co., N. Y.; is a son of Daniel, who was born in Connecticut, and served in the Continental Army, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was Jemima Hotchkiss, who was born in Clarendon, Vt. To this couple were born fifteen children, and fourteen of the number grew to maturity. Elias, Daniel and Luther were among the sons, all of whom participated in the war of 1812; Elias was killed at Plattsburg. The Lanfords are of Irish descent; Daniel's father emigrated from Ireland to the Middle States several years prior to the Revolutionary war. Hezekiah left home at 10 years of age, and was raised by one Mr. Lockwood. At the age of 22, Aug. 3, 1825, he married Roba Scriptures, born March 21, 1811, in Chesterfield, Essex Co., N. Y., a daughter of John and Betsey (Chamberlain) Scriptures; her father was born in Concord, N. H., about the year 1770; his parents were Samuel and Hannah (Barrett) Scriptures. Samuel came from England, when he was 17 years of age; Hannah was a native of Holland, and quite young when she came with her parents to America. To Samuel and Hannah were born twelve children. Betsey Chamberlain was a daughter of John and Betsey (Bowman) Chamberlain; the latter family came from Goffstown, N. H. Betsey Bowman's parents died when she was quite young; her father's name was Charles. John and Betsey had five children born to them. John Scriptures was twice married; first to Polly Saunders, and by her had nine children; his second marriage was to Mrs. Betsey Mace, who had nine children by her first husband; by the last union five were born—Jermia, Ezra, Wesley, Sallie and Roba. These twenty-three children were raised together, and their relations were of the most harmonious character. After Mr. Lanford's marriage, he worked severl years at Schroon, in a saw-mill. In August, 1833, he came West to Franklin Township, Portage Co., where he engaged to work for Zeno Kent, at general farm and mill work; while here, he took up

carpenter and joiner work, and did considerable in this line. March, 1841, he came to this township, and bought 5 acres on Lot 3, in this township, which he kept about seven years, and sold to Charles West; then removed to the northeastern part of the township, purchasing about 40 acres, where he remained until 1861, when he came to his present place (on Lot 86), purchasing 86 acres. Mr. Lanford came to this country a poor man; when he arrived at Franklin Township, he had $7, a sick wife, and two children, and with the aid of his wife earned what they have by hard labor and economy. They have six children—three living—Harriet (Mrs. Berry), Lorenzo and Milo at home. Aug. 3, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Lanford celebrated their golden wedding.

REV. JAMES W. LOGUE, minister, Northfield, was born July 17, 1812, in York Co., Penn., to James and Jennette (Gibson) Logue. The grandfather of our subject was James, whose birthplace was Ireland, and he emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he was a participant, serving through the entire struggle. He married Ann Gabby, and by her had two children—James and Ann. Jeanette Gibson was a daughter of James, a native of Scotland, but married his wife after his arrival to this country, and by her had twelve children. To James and Jeanette Logue were born quite a numerous family, but four of the number grew to man's estate, viz., Ann John, Elizabeth and James W. Our subject remained under the guardianship of his parents until he was 20 years of age, when he entered Jefferson College, thence to Union College, New York State, where he received his graduation honors, after which he entered the theological school at Cannonsburg, where he remained four years, and began his ministerial labors in 1841. June 6, 1843, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Mary J. Cooper, who was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3, 1820, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Campbell) Cooper. Her father was born in County Derry, Ireland, and Jane, his wife, was a native of Carlisle, Penn. To them were born twelve children, Mrs. Logue being the youngest. Immediately after the marriage of Rev. Logue, he moved West to this State, locating in this township, where he was installed as Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, and since that time has administered to the spiritual interests of his charge without intermission, and through his instrumentality many have been called from darkness to the marvelous light. To Mr. Logue have been born five children, of whom three are living, viz., Jennie C., now Lady Principal in Monmouth College, Illinois (she entered the arena as teacher at the age of 14); Joseph T., now attorney at law at Cleveland, and James R., now attending theological school in Allegheny Co., Penn. Nettie, now deceased, was the wife of Mr. J. C. Alexander. She died Feb. 15, 1874, aged 22.

WILLIAM M. LEMMON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Oct. 27, 1822, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., to William M. and Jane (Matthews) Lemmon. The grandfather of our subject was named William also, and was a native of the Emerald Isle. The Matthews are of Scotch ancestry, and afterward settled in the North of Ireland. Mr. Lemmon came West with his father in the spring of 1832, when he was a lad of 10; he well remembers the long ride in the feed trough, the family coming through by covered wagon. His father previously purchased 160 acres on Lot 44, and coming out, found a "squatter" on the land, and gave him $107 to vacate. There was a cabin built, and about twenty acres underbrushed and partially "slashed;" the remainder was as nature produced it. The old log cabin stood in the road, about twenty rods north of Mr. Lemmon's present residence. When his father came he labored arduously, and, by much self-denial and good management, he succeeded in paying for his land. Eight children were born them; seven grew up—Samuel, Martha, William, Jane, John, Archibald, Robert and James. William L. and John now only are left. His grandfather Lemmon was the father of James, Thomas and William, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. James Lemmon was in the 1812 war. The parents of William M. remained on the place where first they settled up to the time of their death; his death occurred May 13, 1858; his wife's June, 1857. He was one of the first Elders in the United Presbyterian Church at this place, and always bore a prominent part in the affairs of the church, ever ready to do his duty and to advance the cause of his Master. William M. was 22 years of age, when he began for himself; he made his commencement by working out by the day and month for such remunera-

tion as the times and circumstances afforded. He worked sixty days for a 2-year-old colt, and the same time for a yoke of young steers. His first purchase was twenty acres of land, when he was 26 years of age, for which he paid $425. He shortly afterward sold it at an advance of $200, and, in 1851, he went to Allegan Co., Mich., where he purchased 100 acres, which he farmed for five years, and then sold it, and, with the price it and its productions brought him, he returned to this township in the spring of 1858, and purchased the homestead farm, on which he has since been a resident. His marriage took place March 1, 1854, with Ellen Kerr, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1825, daughter of James and Mary (McClellan) Kerr. Her father was born in Adams Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1788, and her mother in Chester Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1789. They came to Salem, Columbiana Co., this State, in 1807, were married in 1819, and had seven children, who grew to man's estate. The Kerrs and McClellans are of Scotch ancestry. Mary McClellan's father's name was James, and he was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife was Hannah Withrow. To them were born Samuel, William, Robert, John, Lindsey, Mary, Thomas, Rebecca, Anna and Elizabeth. To James Kerr were born Hannah, William, James, Ellen J., John, Rebecca A. and David. The father died Dec. 5, 1869; his wife now lives in Columbiana Co., and is 92 years of age. Both were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. The father of James Kerr, above mentioned, was likewise named James, and a native of Ireland. His wife was Jane McAdams. Mr. Lemmon was bereft of his wife Aug. 19, 1872. She left him four children, viz., Mary J., Harvey K., Lizzie H. and Mattie A. Mr. Lemmon and wife have long been associated with the church. His father was in early times Democratic in his political views, but later in life he was *en rapport* with principles which favored the abolition of the system of slavery. Mr. Lemmon has now 193 acres of land, and is one of the most affluent agriculturists of the township.

ALEXANDER McCONNELL, farmer; P. O. Northfield; is a native of the Emerald Isle, and was born July 22, 1824, to John and Sarah (Rogers) McConnell, being one of ten children. Emigrating to this State in June, 1834, John located in Coshocton Co., where Alexander was raised to farming, and lived with his parents until his marriage, which occurred May 15, 1850. His wife's maiden name was Ann Whaley, a native of this county. By her he had one child—George A., who died at the age of 2 years and 4 days. Mr. McConnell had the misfortune to lose his wife after three years of married life. April 24, 1856, he was married to Mary J. Nesbit, born in this township Oct. 20, 1832, daughter of John and Ann (Matthews) Nesbit. After Mr. McConnell's first marriage, he located on 200 acres of land in Coshocton Co., upon which he lived until his advent to this county, when he disposed of his farm, and located in this township, April, 1859, on Lot 56, at the Center, where he has since resided. His original purchase consisted of 104 acres; ten years later, he purchased 25 acres adjoining him, on Lot 46. Mr. McConnell has had four children; three are living, viz., Hettie Ann, John N. and Emma J.; James L. died when 20 months old. Mr. McConnell and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church; he has been associated with this denomination for over thirty years. Farming has been the business of his life; in the discharge of his duties as such he merits the name of being a snug and economical farmer, his farm and surroundings giving proof of the good management and taste of its proprietor.

JAMES M. McELROY, cheese manufactory, Northfield; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 20, 1826, the third of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, whose parents were James and Ruth (Nesbit) McElroy. James was born in same county as son, in the year 1799, in May; she, in the same county and State, six weeks later, the same year as her husband. The grandfather of our subject was James, whose place of birth was Ireland. He came to Pennsylvania when a lad, where he afterward married Petsy Douglass; the children were born as indicated, John, Alexander, Mary and James. James, the father of James M., married Ruth Nesbit, and by her had Alexander, James M., William, John, Mary, Ann, Esther, David, Samuel and Elizabeth. Ruth Nesbit was a daughter of William and Esther (Robinson) Nesbit. James M. came West with his father to the north part of this township in June, 1838, where our subject was raised to farming. Since leaving the homestead, he has made many changes, and trav-

eled about considerably, but for the most part has been a resident of the township. In 1863, enlisted in Co. G, 115th O. V. I., and served twenty-three months, when he was discharged on account of disability from impaired eyesight, or "moon blindness." July 5, 1866, was married to Sarah McElroy, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 8, 1827; daughter of John and Sarah (Menoher) McElroy; she daughter of John and Jane (Clifford) Menoher. Mrs. McElroy came West the same year she was married. Mr. McElroy is proprietor and owner of "Spring Grove Cheese Factory," which he has run for several years. Has one son, Frank A., born in June, 1868. Mr. McElroy and wife are both members of the United Presbyterian Church.

MRS. ELIZA McKISSON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Sept. 13, 1812, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., to Abel and Betsy (Hill) Havens. Abel was young when his father died, leaving two children, himself and Cyrus. Betsy was a daughter of George and Esther (Cranmer) Hill, to whom were born Jeremiah, Thomas, Betsy, Sallie, Mercy, Hannah and Nancy, all of whom lived to raise families. To Abel and Betsy Havens were born eight children, who were Eliza (Mrs. McK.), Harriet (now in Iowa Co., Iowa, the wife of A. Doty), George (who settled in Delaware Co., this State), William, Silas, Maria, Mahala and Clark. But three are living, Silas, in Delaware, Harriet and Mrs. Doty. Mr. Abel Havens and wife came to this township in 1818, when Mrs. McKisson was but 6 years of age. Her father settled in the east part of the township, where James Wallace now resides. Mr. Havens lived here many years, then moved to Twinsburg, where he lived until his removal to Delaware Co., Ohio, where his wife died in 1859. In 1866, he moved to Iowa, and lived with his daughter Harriet until his death, which event occurred July 24, 1874. Both he and his wife, for many years, had been members of the Methodist Church. In 1839, March 13, Eliza Havens became the wife of James McKisson, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1811, and came to this township when it was comparatively new; he purchased this farm, and was among the first settlers. After Mr. and Mrs. McKisson were married, they moved into a log house, which is yet standing; in this they lived until the present brick structure was erected. Mr. McKisson died Aug. 19, 1866. He was a successful man in business. Since his death she has remained on the farm, where she has a nice residence and 71⅛ acres, having no children.

R. M. J. McKISSON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born on the farm he now owns, June 25, 1838; son of Robert and Rebecca (Viers) McKisson. Robert was a son of Samuel, who was among the early settlers in the township. R. M. J. was raised on the farm, and, at the age of 20, he left home; his first work was in the powder-mills; afterward he worked by the month and was engaged for three years in the lumber business; subsequently he purchased a canal-boat, and for three years and a half he boated, running from Cleveland to Portsmouth, dealing mostly in coal transportation; subsequently he engaged in the lumber business until 1871; has also been engaged on contracts for railroad companies; finally, he returned to the homestead, where he farmed the place until December, 1880, when he purchased the same; the farm consists of 160½ acres. In 1860, he was married to Ellen Burns, born in 1844, in Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co., daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Boyle) Burns, both natives of Ireland. Mr. McKisson has three children —Daniel, Ella A. and Margaret.

LEONARD McNIECE, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Dec. 29, 1818, in County Antrim, twelve miles from Belfast, and is a representative of one of the prominent families in the North of Ireland; his parents were Isaac and Jane (McKinstry) McNiece; Isaac was a son of Isaac, whose family consisted of six children—Isaac, Leonard, John, Rebecca, Maria and Ruth; Jane McKinstry was a daughter of Henry and Mary (McNitt) McKinstry, to whom were born a family of eleven children, viz., Henry, William, Robert, Ann, Charlotte, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Eliza, Hannah and Rebecca. To Isaac and Jane McNiece were born Isaac Mc., Leonard, William H., Robert, Mary Jane, Eliza and Sarah. The religion of the family on both sides was Episcopalian, and all were members of the Established Church. Isaac, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a farmer and linen draper, but raised his sons to agricultural pursuits. Leonard left home at his majority, May 29, 1847. He married Ann Bell, who was born April, 1819, in Antrim Co.; her parents were Jonathan and Mary (Tipping) Bell, whose children were Nelson, Thomas, Jon-

athan, William, Mary J., Ann and Sarah; July 4, of the same year of their marriage, Mr. McNiece and wife started from Liverpool, and, after a vogage of fifty days, landed at Philadelphia, where they remained three months, then came direct to this township; upon his arrival he was poor, and for three years he worked as a common laborer, and saved means sufficient to enable him to make a payment on a piece of land on Lot 59, purchasing at first 31½ acres of Homer Oviatt, for which he agreed to pay $756; this he soon was enabled to call his own, and then added more at different times, until he acquired 120 acres, which, with the assistance of his worthy wife, he has earned by hard labor, much self-denial and constant savings, and is now among the substantial and opulent husbandmen of the township; he has improved his slender opportunities, and, in point of intelligence and general information, is well versed; his mind is well stored with historical events that are connected with the history of the old countries. Since his advent to this country, he has acted independent of sects and is a free and liberal thinker, and in matters of political nature is a sound Democrat, and still adheres to the principles and traditions inculcated in the old Jacksonian party. He is a worthy member of the community in which he resides. He has two children—Jonathan B. and Anna.

ANDREW S. MEANS, Macedonia; born Feb. 17, 1814, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; is the third of a family of seven children, all of whom raised families of their own. The parents of the above are Nathan and Elizabeth (Cochrane) Means. He was born July 20, 1784; son of John Means, of Irish descent, who had borne him Nathan, John, James, Joseph, Jane and Nancy Means. To Nathan was born John A., Samuel C., Andrew S., Elvira A. (Mrs. John F. Curry, in Allegheny Co., Penn.), Martha (Mrs. William Wood, same place), James (on the homestead), Robert S. (also in same place, on farm adjoining homestead). Nathan, the father of Andrew S., is yet living on the homestead, at the ripe age of 97. Elizabeth, his wife, was a daughter of Samuel Cochrane, to whom was born Polly, Sallie, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret, Robert, Samuel, John and William, all dead. Nathan Means moved to Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1799, and was among the early settlers of that place. He was a tanner by occupation. In 1810, he purchased and located on his present farm in Allegheny Co., Penn. Andrew S. was raised on the farm, and assisted his father in the tannery, remaining with him until 26 years of age. In March, 1840, he came to this township and purchased 160 acres of land, where he now resides. He had been out three years previously, and, liking the country, he returned and made the purchase as above mentioned. There were no improvements whatever on this land. He built a light cabin shortly after his arrival. January, 1842, he was married to Mary J. Wilson, born in Pittsburgh, Penn., June 8, 1820, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Morrow) Wilson, who were old settlers in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Means died May 6, 1872. They have had nine children—Elizabeth (now deceased), John W., Nathan A., Joseph M., James H., William R., Mary H. (Mrs. John A. Hibbard), Robert F. and Lillie. Mr. Means has 220 acres of land. He and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He has now been a constant resident of this township for forty years, which long acquaintance has endeared him to his neighbors and friends.

MUNN BROS., Macedonia, sons of Hiram and Esther (Cranmer) Munn. Hiram Munn was born August 10, 1800, in Trenton, N. J., son of Nathan and Esther (Warner) Munn, who had nine children, viz., Warner, Myron, Oscar, Eri, Archie and Hiram, Ruth, Betsy Ann, Irene and Lydia. Myron and Warner were in the war of 1812. Hiram emigrated to this State with his father about the year 1817. Hiram was a carpenter and cabinet-maker; he settled on Tinker's Creek, in Cuyahoga Co., where he engaged at his trade. Feb. 6, 1844, he became the husband of Esther Cranmer, who was born July 14, 1814, in this township, daughter of Abram and Nancy Voster. Abram was born in New Jersey Aug. 10, 1787; Nancy in Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 20, 1777; she was of a family of thirteen children; her father, Adrianas, died when she was young. Mrs. Munn came to this county with her parents about the year 1813, located on Lot 72, in this township, where they lived six years, then moved to Lot 54; about the year 1824, they moved to Macedonia, where Mr. Cranmer purchased 90 acres; it was a dense growth of timber; on the East the nearest neighbor was three miles. To them were born five children—Nancy (Mrs. Rev. L.

E. Beardsley), Esther (Mrs. Munn), Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Storrs), Isaac W. and Jeremiah. Shortly after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Munn, they located at Macedonia. Mr. Munn died suddenly March 29, 1880 ; for fifty years of his life he was a member of the M. E. Church, and was a licensed minister. His life was adorned by an upright Christian walk. To him were born eleven children ; eight living —Irene (Mrs. Julius Brittan, of Portage Co.), Frances A. (Mrs. J. W. Caldwell, this township), Isaac W., Abram C. and Amos R. (twins), Zarada E. (wife of H. Bromley, general freight and ticket agent on the L. & S. R. R.), Ferdinand and Lillie (at home). Abram C. and Amos R., engaged in the mercantile business, in 1865, at Macedonia, and have since been doing a thriving and prosperous trade. They are young men of enterprise—keeping a general stock of such goods as are in demand by the people—dry goods, groceries, Yankee notions, etc., etc. Abram C. was commissioned Postmaster, and also express agent since that time. He is a member of Twinsburg Lodge No. 375, A., F. & A. M., and of Summit Chapter, R. A. M., No. 74. In 1874, he married Mary McLaughlin, has one child, Gracie A.

ALEX. NESBIT, farmer ; was born on the farm he now owns, 1843, March 10, son of William and Lucinda Nesbit. William Nesbit was born March 24, 1794, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and came to Ohio, settling in the township during its early settlement. He was a participant in the war of 1812, entering the war before he attained his manhood. His wife Lucinda was born Oct. 27, 1806, in Herkimer County, New York. She was a daughter of Asa and Phebe (Wood) Hungerford, to whom were born Lucinda, Asa and Horace. Horace, now in Portage County, Asa, in Allen County, both of this State. Phebe Wood was a daughter of Samuel and Petsey (Stewart) Wood, to whom was born Phebe, Henry, Betsey, Samuel, Silas, Lucy, Jonathan and Julia. Mrs. Nesbit removed west to Cuyahoga County with her parents when she was 3 years of age ; both of them died shortly after their arrival to the State. She was raised by her grandfather Samuel Wood. She was first married to Thomas Johnson and by him had six children, four living ; he died in 1837. Her second marriage was with Mr. Nesbit, and by him had seven children, of the number living, are Alexander, David G., Emily L. and Caroline E. Mr. Nesbit was for many years a member of the U. P. Church. He died in October 1873. Dec. 16, 1874, Alexander was married to Josephine Fillius, born Nov. 15, 1843, in Hudson Township, daughter of Phillip and Barbara (Keis) Fillius ; both were natives of the Old World ; he was born in Bavaria, April 12, 1806, she in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg at Stuttgart in 1817. He was a son of Phillip. The family came to America, and to Cleveland in 1836, the year following located in Hudson Township. To them were born nine children, who were Catharine, Elizabeth, John, Josephine, Phillip, Jacob, Ella, Charles and Ernest. Mr. Nesbit has one child—Grace E., born Nov. 1, 1877. Her father (Mr. Nesbit) died 1878, her mother living.

JOHN NESBIT, farmer ; P. O. Northfield ; is a native of the Keystone State, born Oct. 22, 1830, and came West with his parents when he was a babe. His parents were John and Ann (Mathews) Nesbit who were natives of Pennsylvania. John Nesbit traded land in Pennsylvania for 160 acres on lot 83 in this township, upon which he settled, afterward purchasing 56 acres on Lot 73. There were no improvements upon lot traded for, a small cabin and 3 acres on Lot 73. Upon this farm our subject was raised and has since passed his life, remaining with his father on the homestead until he was 36 years, and, but for the timely meeting of Florilla J. Nesbit he "might have been" a bachelor during the remainder of his life. Oct. 11, 1866, he became the husband of the lady who now bears his name. Her father's name was Joseph Patterson, who married soon after the death of her mother. She was then raised by Dr. Allen Nesbit, and ever after bore the maiden name of her mother who was Florilla Nesbit, who had two children by Mr. Patterson—Anna and Florilla. Mrs. Nesbit was born in Lawrence, Penn., March 20, 1842, her parents she knows but little of. They have five children—Anna W., James, John C., Ambrose and babe ; one named William died when three years of age. Since Mr. Nesbit has married has remained on the farm, he having 120 acres. He and wife are members of the U. P. Church and is one of the valuable members of the community.

JOHN PACKARD, farmer ; P. O. Northfield ; son of Isaac and "Polly" (Smith) Pack-

ard, was born Feb. 7, 1823, in Massachusetts. Isaac was born in Massachusetts, April 14, 1788. He was the son of Ichabod, who was born March 29, 1763, and Lorania Tower, born June 20, 1763. To this couple were born Isaac, Jonathan, Orick, Sylvester, Hart, Emily, Emery H., Hart 2d, and Sylvester 2d. Polly Smith was a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Gagg) Smith, to whom were born Jeanette, John, Mary, Harriet, Sarah, Minerva, David, Anna, Roxana and Levi. Andrew Smith was born Sept. 14, 1764; Margaret Gagg, March 19, 1762. Ichabod Packard was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; Sylvester, his son, was Fife Major in the war of 1812. John, our subject, came West with his father, Isaac, in in June, 1823, when a baby. His father located at Brecksville, where he kept the first tavern of that place; his occupation was that of clothier, which business he carried on at Brecksville, Hinckley and Strongsville. He died at Independence, in September, 1854, and his wife on Feb. 12, 1865; he was a Baptist in belief, and she a Presbyterian. John began for himself at the age of 21; he left home with an empty pocket, and an ax on his shoulder, resolving to hew his way through life, and to obtain a home at some future day and become a business man. He commenced cutting timber in a small way, and sold his products, which were borne off on the canal; this he continued for several years. The panic came on, which destroyed the sale of his timber, and he abandoned the business and purchased 50 acres of land in Brecksville Township, and began farming; several years after, he purchased 35 acres more. In 1868, he sold his first purchase, and bought 81½ acres in Independence, and moved on the same; this he retained five years, when he sold it. About this time he caught the "Iowa fever," and bought 640 acres in Shelby and Carroll Counties, and went out to see his purchase. Being unfavorably impressed with the outlook, he returned home, after having an interesting and eventful trip. He afterward traded this land with his brother Ichabod, for other in Michigan, and yet retains 160 acres of it. Jan. 9, 1871, he married Sarah E. Bramley, born March 1, 1845, in Lorain County; she was the daughter of Matthew and Sarah E. (Oldershaw) Bramley; they were natives of Derbyshire, England, and came to this country in 1840; they had a family of thirteen children. Mr. Packard removed from Independence to this township in 1872, locating on Lot 92, where he owns 185 acres. He also owns 49 acres in Brecksville, 250 acres in White Co., Tenn., 100 acres in Van Buren Co., Mich., besides land in Iowa. Matthew Bramley was born Jan. 9, 1802. The children born to him were John P., Anna, Hannah, Martha, Marian J., Mira, Frank M., Matthew, Rebecca, Julia, Sarah E., George and Elias. Parents of the above live in Lorain Co., where they settled in 1840. Mr. Packard's children are Mary M., Myra A., Julia E., Sadie B., and an infant. Mr. Packard is one of the most successful business men and safest financiers in the township.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Nov. 4, 1820, in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., to Hezekiah H. and Abigail (Taylor) Palmer. His father was born Jan. 19, 1781; his mother in Buckland, Mass., Jan. 12, 1792. They were married May 29, 1811. To them were born a family of eight children—Julia A., Emeline, Abigail T., William L., Horace H., Henry T., and two deceased. The Palmers are of old Connecticut stock, who came over in the Mayflower. Some of our subject's ancestors were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The father of our subject first came West to this State, locating in Willoughby, in 1822, where he lived a short time, but, because of the prevalency of ague, he returned with his family and lived on the Holland Purchase in New York for some time, and then returned to his native county and State. In 1831, he came out and selected 160 acres at the Center of this township. Returning, he brought out his family in June, 1832, by canal from Albany, N. Y., and with the family settled in the woods, which in a short time was transformed to productive fields. Upon this tract the elder Palmer lived until his death Oct. 7, 1863; that of his wife occurred Dec. 10, 1875. He was a man of hardy constitution, a worthy citizen and a Jacksonian Democrat. William L. was reared among the early pioneer surroundings of the township; deer and wild game were plentiful. His first ideas of the fundamental principles of "book learning" was obtained in a log school which stood on the site where the town pump now stands. Nov. 15, 1849, he was married to Amelia Whitney, born in Uniontown, Stark Co., Oct. 6, 1827, daughter of William and

Hannah (McNaughton) Whitney, both natives of Vermont. Her father was born Feb. 22, 1795; her mother in Rutland Aug. 25, 1795. He was a son of William Whitney, and she a daughter of Daniel McNaughton. Mrs. Palmer was of a family of eight children, five living—Louisa, Helen, Harriet, Parmelia and Mrs. Palmer. Since Mr. Palmer came to the township he has been a constant resident. Has served several terms as Justice of the Peace, and is at present fulfilling the duties of that office. He was seven years Postmaster, and bore well his part as a citizen and a neighbor. He has but one child, Helen, still at home. His nephew, William Palmer, has resided with him since a mere child, and recognizes no other place as home.

HENRY T. PALMER, carpenter, Northfield; was born in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., Dec. 12, 1829, and came West with his parents when 2 years of age. Raised to farming, he, in his early manhood, learned his trade and worked for his brother-in-law, A. W. Bliss. March 2, 1854, he married Mary J. Hillman, who was born in 1836, daughter of David and Mary (Derrick) Hillman, to whom three children were born. Mrs. Palmer being the youngest; her mother died when she was very young, and she was raised by Mrs. Hollister, and saw her father but little afterward. She learned but little of her parents farther than that her mother was born in Canada, and was of Scotch parentage. She has a brother, Benjamin B., in Salamanca, N. Y., and one sister, Eliza (Mrs. Lyman Allen). After Mr. Palmer was married he resided fourteen years at the Center, and, in 1873, moved to the place he now owns, where he has erected new buildings throughout, and has a very pleasant and desirable residence situated a short distance north of the Center. They have had one child—Freddie, born March 20, 1864, who died Feb. 5, 1877, of spinal disease. He was beloved by all who knew him, both by his companions and those of riper years, being kind-hearted to his associates and obedient to his parents. Henry T. was a son of Hezekiah H. and Abigail (Taylor) Palmer, who were among the first settlers at the center of Northfield, where they lived as its honored citizens, and in all the relations of life they were universally esteemed and beloved. Mrs. Palmer, at the age of 16, made a profession of religion and united with the Baptist Church, and for sixty-eight years she ever remained true to her allegiance, and never faltered in her Christian course, ever adhering with tenacity to the church of her early choice. Mr. Palmer never united with any church, yet he was not opposed to religion, but always acted independent of sects and denominations, yet favoring everything known to be right. In his daily intercourse with others he was unassuming, obliging and courteous; was scrupulously upright in all his dealings, ever diligently prosecuting his own legitimate business, and never meddled with the affairs of others; yet he was a man of decided opinions, which he rarely failed to express at the ballot-box; he died as he lived, an honored and substantial member of the community. Henry T. is an official member of the Presbyterian Church, is a man of few words and of a retiring nature, shunning publicity and preferment, and is a worthy citizen. "Aunt Mary," as she is familiarly called, is, like the good Samaritan, ever ready to do good, both in sickness and in health.

HENRY PHILE, farmer; P. O. Macedonia; born May 30, 1804, in Bucks Co., Penn., to Henry and Mary G. (Allshouse) Phile. His father was born in Germany. Mary G. was a daughter of Gabriel, to whom were born five children, three sons and two daughters. Henry Phile, Sr., was a wagon-maker by trade. He came to Pennsylvania in 1795. Twelve children were born him, viz., Mary, Betsy, Katie, Rebecca, Priscilla, Eliza, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, John, Joseph and Henry. Henry moved with his father to Columbiana Co., the last day of 1808; afterward to Green Township (now Mahoning Co.). Here his father settled on land purchased from the Government, his death occurring in 1833, at the age of 77. His wife died seven years later. At the age of 18, our subject left home, learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Trumbull Co., and afterward established business with a partner at Ellsworth; this association lasted two years, the partner walking off with the money, leaving Mr. Phile with the experience. He then came to Franklin, where he engaged in the carpenter and cabinet work. In April, 1830, he came to this township. Dec. 16, same year, he was married to Roxie Cranmer, the second child born in this township, which birth is recorded March 22, 1812, on Lot 72; she was a daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Cole) Peck. Jeremiah

was born in New Jersey in 1762, and served all through the war of the Revolution. He was a son of Jeremiah, who was a native of Scotland. Hannah Cole was a daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Bennett) Cole, both being natives of New York. Mrs. Phile was one of ten children. The family came first to Chagrin Falls, and, in 1811, they located in this township. Mr. Phile located on the farm he now owns, in April, 1837. There were but few improvements on the place. He came here with very limited means. His first location was a short distance west of Macedonia, where he worked at his trade. When he located on his present farm, he engaged in both farming and practicing his trade. Corn was $1.50 per bushel, wheat $2, and other things in proportion ; meat was out of the question ; wages very low and money hard to get ; yet, by the aid of his rifle, he obtained venison and wild turkeys, then plentiful. Though Mr. Phile was twice bankrupted by bailing and by a dishonest partner, yet he has been successful, having now a good home and 118 acres of land. Of nine children born, five are living—Eunice (Mrs. A. E. Salsburg, of Ottawa Co.) ; also Henry and George, in same place ; Mary, at home ; Ava G. (Mrs. James Wolcott, of this township). Mr. Phile has always been a true Republican.

JOHN POPE, deceased ; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1793 ; was son of John, to whom were born two children, Barbara and John. John Pope, whose name heads this page, married Isabella Centers, daughter of William and Isabella, whose children were Alexander and Isabella, all natives of Scotland. John Pope emigrated to the county in 1837, lived three years in Twinsburg, and then located on Lot 27, this township, purchasing 80 acres, on which a log cabin and a small patch was all the improvements made at the time of his arrival. Here he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1859. His life was characterized by a sincere devotion to the principles of Christianity. For many years prior to his death, he was a devoted member of the U. P. Church, having been a member before his departure from Scotland. He was brought up under the ministrations of the good old Bunyan, of Whitehill, and united with the church at the age of 16 ; he afterward was chosen Ruling Elder, and became identified with the Sabbath-school interests in his native country. Upon his arrival here he cast his lot with the U. P. Church at Northfield Center, where he served as Ruling Elder for twenty years, and, as in Scotland, he was much interested in the Sabbath-school cause, and was ever an able and enthusiastic worker in the same. He was a man possessed of a good mind, a great reader as well as a sober thinker. He loved to read and comment on the Word of God, and the inspiration and light which he derived from its careful study was ever demonstrated in his every-day life and association with his fellowmen. When in the discharge of his duties as a Christian, his true character manifested itself. His disease was exhaustion of the nerves of the brain, occasioned by a partial sunstroke. His last words were, "I die, trusting in Jesus." His worthy companion united with the Secession Church in Scotland, at the age of 17, and was a professor for sixty years ; her father was also a member for many years. Mrs. Pope was a very exemplary woman in her family, ever striving to impress upon their minds that Godliness was more to be esteemed than riches, and to live with an ever-ready preparation for the mansions above ; though not a lady of strong constitution, yet her accustomed seat in the sanctuary was rarely ever vacant on the Sabbath. To them were born ten children, six living—Isabella (now in Portage, the wife of James Sterling), William (in Cleveland), Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Mackey), Alexander (in Indiana), Ellen and George L. (on the homestead, unmarried). The farm is situated immediately south of the town of Macedonia, and consists of 200 acres of land. All of the children are members of the church of their parent's choice.

MRS. S. POWELL, farming ; P. O. Macedonia ; was born June 1, 1824, in Salem, Columbiana Co., this State ; daughter of Thomas and Mary (Perkey) Baum. Her father was born June 20, 1798 ; her mother June 28, 1797. Thomas was a son of John George Baum, who was a native of Germany. To him were born George, Joel, John, Sarah, Ann, Betsey and Thomas. Mary Perkey's father's name was Daniel ; he too, came from Germany. Mrs. Powell removed with her parents to this county, locating on Lot 34, where there were some improvements. Thomas Baum died Dec. 24, 1860 ; his wife died June 28, 1855, of cancer. To them were born John, Sarah, Mary, Martha.

Elizabeth, George, Madison and Emeline ; but five are living. Mrs. Powell was married Jan. 30, 1840, to William Powell, who was born Sept. 10, 1814, in New Jersey ; son of Henry, whose father was George, who was a native of Germany, and was among the number who resisted the tyranny imposed upon the people at that time, and wore placards in their hats, " Liberty or death." His son Henry was sold to pay his mother's passage money to this country. From New Jersey, he came to Salem, in Columbiana Co., where he took a lease for five years, but sold it soon afterward, and the money he invested in land in Mahoning Co., upon which he settled, and afterward became a man of wealth. His son William remained in Mahoning until a young man, when he went to Michigan, where he lived a short time, and, returning to this State, came to this township—three years afterward, he formed the alliance as above recorded—locating on the farm, where he died Oct. 26, 1869. Five children were born to him, four living—Maria L., now the wife of Elihu Griswold, of this township ; Harriet E., Mrs. A. J. Kelty, also of Northfield ; Mary R. and William J., at home. The farm consists of 122 acres (Lot 33). Mrs. Powell has been a member of the church of her parents' choice (Methodist Episcopal) since 14 years of age. At the age of 8 years, she heard a sermon preached by Rev. Ghee, which carried conviction to her heart, and was then impressed with the importance of becoming a Christian. This discourse was delivered in a log cabin, the speaker's desk was a rude bench. Her first union with the church body was at Macedonia, under the ministration of Rev. Whorlon. Mr. Walker never took an active part in religious matters ; having been raised among the Society of Friends, or Quakers, he was ever afterward imbued with the doctrines of that sect, and never affiliated with any church afterward, yet was a consistent and upright member of society, and highly esteemed for his good qualities.

A. K. RICHEY, farmer ; P. O. Northfield ; born Jan. 31, 1828, in Wayne Co., Ohio ; son of Thomas and Mary M. (Koplin) Richey. Thomas was born in the north of Ireland Jan. 31, 1790, of Scotch Irish ancestry ; he was a son of Thomas, whose father likewise bore the same name. The grandfather of A. K. had five children born him—Charles, Thomas, George, John and Margaret. Mary Koplin was born Jan. 1, 1799, in Huntingdon, Penn., daughter of Matthias Koplin, whose children were Christopher, William, Abram, Matthias, David, George, Mary M., Catharine, Rachel and Barbara. Thomas Richey emigrated to America in 1812, and was enrolled as a soldier, afterward receiving a land warrant. When he came to this country he was poor ; had neither education or friends ; his first work was in New York City at the fisheries, afterward worked in Capt. Dupont's powder works on Brandywine Creek, where he worked continuously for several years. In the meantime, he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co. ; this was about the year 1821 ; he remained at the powder works until he had saved sufficient to enable him to liquidate his purchase, paying for the same in three annual installments. April 4, 1826, he married, having moved to his land two years previous. His family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom grew up, four dying in infancy. Those who attained manhood's years were A. K. ; Matthias, near Doylestown, Wayne Co. ; George, in this township ; Thomas, in Michigan (Palo, Ionia Co.) ; Jane, Mrs. J. W. Cook, of Cooksville, Allen Co., Kan. ; Margaret, who married a Dehaven ; Catharine, Mrs. Nathaniel Tilton, of Ogle Co., Ill. ; Mary A., who never married. In 1852, Thomas Richey sold his farm in Wayne Co., and bought 211 acres on Lots 84 and 74, and remained on the same until his death, which is recorded Aug. 27, 1867. She survived him until June 22, 1880. They were both members of the Old School Presbyterian, and though he could not read, yet he knew the Psalms and shorter catechism to the letter, and required his family to repeat them verbatim ; was a man of mirthful and sunny disposition, of strong constitution ; a man of energy, industrious habits, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits ; was successful in his business undertakings, and enjoyed the esteem of the community in which he lived. A. K. was 22 when he launched out for himself ; had the advantages afforded at the common district school, and attended three terms at the High School at Tallmadge ; began teaching at the age of 18, and wielded the ferule for about eight terms. Nov. 6, 1856, married Elizabeth Bain, born Sept. 19, 1836, in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. ; her parents were Jacob and Catharine McNaughton. He

was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., April 30, 1807; she in same place April 14, 1806. He was a son of James C., whose wife was Marietta Dings. James C. was a son of Casper Bain, whose wife was Maria Clump; to them were born Phillip, James, Peter, John, Catharine, Margaret, Casper and Elizabeth. He was married second time, to Mary Gillespie. The Bains are from Scotland; the first one that came to this country was sold to pay his passage. To Jacob and Catharine were born five children, viz., Finley, Elizabeth, Marietta, Katie M. and James McN. Catharine McNaughton's father was named Finley, his wife was Elizabeth Murray; to them were born Duncan, Catharine, William, Malcomb, James, Archibald and John. Mrs. Richey came West with her parents in 1855, who located in this township, remaining until their death; he died May 5, 1877; she May 9, 1880. The first year after Mr. Richey was married he lived on his father's farm. In April, 1858, moved to his present place of living, where he purchased 114 acres on Lot 81, which was settled by Mr. Cronizer; has since added to his original purchase, having 230 acres. Since April, 1856, both Mr. Richey and wife have been members of the United Presbyterian Church. The Richey family are possessed of considerable versatility of talent, and more than ordinary ingenuity, that has enabled them to turn their hands readily to almost anything in the trades or mechanics. Mr. Richey and family are great readers, he being a liberal patron of the current and historical literature of the day, Mrs. R. being tolerably well read up in the theory and practice of medicine, of which she keeps a quantity on hand for family and neighborhood use; has six children—Margaret Z., Jacob F. T., Thomas T., Andrew F., Elmer R. and Ella Kate. Elmer, born Jan. 31 (his grand-father and father having the same birthdays), has as large a quantity of Indian relics as can be found in the country.

GEORGE RICHEY, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Oct. 12, 1834, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the third son and fifth child born (who grew to maturity) to Thomas and Mary M. (Coplin) Richey. George came to this township with his parents, who reared him to agricultural pursuits, but George, being of a mechanical turn of mind, soon learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked, until, at his father's request, he took charge of the farm. Jan. 29, 1868, he married Sarah J. Love, born at Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1838, daughter of John and Jane M. (McConnell) Love. Both were natives of North Ireland, and emigrated direct to the Buckeye State, spending the first winter at Millersburg, Holmes Co., then came to Coshocton Co. Mr. Love, the father of Mrs. Richey, was married in Coshocton. To him were born eight children—Sarah J. (Mrs. Richey), Mary A. (maid, who never married, died at 24), Catharine (Mrs. James Overholt), Samuel (on the homestead), Ellen (now deceased, who was the wife of J. G. Alexander, of this township), Emma, John M. and Miranda, at home. Her mother died May 8, 1876; her father is yet living on the homestead in Coshocton. Both he and wife members of the Presbyterian Church. Since the marriage of Mr. Richey he has remained on the homestead farm, he having 149 acres. Of five children born him but three are living—Anna E., Emma L. and Maro O. Maggie died of diphtheria at the age of 7; John T. died when 8 months old. For twenty years Mr. Richey has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is the present Ruling Elder of that body, and Church Clerk.

A. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; son of Amos and Betsy (Barber) Richardson; was born Dec. 14, 1810, in Hampshire Co., Mass. His father was born in Massachusetts, about the year 1775, and was a son of Thomas Richardson, who came from England. The Barbers are of Welsh ancestry. To Amos and Betsy Richardson were born ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Beman, Eliza, Hollon, Austin, John, Mary, Amos, Lyman, Lucy and Hannah. Amos moved with his parents to Sherburne, Vt., in 1818, and the year following came West to Cuyahoga Co., locating in Independence a short time, then came to this township, locating on Lot 43, where John Wilson now resides. He died about the year 1826. Amos remained with his mother and eldest brother until he began business for himself. Nov. 7, 1832, Amos married Phebe Wood, born June 3, 1814, in Bedford Township, daughter of Henry and Esther (Cranmer) Wood. Henry Wood was born in Connecticut Aug. 9, 1790; he was a son of Samuel, who was a son of Jonathan. Samuel Wood

was born June 30, 1767; he was married to Betsy Stewart, born Aug. 22, 1768; to them were born ten children, viz.: Phebe, Henry, Samuel, Betsy, Silas, Lucy, Jonathan, Charlotte, Julia and Esther. Jonathan Wood was born in Connecticut Dec. 14, 1724, and married Abiel Bailey. The Woods are of English descent, the Stewarts of Irish. Betsy's father died in the Revolutionary war. Henry Wood was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, at this writing, is the oldest man in the township. Nine children have been born him, viz.: Phebe, Samuel, Martin, Maria, Henry C., Charlotte, Roxie, Henry J. and Esther. After Mr. Richardson was married he located in Freedom, Portage Co., where he bought 40 acres, but lived there one year only, and then came to the place he now owns. In August, 1834, he bought 83 acres and built him a cabin where he has since resided. Four children were born to him, viz., Ira (now in Toledo, life and fire insurance agent), Maria (Mrs. A. G. Shields, of Hudson Township), Ellen (the wife of Harlow Bissell, of Ness Co., Kan.), Olive (Mrs. Fred W. Stark). Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. R. has 86 acres of land.

A. R. RINEAR, farmer; P. O. Northfield; is a native of this State; was born Jan. 5, 1826, in Columbiana Co.; son of John and Mary Jobs. The former was born, April 23, 1782, in Burlington Co., N. J.; the latter, June 27, 1794. John Rinear was a son of Joseph, whose father was a Frenchman. To Joseph was born John, William, Warden, Rebecca, Jane and Amy. To John and Mary (Jobs) Rinear were born Augustus, Albert R. and Sylvester. The father of A. R. came to Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co., in 1834. where he located a piece of land, and returned, bringing out his family in the spring of 1835; here he remained until his death, March 26, 1850, that of his wife, same month, 1864; both of them were consistent members of the M. E. Church, and adorned their profession by a Christian life. Albert R. was married Sept. 21, 1847, to Esther Nesbit, who was born Oct. 7, 1823, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., daughter of John and Ann (Mathews) Nesbit. After marriage, he located on a farm adjoining his father, just across the line adjoining Northfield, where he lived until 1850, when he moved to this township, purchasing 60 acres on Lot 72, where he lived until 1867, in March, when he purchased 110 acres where he now resides, having a good farm and under good improvements. Four children have crowned his marriage, whose names are Mary, who is now the wife of M. E. Van Horn; Sylvester, now a traveling salesman; Martha and Charlotte A. Mr. Rinear and entire family, with the exception of Sylvester, are members of the U. P. Church; Sylvester is a Methodist; Mr. Rinear has been a member of his church nearly thirty years. Mr. R. and family are readers of the leading journals and prominent newspapers of the day.

G. M. SEIDEL, wagon-maker and undertaker, Northfield; was born Aug. 13, 1821, in Selp, Kingdom of Bavaria, to J. M. and Elizabeth (Krautheim) Seidel. Our subject early in life learned the wagon-maker's trade, and worked three years at the same in Bohemia. Having heard glowing accounts of America, he bade good-bye to his early associations, and, in the spring of 1841, set sail for our country, arriving in Baltimore in June, soon turning his steps westward to this State, crossing the Alleghany Mountains on the inclined railroad. Reaching this part of Ohio, he engaged to work in Tallmadge for S. A. Lane, and afterward worked two years in Akron; then went to Hudson, where he worked five years, and after a limited sojourn in Twinsburg, he came to this township, Feb. 23, 1848, and engaged at his trade at the Center, and has since been the resident wheel-wright and wagon-maker of the place. Sept. 27, 1850, he married Mrs. Salinda Bishop, whose maiden name was Lillie, born in Windsor Co., Vt., March 3, 1812; she was a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Young) Lillie, both natives of Hebron, Conn. Hannah Young is a descendant of Miles Standish. Mrs. Seidel is of a family of thirteen children; seven of the number grew to maturity, and but two of them are living—herself and Mrs. Bliss. Her father died in Jericho, Vt., 1821. Mrs. Seidel came West with her mother and her brother George, who was for twenty-one years Justice of the Peace of the township, in 1833, locating in this township. She was married to Orin A. Bishop, in October, 1845. Mr. Bishop's father was Benjamin, who married Polly Whitcomb, of Connecticut. Orin Bishop was born in Richmond, Vt., Aug. 3, 1805, and was of English descent. The mother of Mrs. Seidel died in August, 1864. By Mr. Bishop she had three sons—Clark B., Orin A. and George L., who served through the late war and was a member

of Company K., 19th Regiment O. V. I.; he was a true and valiant soldier, was once wounded, causing a five months' absence from his regiment, which in the meantime was not in active service. Orin A. served three months in the 115th Ohio, and was discharged on account of disability. For twenty-five years Mr. Seidel has been a member of the U. P. Church, and is one of the Elders of that body. His parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Seidel is a member of the M. E. Church. Since Mr. Seidel's residence, he has been engaged at his trade; for the past five years he has taken up the undertaking business, and met with reasonable patronage. For nearly a year past his health has become seriously impaired, the result of a fall from the scaffolding of a building, upon which he was at work.

JOHN SENTER, farmer; P. O. Bedford. To William and Jennie (Hurst) Senter were born Robert, Catharine, Margaret, John and Jane. Of these, John, the subject, was born Dec. 23, 1805, in Lochton, County Leitram, Ireland. His parents died when he was young; all but Robert and John died of fever when young. At the age of 18, Mr. Senter left his native land for America, landing in New York; he soon after made his way to Cleveland, where he worked on the public works for some time, also at Akron, being employed at both places about ten years, in which time he had saved enough means to purchase some land. He and James Hibbard purchased a lot together, situated in the northeast part of the township, Mr. H. taking the south half, and Mr. Senter the north, the land costing $3 per acre, and was purchased two or three years ere they settled on it. Dec. 31, 1843, he married Jane Boyle, born June 26, 1824, in Londonderry, Ireland, daughter of Edward and Catharine (Alexander) Boyle. Edward was a son of James; mother's name was Rose. Catharine was a daughter of John and Jennie (Woodburn) Alexander. The Alexanders and Boyles were among the prominent families in the north of Ireland; were educated and people of high respectability. Mrs. Senter came to this country with her parents when she was but a child of 5 years. Her parents settled first at Willoughby; afterward at Dayton, in Lake County, where they lived until 1855, and finally moved to Dayton, Mich. To Mr. and Mrs. Senter have been born ten children, seven of whom are living—Sarah Jane (Mrs. Simpson Hibbard, of Hudson Township); William H., of this township; Edward B., in Cuyahoga County, near by; James B., on Lot 35, west of Macedonia; Della V., Fred B. and Carrie. Ella J., Robert and John A. died when young. Mr. Senter was raised a member of the Established Church, and is now a member of the Baptist Church, as are nearly all the family, Mrs. Senter having been a member since she was 14 years of age. Mr. Senter has acquired a good property; before dividing his land he had 258 acres, all of which has been the outgrowth of small beginnings. For several years he has been engaged in running a dairy; from a start of ten cows, he increased the number to forty-two, manufacturing their own cheese. They have raised an intelligent family. Three of the eldest children have taught school. Mr. Senter has now 141 acres of land, and still pushes ahead to accumulate for his family.

A. J. SHIELDS, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Oct. 3, 1838, in Mahoning Co., Ohio, to Archibald and Sumantha (Rainey) Shields. Archibald was born Oct. 16, 1808, in Mahoning Co., Ohio, and Sumantha in Hudson Township July, 1812. Archibald's father and two brothers came to this State about the year 1810, and were in the war of 1812. To Archibald's father were born William, Archibald and Andrew (twins), Betsey and James. Sumantha was a daughter of Comfort and Betsey (Hubbard) Rainey, to whom were born seven children—Luther, Julia, Sumantha, Elizabeth, Ruth, Moses and Sarah. The Raineys came West from Connecticut to Hudson Township about the year 1808. Archibald Shields was a millwright, and built the mills at Little Fork. The family are of Scotch ancestry, and are of good stock. To Archibald were born ten children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, viz., Comfort, Allen and Albert (twins), Betsey A., Angelina, Cordelia, Margaret, Elmer and Elsie. Mr. Shields died Nov. 2, 1880, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lived. A. J. was reared to farming, and remained with his parents until he attained his 26th year. Oct. 8, 1863, he was married to Clarissa Ford, born in this township Jan. 12, 1842, daughter of Marvin and Lydia (Cornell) Ford; her father was born in Hudson Town-

ship Feb. 20, 1818; her mother in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1815; he was a son of William, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1771. The mother of Marvin Ford was Sallie Gaylord, who was born in Goshen, Conn., Nov. 16, 1783; his grandfather was Joel Gaylord, and was a Drum Major in the war of the Revolution, and was with Washington at the battle of Monmouth. He came to Hudson Township in 1800, and purchased one mile square; his wife came in 1801. She was married in Connecticut to William Leach, and came out with an ox team. William Ford came to Hudson in 1815, and for many years was a Methodist class-leader. For several years past Mr. Shields has been engaged in the lumber business, and buys and sells in large quantities. He has a saw-mill at Macedonia; also 150 acres of land in Hudson Township. His children are—Lydia S., born Sept. 3, 1864; Eva and Ella M. (twins), Jan. 27, 1867; Agie D., March 16, 1870; Alice, July 13, 1876, and Effie M. The last two mentioned died when young. The mother of Mrs. Shields died May 3, 1873. She and her husband came to this township in the year 1836.

Z. P. SORTER, farmer; P. O. Northfield; son of Elijah and Margaret (Middaugh) Sorter; was born May 26, 1827, in Allegany Co., N. Y. His father was born in Essex Co., N. J., Sept. 5, 1782; he was in the war of 1812. The Sorters are of English and the Middaughs of Scotch descent. Henry Sorter was the grandfather of Z. P. To him were born nine children, viz.: Elijah, Nathaniel S., Zebulon, Henry, Jonathan, Rebecca, Anna, Mary and Charity. Abram Middaugh was the father of John, Abram, Elijah, Alvin, William, Polly and Betsey. Elijah came West in March, 1831. To him were born eleven children, viz.: Charles (near the old homestead), Harry (who is a representative to the Legislature), Isaac (in Seward Co., Nebraska, in the lumber business), Zebulon, James M. (in Kansas, Nemaha Co.), Sarah (Mrs. J. Jones, of Mayfield Township, in Cuyahoga Co.), Catharine (of Missouri), Asa, Gurney, Arvilla (Mrs. M. Fields, in Lake Co., Ohio), and Margaret A. (Mrs. Evans, of Missouri). The father died March 13, 1869, and the mother Feb. 18, 1880. Mr. Sorter was for many years a member of the M. E. Church. He celebrated his golden wedding in 1861. His house was the home and rendezvous of the ministry. Z. P. had good school advantages, and was a classmate of James A. Garfield at the Geauga Seminary. Mr. Sorter taught school twenty-one terms, afterward engaged in farming; he first bought 25 acres, then 225 in Geauga Co., then 300 in Lake Co., 600 in Kansas, and afterward 380 where he now lives. He came to the township in 1871, and has since remained; he is now engaged in farming pursuits in this township.

JASON M. SPAFFORD (deceased); was born Sept. 18, 1831, in Twinsburg Township; he was the son of Nathan and Polly (Morrison) Spafford. Jason lived in Twinsburg until he became a young man, then he came to Northfield Township with his father, where he lived until March 4, 1854, when he married Philena Cranson, who was born April 5, 1829, in the town of Lenox, N. Y., and came West with her parents (when she was 1 year old), who located in Chester, Geauga Co. Mrs. Spafford's parents were Gershom and Philena (Fosdick) Cranson. Philena was a daughter of John and Philena (Robbins) Fosdick. Gershom was born in New York State, and was the son of Abner Cranson. To John and Philena were born fourteen children. To Gershom and Philena Cranson were born nine children. The Cransons are of French descent and the Fosdicks of English. After the marriage of Mr. Spafford he located on the farm now owned by his widow. Mr. Spafford died May 25, 1876. He was one of the substantial members of the community and a liberal supporter of the Gospel; for many years he was a stanch member of the Baptist Church; he was a man highly respected in the township for his many virtues; he was a good farmer and a successful financier, having, at the time of his death, 275 acres of good land. Since his death, Mrs. Spafford has remained on the farm, which now consists of 165 acres, she having given 110 acres to her daughter Armarilla, who is the wife of Joseph Carter, and resides in Twinsburg. Mrs. Spafford has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years.

ROBERT VAN HORN, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Jan. 20, 1812, in Harrison Co., Ohio; son of Edward and Margaret (Hamilton) Van Horn. The Van Horns are originally from Holland, the early ancestors emigrating to the United States in 1623, locating on the Holland Purchase in New York—some of them owning land where Trinity

Church now stands, in the city of New York. Robert Van Horn, whose name heads the narrative, is of the eighth generation of the family from which they trace their ancestors. Edward Van Horn, when a lad of 5 years, moved with his father, Daniel Van Horn, to Mifflin Co., Penn., where they settled in 1783; finally moved to Tuscarawas Co. Daniel Van Horn's wife was Anna Barteman, born 1749, daughter of Edward Barteman, whose wife was Anna Debaen. They were married 1735. To them were born ten children. Daniel Van Horn died in Tuscarawas Co. in 1822, being 93 years of age. His son Edward, the father of the above, was born in New York March 10, 1778. Was married, in 1803, to Margaret Hamilton, who was born in Chester Co., Penn., 1776; daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Irish descent. His family consisted of four children, three daughters and one son. Edward Van Horn removed West to Harrison Co., this State, in 1807, where he purchased land, and remained on the same until his death, which took place 1855; that of his wife was in 1839. To them were born five children, viz., Anna, who died at 12; Martha, never married; Jemima, Mrs. M. Downey, of Noble Co., this State; Robert, and Jane, who never married. Our subject was brought up on the farm. Dec. 26, 1833, was married to Catharine Kuhn, born Aug. 29, 1809, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; daughter of Archibald and Martha (Stotlar) Kuhn. Mr. Van Horn came to this township in April, 1837, purchasing 86 acres on Lot 62, for which he paid $12 per acre, paying the money down. There were about 25 acres partially cleared at the time of his purchase. Upon this plat of ground he has since remained a constant occupant. To him have been born three children —Archibald K., now a physician in Stephenson Co., Ill.; Ann J., now the relict of Joseph Boyd, who died Aug. 31, 1875, leaving no issue; Milton A., now on farm adjoining. Mr. Van Horn's family have been Presbyterians in religious belief. His father, Edward, for fifty years was an Elder in the Church. Mr. Van Horn is a member of the U. P. Church, and is Clerk of the Sessions. Edward Van Horn was a soldier in the war of 1812. His brother Jacob was Paymaster of the same regiment.

M. A. VAN HORN, farmer; P. O. Northfield. Milton A. was born on the farm where he now resides, March 27, 1843, being the youngest of a family of three children born to his parents, Robert and Catharine (Kuhn) Van Horn, who raised their son to agricultural pursuits. December, 1864, he became the husband of Harriet Thompson, who was born in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio, daughter of Graham and Harriet (Pearce) Thompson, to whom were born Henry, William, Alfred, James, Robert, Mary, Maria and Harriet. March 25, 1872, Mrs. Van Horn, after an illness of ten days, died of diptheria, leaving two children—Frances J., born Oct. 18, 1865; and Jennie Maria, June 19, 1870. July 30, 1873, he was married to Mary A. Rinear, born in Bedford Township, Cuyahoga Co., and eldest daughter of Albert R. Rinear, whose wife was a Nesbit. Mr. Van Horn and wife are members of the U. P. Church. Aside from his farming, he is engaged in trading; handles agricultural implements; handles the Eureka Mower, of six feet cut; has also the agency for the Cooley Creamer; is a young man of good business habits, straightforward and enterprising; and is a progressive man, open and outspoken in everything that does not bear upon its face the semblance of right. He is a warm friend to education, and ever ready to contribute to local enterprises wherein are involved advantages that will redound to the interest of the community at large, but not in sympathy with any institution that is working under a rule of secrecy.

F. M. WAITE, farmer and contractor; P. O. Northfield; first saw the light of day Jan. 26, 1830, on the farm he now owns. His parents were Benjamin and Loretta (Bacon) Waite. Benjamin was born in Hatfield, Buckland Co., Mass., in the year 1796; his father was named Benjamin, also, whose ancestors were from England. The last-mentioned gentleman's grandfather was in the French and Indian wars, and was an Indian fighter; he at one time had a son captured by the Indians, but the father, pursuing them to Canada, rescued him from their hands. His valor and long-range rifle were well known among the Indians, who, after the war terminated, made several attempts to capture the rifle. At one time, when plowing in the field, an Indian crept up near where he was at work, and shot Mr. Waite through both arms. Knowing his gun was near at hand, and seeing the owner shot, he yelled in a taunting way in broken English: "You shoot no more Indian.

I get long gun now." But not so; our hero succeeded in getting his gun across both forearms, and carried it to the house; the Indian gave up the chase. Loretta, the mother of Mr. Waite, was a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Cranmer) Bacon, who came to this township as early as 1807 or 1808. Benjamin Waite, the father of F. M., first came to Brecksville about the year 1810; returning to Massachusetts, he came out again in 1814, or thereabouts. In 1829, he was married, and located on the farm F. M. now owns. To him was born eleven children; nine grew to maturity. By his first marriage, he had Benjamin, Nelson, Obadiah and Sarah; by his second wife, Loretta Bacon, were F. M., Loretta, Olive, Emily, Adah and Maude. His parents were both members of the M. E. Church. His father died in 1864; his mother in 1858. During Mr. Waite's sojourn in this township, he killed 300 deer, 7 bears, and quite a number of gray wolves. Francis M., at the age of 18, bought his time; the price was $200. He then worked out one year by the month, saving $100, which he invested in a joint-stock company, and went to California in 1849, where he engaged in mining, remaining two years and a half, in a short time returning to his father the $200, plus the interest, as the price of his freedom. After having an extended and varied life of change and interesting incidents, he returned to this township with $2,000 in gold. He was married, in 1853, to Ellen Chapman, born in Hudson Aug. 12, 1828, daughter of John and Eliza (Basset) Chapman. John Chapman was born in England in 1792, and came to this country at the age of 20, and was the first gunner on board the Queen Charlotte at the battle of Lake Erie. Mr. Waite has two children—Bird and Laura. For several years Mr. Waite has been engaged as foreman and contractor on the public works at Cleveland, and elsewhere, on sewerage and railroad building. He is a member of Twinsburg Chapter, No. 74, R. A. M., and Bedford Lodge, No. 375, A., F. & A. M.

MRS. H. A. WALKER, farming; P. O. Northfield; was born July 11, 1808, in Lancaster Co., Penn., to Stewart and Martha (Beard) Miller. Mr. Miller died very suddenly, falling from his chair while waiting for dinner. He was a son of Joseph, who was of Irish ancestry, as were the Beard family. Joseph Miller was a General during the war of the Revolution, and did effective service as a soldier and commissioned officer. To him were born fourteen children. Stewart was blessed with seven children, four are living, viz., Harriet, Mary, Rebecca and Augustus, who resides in Lancaster Co., Penn.; Mary, also, and the wife of William Pickell; Rebecca, now the wife of George Pickell, of Caldwell Co., Mo. By the death of her father and mother, Mrs. Walker, when a mere child, was left alone in the world, but in the person of her uncle Rev. John Banks, who married her Aunt Mary, she found protection, who gave her a home and educated her. He was the Pastor of the *first* Seceder Church in Philadelphia, and was a man of superior talents and great moral worth. She resided in Schenectady at the time of her marriage, which occurred Feb. 20, 1834; the gentleman was John Walker, born in Princeton, N. Y., 1806, son of George and Jane McMicken, the latter being from the Highlands of Scotland. Mr. Walker was a carpenter by trade, and, in 1836, came West, locating in this township, where Mrs. Walker now resides. He first purchased 45 acres, only four or five of which were cleared; he subsequently added to it, at different times, until he owned the *entire* lot. His death occurred Sept. 3, 1866. Since 1834, he had been a consistent member of the U. P. Church. He was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. Though not an over-zealous man, yet, in his attachments to the principles which early he professed, he was firm and uncompromising. For several years prior to his death, he was in poor health, and though enduring at times intense bodily pain, yet he bore it with Christian fortitude and patient resignation. His noble and amiable companion still survives him and resides on the farm, and is a firm believer in the doctrines embodied in the creed of her church, having been a member of the same since 1824. Her farm consists of 160 acres, which she rents and resides upon, having it under her own management and supervision. Mrs. Walker has long been esteemed in the community as an upright Christian lady, and for her benevolence and goodness of heart.

JAMES W. WALLACE, retired; Macedonia. The Wallace family came from Scotland. The first one of whom there is any record of came from Scotland during the reign of Queen Anne of England, locating in Londonderry, Ire-

land. His son was John, who emigrated in 1716 to Londonderry, New Hampshire, with his father, above described his first name not known. The next in regular descent was James, the fourteenth child of his parents, who settled in Ackwith, New Hampshire, about the year 1775. He married Margaret Archibald, and by her raised ten children, viz., George, Robert, Jane (married Noah Page), John, Ann (married Hezekiah King), James, William, Margaret (married Robert Finley), Nancy (Mrs. Stephen Tharton) and Jonathan. George Wallace, eldest son of James, was born March 6, 1776, and in 1798 came to the Western Reserve to Youngstown. June 29, 1802, he married Harriet Menough, born in Maryland, Feb. 25, 1784, eldest daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Waugh) Menough, who emigrated from Chester County, Penn., in 1790; eight years later they came West to Youngstown where they settled. To George and Harriet Wallace were born James W., George Y., Perkins and Emeline. James was the only one born in Trumbull County. The family after a short time moved to Geauga, afterward to Cleveland in 1810, and where Mr. Wallace, (George) engaged in the hotel business; was here during the war of 1812. Gen. Harrison and other prominent officials were many times among the guests at his house. While here, Mr. Wallace issued supplies to the soldiers at the time of Hull's surrender under the direction of Gen. Jessup; afterward, entered Gen. Harrison's camp where he remained until appointed Commissary before he could draw his pay for the services rendered. While here in Cleveland, Mr. Wallace built a vessel and was engaged in the commission business. In 1814, he began building the saw-mill and dam at Brandywine. In the summer of 1815, built the grist-mill, and the distillery in the fall of 1816; he put in a small stock of goods in the upper room in the mill. In November, 1818, he moved his family to Brandywine. In the fall of 1820, commenced building the factory which began operations the year following spinning and carding; 1822, began manufacturing, the products of which supplied the wants in this line for forty miles each way, and was for several years one of the prominent manufacturing points in the State. In 1843, the mill was swept off by high water. George Wallace died April 4, 1849, Mrs. W. Jan. 4, 1848. The subject of these lines was born Nov. 27, 1803, in Youngstown, the eldest son of George and Harriet (Menough) Wallace, was raised to active business pursuits under the training and guardianship of his father. In 1825, began business on his own account; about his first adventure in business was taking two-mile contract building canal; afterward, in company with his father and another party, took four miles near Massillon, subsequently built five miles and aqueduct at Roscoe; afterward boated two years. Then engaged in the employ of Giddings, Baldwin, Pease & Co., continuing in their employ five years; firm name was afterward changed to S. A. Andrews, Baldwin & Co.; he remained with this firm in the capacity of purchasing agent during the winter, taking charge of the water craft during boating season; was then known on the line as Capt. Wallace. Subsequently went to Boston, where he was agent for the Boston Land Company for some time, where he remained until spring of 1838. He and his brother George carried on the business at Brandywine after their father retired. After Mr. Wallace abandoned the agency for the firms above mentioned, he returned to Brandywine, where he remained permanently, being mostly afterward engaged in farming. Sept. 8, 1835, he was married to Adaline Hanchett, who was born near River Raisin, Wisconsin, June 17, 1817, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Smith) Hanchett; he was born in New York, she in Massachusetts; they had three children. Hiram Hanchett was a surveyor; previous to 1814, he built the "Lady of the Lake," the first good vessel that was built on Lake Erie. In 1871, Mr. Wallace moved to his present place where he has since resided. Mr. Wallace is now in a measure retired from active buiness; has been successful in his business relations and now ranks among the affluent and solid financial men of the county. His excellent business qualifications have been called into requisition at different times as a public officer, serving at one time as Trustee on the Clinton Railroad, and in all the different and various phases of his business life he has ever sustained himself as an upright man and worthy citizen. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in all the various relations in society have merited the esteem with which he is held in the community. Has five children living—Hiram H.,

Warren W., Leonard C., Mary C. the wife of Lorain Bliss, and Margie S.

H. H. WALLACE, farming; P. O. Northfield; was born Feb. 18, 1843, in Boston Township, being the second child born to James Wallace; remained at home until he was several years past his majority. Dec. 5, 1867, was married to Mary A. Mearns, born in Cecil Co., Northeast Maryland, Feb. 15, 1843, daughter of John and Mary (Waugh) Mearns; she was a daughter of Esquire Robert Waugh, who obtained his land from William Penn, the deed bearing his seal upon it; this land remained in the Waugh family for 103 years. The Mearns and Waughs are of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Wallace was of a family of five children—William R., Martha J., Mary A., Stephen J. and Charles F. Her father died 1869, at the ripe age of 80 years. Since Mr. Wallace was married he has been a constant resident of the township with the exception of nine years spent in Pocahontas Co., Iowa, where he has 640 acres of land; he went in 1871, and returned to this county in 1880. Jan. 8, 1880, he purchased the farm he now owns, situated on Lot 64, where he has 86¼ acres with good brick house thereon. Has six children—Adda, Belle M., Anna W., Margie S., George H., Schuyler H., Mary L. died young, aged 2 years. Both Mr. Wallace and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES WEST, farmer; P. O. Macedonia; was born April 17, 1803, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; his parents were Charles and Patience (Lee) West. Charles West's grandfather was named Levi. Charles and Patience had three children—Ira, Egbert and Charles. The latter never saw his father, his birth occurring about two months after his death; his mother, the same year of his birth, moved to Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where she again married, and he lived with them until he was about 19 years of age, at which time his brother Egbert came and took him back to his native county. Mr. West engaged that winter with Titus Foster to board him in lieu of services rendered night and morning while attending school; soon after he hired to work for Mr. Foster, and continued to work by the month until his marriage, which occurred Jan. 17, 1833. The lady, Mary B. Nelson was born Feb. 15, 1802, to John and Martha (Baldridge) Nelson. After his marriage, Mr. West worked land on shares until, in 1835, he came West, direct to this township and purchased 50 acres of land, which, by means of industry and economy, he has increased to about 90 acres of good land all paid for, situated a short distance east of Macedonia, where he lives enjoying the quiet of his home; his first wife died, leaving three children—Martha B., Fannie N. and Patience A., who married Anson Hollister, and moved to White Co., Ill. She has since died, leaving one son—Frank C.; Martha and Fannie reside with their father. Mr. West was married to Nancy Johnson, who was also a native of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; she died Feb. 4, 1879, leaving no issue. For many years Mr. West has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in close communion. In politics, he has always been a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, and is as honest in his sentiments politically as in his religious tenets.

JOHN WILSON, farmer; P. O. Northfield; was born Sept. 6, 1816, in Allegheny Co., Penn., to John and Mary S. (Kiddoo) Wilson. John was a son of John and Jean Renshaw, to whom were born a family of twelve children, viz., James, Andrew, Mary, John, Eliza, Agnes, William, Samuel, Susan, Joseph, Mary and Benjamin. To John Wilson was born John, Mary, James, Samuel, Margaret and Sarah T. To James Kiddoo, the father of Mary, were born Thomas, John, David, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Jane, Isabella, Fannie and Betsey. John Wilson, the father of our subject, was born on Monday Sept. 20, 1789, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; his wife, same place, May 27, 1790. To them were born eight children; six grew to maturity—James, John, David M., Mary J., Joseph F., William R. After Mr. Wilson left home, he lived with his uncle, Samuel Kiddoo, and was raised to agricultural pursuits. He came West to this township in the fall of 1843, and purchased 84 acres on Lot 43; returning East, came back in the spring of 1844. June 6, same year, was married to Hannah Chapin, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 9, 1819, daughter of Amzi and Hannah (Power) Chapin. Amzi was a son of Edward Chapin. The Chapin family have all descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642. From this reverend gentlemen have sprung the numerous progeny of Chapins. Hannah Powers was a daughter of Rev. James Powers,

whose wife was a Miss Tanner. Amzi was born in Springfield, Mass., March 2, 1768. Married to Hannah Powers, Oct. 10, 1800. She was born June 17, 1781. To them were born eight children—Mary, Eunice L., James P., Jane S., Eliza, Amzi, Hannah and Rebecca M. Of this number Mrs. Wilson is the sole surviving member of the family. Edward Chapin, the father of Amzi, was born Feb. 16, 1724. Eunice Colton, his wife, was born July 19, 1728. To this venerable twain were born Aaron, Edward, Lucretia, Lucius, Calvin, Alpheus, Amzi and Eunice L. This couple died Jan. 6, 1800, and April 8, 1806, respectively. The religion of the family has been Presbyterian on both sides. Since 1844, Mr. Wilson has been a constant resident of the farm he located upon at the time of his arrival. His farm is under excellent improvement, with neat buildings. He has two sons. Amzi, born June 17, 1845; William J., born Aug. 9, 1847. Amzi has been licensed to preach, and is now at the seminary (theological) preparing for the ministry. William J. is in the piano trade at Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which her father, Amzi was one of the founders. He came West in 1831, locating on Lot 81, where he purchased 160 acres. He died Feb. 19, 1835; she, June 15, 1855.

THEODOSIUS WOOD, Macedonia; was born Jan. 14, 1801, in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass. His parents were Amos and Lovica (Temple) Wood. Amos was a son of Forbes Wood, whose ancestors came from England. The mother of Lovica Temple was Lucretia Butler; her grandfather was one of two brothers who settled in Boston during the early history, and built several blocks of buildings on their land in that city. Both the Butlers and Woods are noted for their longevity; two of his grandmothers lived to be 87 each; two aunts lived to be 100 and 104 respectively. Forbes Wood and Amos, his son, were both in the war of the Revolution. They were among the early settlers in Buckland. Amos was twice married, having by both wives fifteen children. Mr. Wood was married to Betsey Johnson in May, 1831; she was born April 12, 1812, in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass. Her parents were Josiah and Betsey (Elmore) Johnson. Forbes Wood married a lady by the name of Gauze, of Scotch descent, and by her had John, Amos, Lovica and Sallie. Both Forbes and son Amos were stanch old "Feds," and stood by the colonists in their efforts for freedom. Forbes was a soldier in the old French and Indian war, and when the time came for him to take his stand he did it, both he and son casting their lots with the loyal New England people. Theodosius came West in 1832, reaching this State in September of the same year; he first purchased 96 acres at Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co. After one year's ownership he sold out and moved to Calhoun Co., Mich., where he purchased 150 acres. After a short residence there, he sold it at a gain of $1,600, and came to this town, where he bought 72½ acres. Subsequently he moved to Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, where he invested in land, remaining there two years; he then sold it at a marked advance, and returned to this township, where he has since lived. He has a comfortable home, and is in the possession of a reasonable competence to provide for all his wants. He has no children. Mr. Wood has already passed the limit of time alloted to the race, and is now spending the eve of his life in the enjoyment of his home. He has always acted independent of sects or denominations, yet always favored everything known to be right, and is not in sympathy with any scheme or enterprise that will not augment the interests of the people at large. He is no partisan, but a firm and solid Republican.

NORTON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL ANDREW, retired farmer; P. O. Sherman; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., near Nazareth, July 7, 1796, and is a son of Jonathan, he of Nicholas; his mother was Elizabeth (Myer) Andrews, daughter of Martin Myer, who are all natives of Pennsylvania. The limit of Daniel's education was about four terms' attendance upon subscription school, his earlier life being spent in making spools, for his father was a weaver by trade. He afterward engaged in an agricultural life until about 30 years of age, when he learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked several years. In about 1850, he settled at River Styx, where he resided one year, then moved to the farm on which he now lives, and where there is now being mined, by a Cleveland firm, a superior quality of coal, from a four-and-a-half-foot vein, yielding him a handsome royalty. He was married to Anna Friede, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Stephen, Daniel, James, Josiah, Melinda and Catharine; all are married; Joseph, Cyrus and Edward are deceased, the two latter leaving families in good circumstances in the West. His wife dying, he was married to a Mrs. Clay, the widow of Henry Clay; her maiden name was Peggy Pontius. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Reformed Church, and has been for about fifty-five years, and is a gentleman commanding the respect of all the people of his community.

CHARLES H. BAUER, retired farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; is a son of Daniel, who was born in Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Penn., April 10, 1801, the son of Jacob, he the son of Charles, who was born in Germany early in 1700. The mother of Daniel was Gertrude Shott, the daughter of Elizabeth (Maudan Shott. Daniel received a very meager education, his time being spent on the farm with his father. On Nov. 22, 1822, he was married to Elizabeth Miller, sister to John Miller, whose history appears in this work. By this union there were three sons and three daughters—Susannah Maria, born March 22, 1824; John J., March 12, 1825; Charles H., Sept. 7, 1826; Catharine L., Dec. 30, 1828; Joseph D., March 30, 1832; Elvina E., Aug. 15, 1839. Mr. Bauer's was one of the six families who came to Ohio in 1843, of whom mention is made in another part of the work. He is a very sprightly old gentleman for one having passed fourscore years. His son Charles was given as good educational advantages as could be obtained in the district schools of an early date, remaining with his father upon the home farm, which was purchased upon arriving in this country, until his marriage, Aug. 27, 1853, to Sarah Everhard, who was born Nov. 11, 1832, to Jonathan and Catharine (Wall) Everhard. They were natives, the former of Armstrong Co., the latter from Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Everhard was the third settler in Sharon Township, Medina Co., where he went from Wadsworth with a few men and built a house in one day, returning at night. By his marriage with Sarah Everhard there were two children born; one died in infancy, and Leora C., born Feb. 10, 1864, is now attending school in Pennsylvania. Mr. Bauer is now holding the office of Township Treasurer; is an enterprising man in all the affairs of the township; a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church, and a liberal giver to the cause of Christianity.

JOHN J. BAUER, tanner; Loyal Oak; is a son of Daniel Bauer, whose history appears with that of Charles Bauer in this work. He received but a limited education, yet, from his earliest years, has shown a remarkable aptness for mathematics. He lived with his father in a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, on a farm which had been leased by the grandfather, and where his father had resided for thirty-one years, up to 1843, when he sought a home in Norton. At 22 years of age, he began learning the mason's trade with his uncle, but abandoned it after two years

on account of sickness. He then learned distilling, working five years at that without drinking one drop. He then engaged in farming with his brother Charles, purchasing the farm in partnership now owned by the latter. For several years, he engaged in coopering at the Corners. In 1864, after disposing of his farming and coopering interests, he purchased the tannery now owned and carried on by himself and son Byron. He was married, Jan. 17, 1850, to Catharine Everhard, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wall) Everhard, she a sister to Catharine Wall, mother of Charles Bauer's wife. They have had, by this marriage, seven children—six sons and one daughter—five of whom are living, two having died in infancy; they are Milton M., born June 4, 1853; Byron B., June 24, 1856; Jonathan M., June 25, 1861; Cora O., Jan. 9, 1864; Albert A., Dec. 22, 1865. Milton, a graduate of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, also a graduate of the Long Island Medical College at Brooklyn, N. Y., now practicing at Uniontown, Stark Co.; Byron, married to Fannie Jennings, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wall) Jennings; they have one child, born Jan. 21, 1881, making the fiftieth heir of Daniel Bauer in this State; J. M. is engaged with Harrison & Holloway, dry goods merchants, South Akron; the two younger are at home. Mr. Bauer has been nine years Justice of the Peace, three years Township Clerk, one year Treasurer of Township, and for more than ten years a member of the School Board. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, he being one of the most prominent supporters of churches and schools in the township. He has been a leader of singing in the church since 1851, and his daughter organist since her 12th year.

JOSEPH D. BAUER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Norton Township; was born March 30, 1832. His father was Daniel Bauer, whose history appears in another place in this work. About twenty years of his early life were spent on the farm with his father, and in receiving his education; after that age, he learned the wagon-maker's trade at Loyal Oak, with his brother-in-law, William Sweitzer. He was married, Sept. 30, 1854, to Sarah Serfass, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Hawk) Serfass; her grandparents were Lawrence and Barbara Serfass, and John and Susannah (Hahn) Hawk, all natives of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, principally Carbon Co. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Lorinda L., born Dec. 1, 1855, died July 10, 1862; Ann Adelia, Sept. 2, 1859, died July 4, 1862, of that dreadful disease, diphtheria; William D., June 4, 1863; Fietta E., Dec. 25, 1865. Joseph has resided in Norton Township since 11 years of age, and held the most responsible offices—that of Treasurer, Trustee, and, in 1880, was Real Estate Assessor, giving satisfaction to the landholders and receiving the sanction of the County Board. He is a liberal supporter of religion and education; is a member of the School Board, and he and family are members of the Lutheran Church and Sabbath school.

JOHN C. BAUGHMAN, farmer; P. O. Johnson's Corners; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 2, 1827, and came with his parents, John and Agnes (Conrad) Baughman, an older brother and one sister, to Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., where they resided fourteen years, the father working at cabinet-making, the two sons clearing and tending a small piece of land which they had purchased. In the fall of 1844, they moved to the now Steinbring farm, which he purchased and farmed until 1856, afterward selling the same to his son, John C., and returned to Wayne Co., where his wife died; he then lived alone between four and five years, when he left his home and lived with his children until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the home of our subject. By close application, Mr. Baughman has acquired a good education, although attending school but a short time; at 20 years of age, he began working at the carpenter and joiner's trade, having, previous to that time, acquired some knowledge of the the trade. He is now, in connection with his farming, engaged in contracting and building, and is quite extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was married, July 29, 1849, to Elizabeth Barkhamer, daughter of John and Dorothy (Flickinger) Barkhamer, natives

of Pennsylvania, the father settling in Franklin Township about 1815. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—Ruben B., born July 12, 1850; Isaac J., Oct. 10, 1851; Arvilla, April 1, 1855; Callista, Jan. 21, 1863; Clara E., Aug. 21, 1875; those deceased are Amanda E., born Nov. 2, 1856, died Oct. 29, 1860; Emma, born April 3, 1861, died March 27, 1863; Cora, born June 11, 1865, died Sept. 24, 1870. Ruben B., married to a Miss Wise, farming east of Johnson's Corners; Isaac J., to Mary Minor, he a medical student with Dr. Rockwell; Arvilla, a Mrs. William H. Nice, residing in Wadsworth, he a teacher. Mr. Baughman has held the offices of Township Treasurer and Trustee; was a candidate for Infirmary Director, and received the nomination for County Treasurer by the Democratic party, but declined the nomination. They are members of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH BURGESS, farmer and coal miner; P. O. Johnson's Corners; was born in Lancashire, England, about forty miles from Liverpool, and six miles from Manchester, Dec. 10, 1820. He is a son of Samuel, who died at 49 years of age; he of John Burgess. Joseph received three months' schooling, for which he paid a tuition of 6 cents per week. At 7½ years, he began learning, with his father, the trade of weaving silk, cotton and fancy flower work, by which he was able to earn his father about $3 per week. His mother was Ann Simpson, a daughter of Robert Simpson, who lived to 94 years of age, and a brother to James Simpson, noted in the manufacturing circles of England. The parents of our subject died—the mother when he was but 10 years of age, the father when he was 14. At 19 years of age, he was made a member of the organization of Odd Fellows; at the same age, after working twelve hours a day, would attend the night school. He gained valuable information in the business of mining in England, among other practical points which have been conducive to his success. In the spring of 1848, he came to America; worked in the States of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island until in the spring of 1849, when he came to the farm upon which he now lives, and began opening the coal-bank known as the Bartgess bank, which he rented for seven years, then bought, subsequently selling to Mr. Bartgess. He has now just completed, with his brother-in-law, the opening of a valuable bank of coal two miles west of Massillon, having leased 60 acres, 40 of which, after prospecting, proves a vein averaging from four to four and a half feet of superior quality. The firm name is Sonnhalter & Burgess. He was married to Catharine Sonnhalter Jan. 29, 1856, by whom he has three living children—Thomas, Samuel and George, all lving at home; a little girl was drowned in infancy. Mr. Burgess has for the last thirty-three years been a subscriber to the Boston *Investigator*—being a man of liberal views, but of strict honesty and integrity in all business transactions, and having the confidence of the people who know him.

ALVIN D. BETZ, farmer; P. O. Norton Center; was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., July 19, 1826; son of Abraham, he of John Betz; his mother was Sarah Beyer, daughter of David Beyer. Alvin received a limited education, assisting his father on the farm until 16 years of age, then engaged exclusively in farming; was married May 20, 1846. In the fall of 1849, he moved to Pacific, Columbia Co., Wis., where he purchased land and resided about twelve years in the State of Wisconsin and one year in Minnesota, he holding a claim on the Winnebago Reservation; having disposed of his property in the West, he purchased the old homestead upon which he now lives. Twelve children were born to them, ten of whom are living—Sarah J., Jerusha C., Mary S., John Charles Fremont, Clara E., Ira David, Archie Oliver, Hazwell Abraham, Alvin E. and Laura E. Jerusha C., now Mrs. Charles Seiberling; Clara E., Mrs. Joseph May, both living in Iowa; Sarah J., Mrs. John L. Serfass; Charles, married Susan Cassell; both are living in Summit Co. Mr. Betz is a prominent man and office-holder in the Summit Grange, No. 1283, of which he is the founder, and very proud of it, as it is the most flourishing grange in the county. Mr. Betz is an enthusiastic supporter of all religious denominations, and all enterprises for the advancement of education, and a good moral atmosphere throughout the county. He is engaged in the

breeding of thoroughbred cattle and hogs, a general farming, and bee culture. He and wife are connected with the Mutual Protection Association of Columbus, Ohio. The father of our subject settled in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., from the State of Pennsylvania, in about 1822, where they lived until in 1847, when they moved to the farm now occupied by the son.

AARON BETZ, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; is the second son of a family of five sons and two daughters, and was born June 2, 1835. His father was John, born in March, 1808, died Feb. 1, 1863; he of John, born in 1773, and died in 1852. They settled in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, from Pennsylvania, about 1821. His mother, who is still living, was Rebecca Beyer, born Jan. 27, 1807, daughter of David, born Sept. 7, 1763, and Sarah (Crum) Beyer; her grandfather was William Crum, born April 5, 1731, died Oct. 10, 1790; her grandmother was Mary (Crum) Crum, born Dec. 5, 1746, died June 26, 1798. They had four children—Mary, Sarah, Abraham, William. Aaron remained on the farm until his enlistment, in 1861, in Co. C, Akron B. L. I., P. C. Hard, Captain, but was the same year honorably discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted, however, in 1862, and served in Quartermaster's Department, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio, at Cumberland Ford, Ky., when he was again honorably discharged. He then remained at home in charge of the farm, his parents being aged, and three other sons being in the army, and his oldest brother in Wisconsin. He was married, Aug. 20, 1863, to Catharine Baughman, born Oct. 24, 1835, and daughter of David and Elizabeth (Blocker) Baughman. They have ten children—Bertha R., Mary E,. George W., Florence L., Susan C., John D., Sarah E., Charles O., Fred E., Rocse Ellen. Mr. Betz is engaged in grain-raising and feeding stock; has held the office of Township Trustee two terms, and a member of the School Board. He is also a member of the Norton Subordinate Grange, of which he is a prominent office-holder.

NORMAN BLOCKER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; was born March 8, 1835, to Eli and Mary (Myers) Blocker, who were natives of the State of Maryland; his father, Eli, was born in 1807, and died in 1845. Although his death occurred in early life, he had suffered all the trials of an early pioneer life, in clearing up the farm where his son now resides. His first settlement in this State was in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., but, subsequent to his marriage, he moved to Norton Township, where there were five children born unto them, two of whom are living. Norman, the second of the family of children, received but a limited education in the district school, his help being required, at 10 years of age, by his widowed mother in supporting the family and tending the farm, where he has been engaged since. His mother is still living, in her 75th year, as hale and hearty as twenty years ago. Norman was married, Nov. 9, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth Betz, daughter of John and Rebecca (Byers) Betz, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Blocker was born July 5, 1839. They have had four children, three of whom are living—David E., born March 21, 1863; Lillian G., June 8, 1864, died Sept. 18, 1864; Ermina Amelia, Sept. 2, 1865; and Samuel Allen, Nov. 13, 1875. Mr. Blocker has at heart the furtherance of all good enterprises and principles, the improvement of stock and agriculture, and the promotion of the principles of the Republican party.

DAVID L. CARTMILL, telegraph operator, New Portage; born at Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind., Feb. 12, 1845, to Jacob and Eliza (Atchinson) Cartmill, and was the third of four children. The father died when David was but 5 years of age. At about 10 years of age, he came to New Portage and began working to educate himself, which, by his energy, he succeeded in doing. He began working, in 1860, in the pottery, where he continued for about eight years, and at the expiration of that time, on account of the injury to his health, he abandoned the business, having, in the meantime, devoted his evenings to the study of telegraphy, which he subsequently adopted as a business, and, after working at several different places, was given charge of the office at New Portage, on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., formerly the A. & G. W., where he has been for the last thirteen years. He was married, March 4, 1872, to Miss Hattie

Hettrick, who was born March 20, 1850, to John and Mary Jane Hettrick. They have one child—Harley Edwin, born March 28, 1874; they are also raising a little niece, Mary May, born June 10, 1874. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Wadsworth, member of the School Board, and, with his wife, a member of the M. E. Church, in which he is one of the Trustees. The following is a brief account of the tragic death of his uncle: In the year 1825, on the 9th of September, a civil, quiet man named Johnston fell in with young Cartmill (an uncle of the subject of this sketch) as he was carrying the mail from Freeport to Coshocton, and, when night came on, the two stopped at a tavern kept by Mrs. Sarah Booth, which was on the Coshocton road. The next day, they continued their journey together, and, after going about three miles, came to a spring of cold, clear water, where Johnston paused to get a drink, while Cartmill went on up the hill. The sharp report of a gun and a scream of terror burst simultaneously upon the ear of Johnston, who hastily ran on and found the poor boy weltering in his own blood and so near dead that he could not speak. Circumstantial evidence appeared against Cartmill's companion; consequently, he was confined in the New Philadelphia Jail, which was a log building standing on the ground now occupied by the public offices. He was finally proven innocent, and the murderer of the boy, a young man by the name of Funston, proven guilty by the identification of a $10 bill known to have been in the possession of the mail-boy. He was tried, convicted, and, on the 30th day of December, was taken to the place of execution, where he paid the penalty of the law for the commission of one of the most dastardly deeds ever chronicled.

DR. M. M. DICKSON, Johnson's Corners; a son of Robert Dickson, who was a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, emigrating to this country at 21 years of age, and locating in York Co., Penn., in 1819, died in 1860. His mother was Susanna McCall, who died in 1849, at 46 years of age; she a daughter of Matthew and Ann (Logue) McCall. The great-grandfather of our subject, Matthew McCall, came from Ireland to this country in about 1770, and engaged in the war of the Revolution during the whole time. The Doctor was born near York, Penn., March 23, 1828; his parents soon after (probably in 1829) settled near Zanesville, where they engaged in farming, our subject residing in that vicinity until about 24 years of age, when he located in New Portage, where he remained, completing his studies and practicing for two years, when he settled permanently in the village of his present location. In his early youth, he learned the potter's trade while at home, which served him in educating himself in after life, he receiving a diploma from the Cleveland Medical College in the month of February, 1855. He enlisted in the 74th O. V. I. as Assistant Surgeon, which position he held two years, then was made Surgeon of the regiment until the close of the war; he joined the army at Stone River, being present subsequently at the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, where the regiment remained all winter, being exposed to great suffering; then at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. After the re-enlistment of the regiment, they started from Ringgold, being present at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, and many other battles and skirmishes in their march of 150 miles, which occupied twenty-one days. They were in the 14th Corps, under Gen. Thomas; also in Sherman's march to the sea. After remaining in Savannah for a time, they crossed the Savannah River and marched up through South and North Carolina to Martha's Vineyard, where Johnston's army surrendered to Sherman, which ended that campaign. They then participated in the review of "Sherman's bummers," at Washington; they were then sent to Louisville, with the intention of going into Texas to look after Kirby Smith, but returned to Cincinnati, where they were mustered out of service and returned home about the 1st of August, 1865. He was married, June 14, 1854, to Sylvina Irvin, daughter of John and Clara (Merton) Irvin, who were residents of Zanesville. By this marriage there were seven children, three of whom are living—Chalmers M., born April 25, 1855; Gertrude C., July 28, 1866; Robert Theodore, June 25, 1871; the remaining four died in infancy. Chalmers M. is a graduate of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and

is now practicing medicine at Port Clinton, Ohio, and building up a successful practice. The Doctor is thoroughly interested in the education of his family, and has been successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits at the village in which he now lives.

URIAH EBBERT, farmer; P. O. Western Star; was born June 10, 1823; son of Isaac, who was born Jan. 30, 1800, and still living in Sharon Township, Medina Co.; he of John. His mother was Maria (Lamb) Ebbert. Isaac moved, with his wife and two children, to Lawrence Township, Stark Co., in the spring of 1823, where they lived more than thirty years, then moved to Sharon Township in the spring of 1859. The subject of this sketch says that he got his education riding horses around the barn floor tramping out grain, hauling saw-logs, chopping timber, grubbing, and in all manner of hard work on his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage, Nov. 14, 1847, to Catharine Keller, born Feb. 15, 1826, daughter of Philip and Catharine (Shook) Keller, who were natives of Center Co., Penn., but settled in Jackson Township, Stark Co., about 1815. They had one child—George, born July 21, 1848, and died Aug. 6, same year. They moved to their present home in the spring of 1860, where he has followed farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1870, the John Beese Coal Company opened up a mine on his farm, where there were several acres of coal, the vein averaging about four and a half feet, of fine quality, and where they mine several thousand tons annually. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church, in which he has served as Deacon for many years, and worked in the Sunday school; is a liberal patron of all charitable enterprises.

JOHN HARTER, farmer; P. O. Johnson's Corners; is a son of Jacob Harter, who was a soldier of 1812, and whose history appears in this work under the head of Coventry Township. He was born Aug. 28, 1822, in Franklin Township, near Manchester. His educational advantages were such as could be acquired in those early pioneer days, in a wooded country, his father settling at a very early date, and purchasing 100 acres of heavy timber land at $4 per acre, in what was then known as the Hinckley Tract. In 1844, our subject left the home of his father and worked at different places until in 1845, when he started to Galena, Ill., performing most of the journey on foot; after stopping for a time in Galena, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended a mill for a few months, then went up the river to the pineries in Wisconsin, returning in the fall of 1847, on a raft, from Black River, Wis., down the Mississippi to St. Louis, then to his home in Summit Co. He was married, Sept. 20, 1848, to Elizabeth Baughman, daughter of Theobald and Mary (Willhelm) Baughman. He engaged immediately in farming, living the first five years on the old Bartgess farm in southern Norton; then moved to the farm which he now occupies, purchasing the same from his father-in-law, about 1857. By his marriage with Elizabeth Baughman, eight children were born unto them—George, Oliver, William (who died after arriving at maturity), Theobold, Eli, Otis, Melvina and Mary. Three sons and one daughter are married, Theobold now living near Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio; George and Oliver now residing in Fayette Co., Ill.; Melvina, the wife of Wilson Waltz, residing on the Harter farm. Mr. Harter is a prominent man in Norton Township, having held the various offices of trust, both in the township and in the German Reformed Church, of which he and family are members.

MRS. E. W. HARTZELL, farmer; P. O. Norton Center; is the widow of the late Aaron Hartzell, who was born April 23, 1827, to Isaac and Anne Maria (George) Hartzell, who were natives of Northampton Co., Penn. His grandfather, John Hartzell, a son of Philip Hartzell, and of English descent, settled in Northampton Co. about 1740, where their posterity resided for more than a century. John was an officer in the Revolution, and was appointed an Esquire at 21 years of age, in which capacity he served fifty-three years. The subject of this sketch was born Feb 25, 1843. She is a daughter of Thomas Woodland, who was born May 15, 1803, in Kent, England, to Richard and Sarah (Umpage) Woodland. The Woodland family are heirs to several millions of a legacy left by the Umpage family. Her mother was Martha Woodward, born March 27, 1807, in London,

England, and is still living; the father died a few years ago at his home in Wooster, Ohio, where he was a very prominent man during his many years' residence at that place, as the history of the family appears in a more complete form in the Wayne Co. work. Mrs. Hartzell was married, Dec. 6, 1866, to Aaron Hartzell, at her home in Wooster; the following March, they moved to Akron, where he engaged as general manager and traveling agent for the J. F. Seiberling Manufacturing Company for three years; afterward, in connection with Charles Cranz, John J. Wagnor and Mr. Perkins, purchased the mine now owned by the Wadsworth Coal Company, he acting as Secretary and Treasurer. He soon after disposed of his coal interests, and, in May, 1871, built the storeroom at Norton Center, and engaged in general merchandising with Dr. Dickson until December, 1873, when they purchased the store building at Johnson's Corners of the Barnes brothers, where they carried on business until December, 1874, when he returned to Akron on account of the death of their little son, he assisting in the settlement of the business of the J. F. Seiberling Company after their assignment, and, after the formation of the new company in the works formerly occupied by rake company, he was book-keeper and traveling agent. At St. Louis, while representing the company on a Western trip, he was stricken down with paralysis Jan. 10, 1877, and died Sept. 8, 1878, after having received every attention that money and friends could give. They moved on the farm where the widow now lives March 7, 1877. Two children were born to them—Charles Woodland, born Nov. 14, 1868, died April 15, 1874; and Bessie, born Oct. 18, 1876. Mr. Hartzell was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 51, of the city of Akron; a member of the Reformed Church, to which he was a liberal giver, as well as to the college of that denomination at Tiffin, Ohio, where he received a liberal education.

DR. JOHN HILL, farmer; P. O. Western Star; whose portrait appears in this work, was born Oct. 26, 1823, in Sussex, England. His father was named John, as was his grandfather also. The mother, Harriet Wickham, was a native of the County of Kent, England. They emigrated to America in the year 1828, from the now sunken port of Rye, in the English Channel, landing in New York after a wearisome voyage of six weeks. They engaged in farming near Utica, N. Y., where they remained until in the spring of 1832, when they removed to Orange Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, purchased a farm and resided there until about 1843, when he sold his purchase and set out for Tazewell Co., Ill., where he re-engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. The subject of this sketch left home when but 15 years of age, and worked at odd jobs for the five years following, giving his earnings to his father, who, at the expiration of that time, removed to the West. John then began attending school, receiving a limited education; however, he engaged in teaching a few terms. In the fall of 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander Fisher, at Western Star, and, in the fall of 1848 and 1849, he attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1850, he started upon a traveling expedition, first to California, where he lay sick for six months in the city of Sacramento. He remained in that State until in May, 1853, when he took passage for Australia, being seventy days on the voyage. In May following, he left that country for London, England, arriving there in September of the same year. After stopping for a short time there, he shipped for New York, landing late in October following. Early in December, he went to Cleveland, where he again entered the medical college for the years 1854 and 1855. Although urgently requested by the Faculty of that institution to accept a diploma, he objected upon sufficient reasons, and, in the fall of 1855, entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, receiving a diploma from that institution in March, 1856; returned to Western Star, stopped a short time, then engaged in the practice of medicine in Sharon Township, Medina Co., where he remained nearly a year; was then, in March, 1857, married to Catharine Pardee, daughter of Ebenezer and Almira (Brace) Pardee. By this union there have been six children born—Harriet Almira, born June 22, 1858, died Oct.

30, 1878; John E., born Aug. 2, 1859, now engaged in business in the city of Akron; Martha B., born Jan. 2, 1861; Brace P., Aug. 12, 1865; Josephine Elizabeth, March 28, 1875; and an infant son, Jan. 4, 1881. Mr. Hill was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and, having so faithfully discharged the duties of that office for nearly nine years, he was elected, by the voters of Summit Co., in 1879, to a term in the Legislature of Ohio. He is a man of great natural ability and force of character, honest and pure in his business and social relations, commanding, by the purity of his principles, the respect and honor of all the people with whom he is connected.

WILLIAM H. LAHR, farmer; P. O. Norton Center; is an interesting and prominent young man of Norton Center, and son of John and Mary Margaret (Miller) Lahr, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born April 16, 1850. The first twenty years of his life were spent in attending school and assisting his father in agricultural pursuits. He was married, Dec. 1, 1870, to Sarah J. Lerch, who was born in Copley Township, and daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Schweitzer) Lerch, natives of Northampton Co., Penn. Mrs. Sarah Lahr was born April 15, 1850, there being one day's difference in the ages of husband and wife. They have two children—Charles Horner, born April 13, 1873; and Aletta Pearl, Jan. 21, 1880. Mr. Lahr served a term of three years as member of the School Board of the Norton Center Village School, and was re-elected in the spring of 1880; he shows a great interest in the improvement of the schools and the advancement of the educational interests of his township. He is a Republican politically, and, with his estimable wife, members of the church. His father, John Lahr, was born June 19, 1823; his father was John, grandfather Jacob, all natives of Pennsylvania; his great-grandfather Lahr came from Germany early in 1700; his mother, Susan Knecht, her father, Leonard Knecht, her mother, Maria Steckchel, natives of Pennsylvania. John learned the carpenter's trade at a very early age, with his father, at which he worked for thirty-five years, in connection with agricultural pursuits. He was married, Jan. 8, 1845, to a Miss Miller, daughter of John and Susan (Bower) Miller, Keystoneites, by whom he had three children—Lucinda Elizabeth, William H. and his twin brother, Jonas Franklin; all are deceased except the subject of our sketch. John has been a resident of Norton Center since the spring of 1844, and closely identified with the interests of the township, the improvement of its industries, and the affairs of church.

JOHN LOUTZENHISER, farmer; P. O. Sherman; is a native of Northampton Township, Westmoreland Co., Penn., and son of David and Catharine (Long) Loutzenhiser, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. He was born May 23, 1802; he received but a very meager education, attending subscription school two or three miles distant, and completing his education in about seven months, the remainder of the time being spent in assisting his father with the farm work. In September, 1829, he, with his father and family, came to Norton Township, and, on the 23d of November, 1830, he was married to Miss Lydia Baughman, whose parents lived on the farm known now as the Dr. Simmons' place, in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co. His wife was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1812, daughter of Lawrence and Anne Maria (Creitz) Baughman, whose parents were Simon and Anne Maria Creitz, natives of Northampton Co., Penn. John, after marriage, more than fifty years ago, moved to the farm on which they now live, it being then a perfect wilderness, but, by their industry, good management and frugal habits, have made for themselves a beautiful home, raised and educated a large family, and saved a surplus for their old age. They have had fifteen children, eleven of whom are living—Lawrence, born Dec. 30, 1832; John B., Feb. 26, 1835; Jonas W., Sept. 19, 1839; Anna M., Jan. 22, 1837; Paul G., April 8, 1841; Moses, Feb. 15, 1843; Rachel, Dec. 2, 1844: Susan, Aug. 16, 1848; Lydia, July 25, 1850; Florinda, Sept. 23, 1852; Katie, March 25, 1854. The family are members of the German Reformed Church in Wayne Co., and give liberally to the support of religious institutions and schools; also lend a helping hand toward the advancement of the people of their community. They have

four children married—Jonas, to Susan C. Bauer, and working at the mason's trade and farming in Summit Co.; John, to Jane E. Keppel, is a farmer, and resides in Seneca Co., Ohio; Rachel, to George W. Braden, a farmer in Morrow Co., Ohio; Susan, to Fred Schneider, a shoe-maker in Hametown, Ohio.

ALEXANDER MENTZER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; was born in Canton Township, Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1835, to John Mentzer, born Feb. 2, 1800, he of George William, natives of the State of Maryland. They moved to Lancaster Co., Penn., thence to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they settled in 1812. About fifty-one years ago, they settled in Stark Co., where the subject of this sketch was born, as stated above. His mother's people came from Somerset Co., Penn., to Stark Co., in 1814. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Jacob, who died in 1864, in his 83d year, and Elizabeth (Rhoades) Smith. Alexander, with the remaining children—two older sisters—received a limited education, but afterward taught their parents to read and write, and assisted them with farm work. They moved to the farm on which Mr. Mentzer now lives in 1853, and where he was married, Feb. 24, 1864, to Amelia Blocker (see sketch of Norman Blocker). They have had five children—John Frederick, born Sept. 7, 1865; Charles Oscar, Nov. 22, 1867; Sarah E., Sept. 2, 1870; Harvey Allen, Nov. 17, 1872; Frank Elmer, Feb. 20, 1876. Mr. Mentzer has held the office of Township Trustee, and has been prominently engaged in the enterprises of the township. He is a liberal giver to the support of churches and the promotion of educational advantages; is engaged in a mixed industry—stock and grain raising.

STEPHEN D. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Sherman; is a son of John Miller, born the 15th of November, 1802, in Northampton Co., Penn.; he a son of Jacob, born in April, 1777, died Jan. 12, 1836; he of David, born in 1756, died 1831; he of Walter, born in 1716, died in 1808; he came from Germany; John is in possession of a fine old leather pocket-book, brought from Germany by the last-named ancestor nearly 150 years ago; also, an old-fashioned clock, which is still keeping time faithfully, brought by a branch of his mother's family by the name of Bair. His mother was Margaret Serfass, her father William Serfass. They have followed farming throughout their lives. John was married, Oct. 14, 1823, to Susannah Bauer, sister of Daniel Bauer, whose history appears in another place in this work. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living; they were among the early settlers of Norton Township, coming in with the large number who came from Pennsylvania in 1843. Stephen was born July 19, 1827, in Nazareth Township, near Easton, Northampton Co., Penn, where he resided, attending school and assisting on farm, until in 1843, when he came to Ohio with his parents, with whom he remained until 24 years of age, when he was married, Nov 6, 1851, to Mary Ann Musser, born Sept 15, 1831, in Trumbull Co., where her parents settled about the year 1812, and resided until 1840, when they moved to the farm on which Stephen now lives; she is a daughter of David and Mary Ann (Read) Musser, natives of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Sarah Jane, born July 1, 1852; Albert, May 21, 1859; Norman F., Oct. 26, 1861; Harriet O., March 13, 1863; Charles O., Nov. 11, 1866; Mary Susannah, Aug. 23, 1870. Sarah Jane, a Mrs. Columbus Seiberling, whose sketch appears in another place in this work. Mr. Miller, at the beginning of the war, held for two years the position of Deputy Revenue Assessor for a part of the 18th Congressional District; he has also held the most responsible township offices, and, for about eight years, acted as agent, on his own account, for the Doylestown Machine Company, then traveled seven years longer as general agent throughout the different States, for same company. He is a man having at heart the improvement of all the affairs pertaining to the good of his community, and with his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

AMOS W. MILLER, merchant, and Postmaster at the village or cross-roads known as Johnson's Corners; was born Nov. 3, 1850, at Norton Center, in a well-preserved house belonging to the Aaron Hartzell farm; his parents, Joseph B. and Caroline (Steckel) Miller, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, but located in Norton Township in the spring of

1847; his grandfather Miller was Daniel; his grandfather Steckel, Daniel, he of Solomon, who lived more than one hundred years. Amos assisted with the work on the farm and attended to the very limited education he received until 16 years of age, when he began clerking in a general store kept by E. P. Holloway at Loyal Oak, where he remained a few months, then engaged with J. E. Wesener, a dry goods merchant of Akron, with whom he remained but a few months, then traveled through different parts of the West, where he engaged in farming; returning, subsequently, to the dry goods business in the city of Akron, with Sabin & Rudesill, was sent by them to Canal Fulton to take charge of a branch store; in 1871, he, under the firm name of A. W. Miller & Co., purchased the branch store at that place, where they continued with success until the fall of 1879, when the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Miller retiring. In the spring of 1880, he started the general store where he is at present located and doing a good business. Was married, May 21, 1874, to Emma Walzer, daughter of Louis and Catharine (Ehrett) Walzer, who were natives of Alsace, France, now a portion of Germany. They have three children—Inza, born Feb. 17, 1875; Roland, June 9, 1877; Bertha, Oct. 5, 1879.

JACOB J. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; was the only child of Joseph and Julia Ann (Hahn) Miller, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Kostenbader) Hahn, who were natives of Northampton Co., Penn. Joseph was the first of the large Miller family to migrate to the West, where he died after about one year's residence in Wadsworth Township, where they made their settlement, the mother returning to her native State after his death, and a few years later married a Mr. John Knecht, with whom she lived until his death, she then returning to Norton Township, where she is now living, in the village of Loyal Oak. Jacob received a very limited education, leaving home at 15 years of age, and coming to Ohio, where he engaged in farm work until in his 23d year, when he was married, March 19, 1861, to Theresa Resh, born May 11, 1843, and daughter of John and Rebecca (Hartzell) Resh, who were all natives of Pennsylvania. They have had four children—Edgar M., born July 18, 1862, in Norton Township; Cora A., April 19, 1865, in Wadsworth Township; Eugene L., July 11, 1871, in Copley Township; Gertrude O., at Johnson's Corners, May 28, 1878. Mr. Miller is one of the enterprising men of his township, and one of the foremost stock men, having brought from Canada his French stallion, "Montreal Lion;" is also breeding Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep. He and wife are members of the Summit Co. Society of Patrons of Husbandry, members of the Lutheran Church, and earnest advocates of the cause of temperance and improvement of society.

JONAS FRANKLIN MILLER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; is a son of "Uncle John Miller," whose history appears in another place in this work; was born Nov. 3, 1832. His education was limited, the principal part of it being practical, such as could be acquired by spending most of his time clearing in the woods and in general farm work upon the place where he now lives, and upon which his father settled in 1844. He was married, Jan. 17, 1856, to Marietta Schlabach, daughter of George and Esther Ann (Lichtenwalner) Schlabach; her father is still living, in his 82d year, he a son of Jacob Schlabach, who came from Germany about 1799, and settled in Northampton Co., Penn. Her grandparents on her mother's side were Peter and Susan (Oswold) Lichtenwalner, residents of Northampton Co. There have been nine children born unto them—Uriah A., born Jan. 7, 1857; Alice M., April 17, 1858; Milton Henry, Dec. 4, 1860; Ida M., died in 6th year; Harry E., Jan. 21, 1868; John G., July 29, 1870; Ella S., Sept. 17, 1873; Freddie Allen, died in infancy; Lizzie Catharine, Feb. 8, 1877. Uriah A. was married, June 5, 1877, to Addie Koplin, by whom he has two children. He is engaged in farming in northern part of Norton; Alice M., now the wife of Harvey A. Myers, a farmer in Copley Township. Mr. Miller has been Trustee of his township, and held other offices of trust. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the prominent stock men of the township, dealing in graded and thoroughbreds, as well as being engaged in general farming.

DANIEL MILLER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; son of David, who was born June 17, 1796, and died in 1856; he also of David; his mother was Mary, daughter of Jacob and Gertrude (Schodt) Bauer. Daniel came from near Nazareth, Northampton Co., where he was born Dec. 30, 1821, to Norton Township in the spring of 1843, with Daniel Bauer and family, with whom he had lived since 14 years of age. When about 18 years of age, he began learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked for about ten years in this township, then engaged in the butcher business about eight years longer, since which time he has followed farming, being very successful, in consequence of his industrious and frugal habits. He was married, Aug. 24, 1852, to Amelia Boerstler, born Feb. 20, 1833, daughter of John and Mary (Esch) Boerstler, who were natives of Northampton Co., Penn., but came to this State in 1846, with a family of five children, Amelia being the oldest daughter, and by whom Daniel has had one child—Franklin Harrison, born March 30, 1856, and has followed farming with his father, where he is now living with his family, having married Sarah Ann Moser in May, 1876, by whom he has two children—Mattie May, born Jan. 14, 1878; and Elsie Pearl, Feb. 7, 1880. They devote their time to the improvement of stock and the best method of agriculture. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and highly respected by the people of his community.

PARMELEE FAMILY, New Portage. The history of this family, in a very complete form, can be found in the possession of Eliza A. Parmelee, from whom this sketch was obtained, and who is very careful in the preservation of the old family record, which is too voluminous for publication; therefore, only the different heads of the family will be mentioned in this work. John Parmelee landed in this country June 1, 1639, from Guilford, England, and, with twenty-four other families making up a church, they were the first settlers of Guilford, Conn., which place they named after their former home. After arriving in this country, they all signed a covenant never to depart from one another, etc. John Parmelee, first, born in England, date of birth not given; John, Jr., second, date of birth not given, but very probably in England; Isaac, third generation, born in Guilford Nov. 21, 1665; Abraham, fourth, in Guilford, May 18, 1692; Abraham, Jr., fifth, in Guilford, April 28, 1717; Theodore, sixth, born April 3, 1751; Theodore Hudson, seventh, Jan. 25, 1792, and came to this State in November, 1812, settling on the farm now known as the Swartz place, returning to his native place to teach school during the winter; in the fall, Nov. 3, 1813, was married, and started, on the morning of the 4th, to their home in the wilderness, where they endured every hardship of an early pioneer life; they had nine children, six of whom are living—Mrs. Caroline K. Earl, born Oct. 30, 1814, of the eighth generation; Maria, Eleza A., Mrs. Clarinda Chapman; Charles, living in Tallmadge Township; and Martha, a Mrs. Rose, her husband an ex-Mayor of Cleveland; Theodore H. Earl, of the ninth generation, eldest son of Mrs. Caroline H. Earl, born April 18, 1836, in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio; his child, Leafy, of the tenth generation, born Oct. 29, 1868, in New London, Wis.; the father of the eighth generation was a man of great ability, holding many of the prominent positions in the county, a man of sterling integrity and honor, a member of the church during the greater part of his life. Eliza began attending Oberlin College in 1842, and graduated in 1844, being one of five of the family who graduated from that college, Charles taking the collegiate course, and six of the family attended the same institution; she taught for more than thirteen years in different academies in the State of Pennsylvania; during the college years of 1856 and 1857, she held the position of Professor of Natural Sciences in the college at Iberia, Morrow Co., Ohio; this position she resigned, and returned home to take care of her mother and grandmother who were aged and feeble; she is now superintending her farm of more than 100 acres of choice land, in the eastern part of Norton Township.

DR. W. T. PARMELE, physician, New Portage; was born in Southington, Conn., Feb. 19, 1830, to N. L. and Eximena (Horton) Parmele; his father, who was also a physician, removed to Delhi Co., N. Y., where he

resided three years; then to Baker, Brown Co.; then, in 1851, he moved to Binghampton, where he died March 4, 1880, after a practice of about fifty years. W. T. received a common-school education, and, after studying with his father until about 22 years of age, attended lectures at Geneva, N. Y. He has practiced medicine for about twenty-nine years, in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio; also on board the Government ships as Assistant Physician for five years, from Norfolk, Va., to Palestine, and in Summit Co. for the last seven years, now located at New Portage; was married, Oct. 14, 1851, to Sarah Slaight, a native of York State, and daughter of David and Catharine Slaight, by whom he had one child—Gertrude, born Oct. 3, 1854, now the wife of William Creque, residing at Trumansburg, N. Y.; his first wife died in the year 1861; his second marriage, to Mary Jane Porter, daughter of William C. and Mary Jane (Graves) Porter. The Doctor is a stanch Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Sons of Temperance, in which cause he is an earnest worker. He was Independent Assistant Physician at the battle of Gettysburg; is a member of the Evangelical Association, Superintendent of two Sabbath schools for two years, and teacher of Bible-class for four years.

M. LOUIS SHOOK, painter, Norton Center. The subject of this sketch was born in Chatham Township, Medina Co., Ohio, his father, a prominent farmer, residing on the old homestead. Louis received a common-school education, attending, after his 9th year, in winters only, his services being required upon the farm during the summer season; he, however, being an apt scholar, soon mastered all that was then taught in the common schools, and, at the age of 17 years, having overcome great opposition, received the benefit of one term at a select school at Chatham Center; the second winter following, he taught a district school in his native township with good success; the autumn following, he again attended school at Chatham Center; the next winter, he taught school in Homer Township, where he continued during the winter seasons until his 23d year; prior to this time, however, he had turned his attention to painting, which he ultimately adopted as a profession, after attaining his majority. During his early career as a teacher, he became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife—Miss Minnie Messinger; they were married Oct. 17, 1875, since which time he has resided at his present location. In the summer of 1876, he engaged to teach the Center District School for nine months in succession; this so impaired his health that he abandoned teaching and engaged in the mercantile business with Adam G. Seas, at Norton Center, during which time his father-in-law died, May, 1878; subsequently, on account of light trade, they closed out the business, and he again, in 1879, resumed the brush, which he has continued with success until the present time. During the course of his mercantile career, he was instrumental in restoring the post office at Norton Center, at which place he is Postmaster, also holding the position of Township Clerk by appointment. Of his ancestry, one branch can be traced to Germany, his great-great-grandfather, Ackerman by name, emigrating from that country to Philadelphia near the time of the Revolution, and from that city to Bucks Co.; he had a family of six sons, viz.: John, Jacob, Daniel, George, Henry and Abraham; from Bucks Co. they moved to Lower Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton Co., Penn., where they purchased a large tract of land on the Little Martin's Creek, where he soon erected a saw and grist mill; at the death of the elder Ackerman, his son Jacob, who is the direct ancestry of the Shook family, became the miller; the property was divided among the sons, who, having settled upon different parts of the estate, formed quite a settlement, which was called Ackermanville, and now known by that name. In 1823 or 1824, Jacob rebuilt the mill, which he owned until his death. He was married to Rebecca Kulb, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters, respectively: John, Isaac, Catharine, Elizabeth, Barbara, Rebecca, Mary, Susan, Magdaline, Lydia and Jacob, who fell heir to the mill property, and who is still living on the old homestead. Henry Shook, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1799, in Plainfield Township, Northampton Co., Penn.; he mar-

ried Catharine Ackerman in the year 1820, and worked his father's farm for about seventeen years; from there he moved to Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Penn., in the year 1837; he was the father of nine children, as follows: Jacob, George, Rebecca, Susan, Isaac, John E., Catharine, Aaron and Helen; their eldest son, Jacob, was born in Plainfield Township, Northampton Co., July 18, 1821; he lived with his parents until their removal to Wyoming Co., when he returned to his uncle at Ackermanville to learn the miller's trade, at which he worked until in the winter of 1843; he was married, in the fall of 1842, to Rebecca Berkey, who was born Aug. 11, 1818, near Bangor, Penn.; in the spring of 1843, he migrated to Ohio with his father-in-law, Christian Berkey; they came in wagons, making the trip in twenty-four days, landing in Chester Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, on the 16th day of May, 1843; here he remained working in several different mills for a few years, finally renting a mill near Ashland, Ohio, where he remained until the year 1851, when, on account of ill health, he abandoned his trade and purchased a farm of 56 acres in Chatham Township, Medina Co., where he moved on the 2d of April of that year; a few years later, 40 acres more were added to their home, where they are now surrounded with every comfort necessary for the enjoyment of life. They have been blessed with four children—Mary A., born in Chester Township, Wayne Co., June 20, 1843, was married in January, 1864, to John Hange; Susan was born near Ashland, June 7, 1846; married Irwin Reimel in October, 1869; resides in Upper Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton Co., Penn.; M. Louis, born June 1, 1853; Katie, Dec. 25, 1857, in Chatham, the youngest still remaining at home. Of the mother's family, the great-grandfather, Christian Berkey, was born in 1759; he was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married to Gertrude Kulp; they had ten children. Christian Berkey, Sr., died in 1829; his wife, in 1840. Their home was in Lower Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton Co., where their son Christian was born, and married Barbara Shaum in 1817. Mrs. Minnie Shook, wife of our subject, was a daughter of Jacob Messinger, who was from Forks Township, Northampton Co., where his brothers and sisters still reside; he came to Ohio about 1854, and was married to Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, by whom he had two children—Minnie and La Fayette, the latter dying when about 4 years of age, and the father May 8, 1878.

THE SEIBERLING-MILLER COMPANY, Doylestown, Wayne Co., Ohio. This company, in the year 1861, began business at their present location, under the firm name of Cline, Seiberling & Hower, in the manufacture of the now famous Excelsior Mower and Reaper, then an entirely new machine, invented by John F. Seiberling, a young farmer of Norton Township, who has, by his numerous inventions, been of great service to the agricultural interests of the United States; a more complete history of his various enterprises will be found under the head of the City of Akron, where he has been engaged in the extensive manufacture of machinery since 1865, still retaining one-third interest in the Doylestown company, with his brother, James H. Seiberling, and S. H. Miller, a brother-in-law, superseding the other three partners, J. H. and J. J. Hower, and Peter Cline. The firm have rapidly increased their business from the manufacture of twenty-five machines in the year 1861, to about 1,500 the past year, at their shops in Doylestown. This energetic firm, though not being able to supply the demand for their now popular machines, have greatly increased their machinery and facility for work, so that they are now able to manufacture, with the same work, from three to four hundred more machines than formerly. In connection with the Excelsior, which they began manufacturing more than twenty years ago, with all the different improvements and attachments which time and expense could suggest to an inventive mind, they are also constructing the Empire Mower and Reaper, an invention of Mr. Seiberling's about six years ago; and, in 1880, he brought out the new single-wheel reaper, which was thoroughly tested, and will be quite extensively manufactured this year. They are building the following different machines: Two styles of sweep-rake, table-rake, dropper, self-binder, single-wheel reaper, etc. James H. Seiber-

ling, the head of this firm, is a son of Nathan Seiberling, whose history appears in another part of this work; he was born Nov. 25, 1835, and received a very ordinary education, remaining with his father until his marriage, which occurred Oct. 9, 1860, to Elizabeth Baughman, who was born in Norton Township Aug. 28, 1838, to David and Elizabeth (Blocker) Baughman. They have four children—Mattie Jane, born Feb. 17, 1864; Albert Franklin, May 16, 1866; Olive May, Dec. 14, 1868; Robert Walter, Dec. 21, 1874; two died—Allen Byron, born March 6, 1862, died Sept. 15, 1866; George Willard, March 19, 1873, died Sept. 24, 1874. After marriage, Mr. Seiberling engaged in farming on the Harter farm one year, then purchased a farm in Copley, where he resided one year, then sold his farm for the purpose of engaging in his present business; he now owns one of the finest farms, of 196 acres, in Norton Township. Samuel H. Miller, the junior partner, was born May 28, 1839, in Northampton Co., Penn., son of John Miller, whose history also appears in this work. Mr. S. H. Miller is in possession of some old relics, owned first by Walder Miller, a native of Germany, who died in 1806, aged 92 years; next, by David Miller, who died in 1831, aged 75 years; third, by Jacob Miller, died in 1836, aged 57 years; fourth, by John Miller, father of our subject, who is still living. Samuel H. remained in school until 12 years of age; went to Akron, where he clerked about six years in the store of M. W. Henry; he afterward attended school and remained on the farm until December 15, 1863, when he began clerking for Cline, Seiberling & Co., at Doylestown, where he remained until in 1865, when he was made a partner in the firm. He was married, Aug. 29, 1867, to Ella L. Schneider, daughter of Alfred and Clarissa (Clewell) Schneider, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They have had six children, three of whom are living—Alfred J., born Dec. 8, 1868; William R., March 6, 1875; Carrie E., Jan. 24, 1877. His wife was born Jan. 27, 1847. Willard H., Robert, and an infant son, died in infancy.

NATHAN SEIBERLING, farmer; P. O. Western Star. More than fifty years ago, there came among the "Yankees" of Norton Township one of the first of that industrious and thriving German population which now inhabit the township, and who became the successors to the first "Yankee" settlers in that part of the Western Reserve. Mr. Seiberling, to whom the writer alludes, was born April 14, 1810, in Lynn Township, Northampton Co., Penn.; he is a son of John F. and Catharine (Bear) Seiberling; his grandfather was Frederick, his great-grandfather Christian, all natives of Pennsylvania. The Seiberling family are noted for longevity, all the ancestry mentioned living in the early remembrance of our subject. The father of Nathan was a shoemaker and farmer, and, at the time of his death, which occurred in his 93d year, was the oldest office-holder in the United States Government, having held the office of Postmaster in his native county for more than sixty years. Our subject worked on the farm and learned the trade of shoe-making in the shop with his father; his school-days were of less than one year's duration, he obtaining his education by closely economizing the spare moments. He was married, Dec. 6, 1829, to Catharine Peter, born June 27, 1811, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Moser) Peter, natives of Northampton Co.; in June, 1831, he came to his present home, where he purchased 96 acres in the woods, and began life with a determination which won for him wealth and honor in after years; after working hard all day in the woods, he would return at night with a light heart to his humble home and faithful wife, where, after the frugal meal, he would work until 12 o'clock at night, his wife beside him, whittling out pegs, at shoemaking, for the few neighbors, that he might earn bread for his family's support; but, by industry and frugal living, he became very prosperous, owning, at one time, several hundred acres of valuable land, besides investments in stocks and bonds, all of which he has shared liberally with his large family, fifteen in number, eleven of whom are living, one having died in infancy; two sons and one daughter after arriving at maturity. His sons have become very prominent as inventors and manufacturers of machinery, their farming implements being used throughout the differ-

ent States and Territories; six sons are represented in this work, with their farming and manufacturing interests. Mr. Seiberling is a stanch Republican; has the office of Justice of the Peace, and, with his family, are members of the Lutheran Church, he and wife having been members of that organization for about fifty-five years.

COLUMBUS SEIBERLING, farmer; P. O. Western Star. Columbus Seiberling, a promising young farmer and stock-dealer, was born to Nathan Seiberling on the 14th day of November, 1848, near where he now resides. His education, as far as the prosecution of his studies at school, was very limited, but, by close application to study during his spare moments, he has thoroughly informed himself upon all the general topics of the day. He, as a dutiful son, assisted his father with the numerous cares of his extensive business until attaining his majority. In the early winter of 1869, he went to the State of Iowa,where he engaged in farming, principally, for a time, then traveled through different parts of the West, viewing the country, returning in the winter of 1870. March 14, 1871, he was married to Sarah J. Miller, daughter of Stephen D. and Mary A. (Musser) Miller, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of this county; by her he has had six children, five of whom are living—Mary C., born Nov. 3, 1872; Mattie May, Nov. 3, 1873, died at 10 months of age; Corman E., Feb. 4, 1875; Carrie E., Jan. 1, 1877; Sadie May, Dec. 4, 1878; Lohman Arthur, July 29, 1880. Mr. Seiberling is always interested in the advancement of education and the improvement of society; also, in the improvement of farm and agriculture generally. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and have the esteem and respect of all their neighbors.

MILTON A. SEIBERLING, farmer; P. O. Sherman; son of Nathan Seiberling, whose interesting history appears in another place in this work, was born Nov. 20, 1850, and received a common-school education, at the same time rendering his father valuable assistance in his business until his marriage, Nov. 30, 1871, to Fyetta E. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Hartzell,) afterward a Mrs. Messinger. Mrs. Seiberling was born in Norton Township, but her parents were natives of Pennyslvania. They have two children—Minnie Letitia, born April 15, 1873; Mattie May, Jan. 28, 1875. Mr. Seiberling is an enterprising young man, industrious and frugal in his habits, pleasing and courteous in his manners, and highly esteemed by the people of the community in which he lives. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES STUVER, Western Star, who was born Jan. 9, 1808, is a son of John, he of Philip Stuver, who was a native of Germany, a comb-maker by trade, emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania, where our subject and his father were born. Charles received his education in German by attending subscription school a short time, and, in his earlier years, rendering his father what assistance he was able on the farm. At about 17 years of age, he began learning the wheelwright's trade, at which he worked until in the spring of 1849, when he moved to Wadsworth Township, where he lived two years, then moved to the farm on which he now lives. His mother was Elizabeth Bauer, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Shutt), natives of Pennsylvania. Charles was married, July 3, 1831, to Mary Ann Santee, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Ritter) Santee, natives of Pennsylvania, but of French origin. They had twelve children, all living, viz.: Marietta Salinda, James Dillworth, Annaminda Elizabeth, Henry William, Emma Caroline, Aaron Simon, Adeline Rebecca, Jonas Franklin, Sarah Ann Clarissa, Sevilla Louisa, Eliza Adelia, Florenda Catharine—all married except Sevilla Louisa, who is living at home with her father, the mother being deceased since March, 1878; Adaline, married to Joseph Kulp, a dentist in Muscatine, Iowa; Aaron married a Miss Josephine Huff, and is now a member of the bar at Newton, Iowa; Henry, to Susannah Miller, of this township, is now farming near Brookfield, Mo.; Marietta, Mrs. John Santee, who is farming in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co·; Annaminda, Mrs. John Hoch, a farmer in Center Norton; James, married to Miss Kate Hoch; he

it now farming in Wadsworth Township; Jonas, to Kate Hodge; is book-keeper in the Woods bank at Arkon; Emma, Mrs. William Santee, a mechanic at the Empire shops, Akron, Ohio; Sarah, Mrs. George Wise, who is engaged in the rubber works at Akron; Eliza, Mrs. Charles Holloway, of the firm of Holloway & Myers, boots and shoes, Akron; Florenda, a Mrs. Durbin Holloway, of the firm of Harrison & Holloway, dry goods, Akron. In 1876, the Brewster Coal Company of Akron opened a mine of several acres of superior coal, the vein averaging about four and a half feet, which affords him a large income. He and his interesting family are members of the Lutheran Church, and greatly respected by the people of their township.

HENRY TIPPERY, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; is the son of Abraham Tippery, a native of Williamsport, Md., who died in the spring of 1872, aged 81 years; his mother is still living, in her 85th year, in Clarion Co., Penn., but a native of Berks Co., Penn.; her maiden name was Elizabeth Harpst, daughter of Andrew and Barbara Harpst. Henry was born July 26, 1827, and received his education by attending about two months in each year, from 13 years until about 20; he rendered what assistance he was able on the farm until about 24 years of age, when he engaged as farm hand for two years to one Samuel Fox; was married June 9, 1853, and worked with Mr. Fox thirteen years longer; his wife was Elizabeth Goodman, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Alshouse) Goodman, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. In September, 1868, they moved from Clarion Co. to the farm on which they now live; they have had four children, three of whom died in infancy; the one living is Mary C., born July 9, 1854, living at home. Mr. Tippery and family are members of the Reformed Church, and a liberal donor to the support of religious and educational purposes; he has served a number of years as Township Trustee, and as Clerk of the township two terms; is a public-spirited man, and connected with the society of Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has held the highest offices.

SYLVESTER VAN HYNING, farmer; P. O. New Portage; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Nov. 22, 1805, to Henry and Hannah (Brauer) Van Hyning, who were natives of the State to New York, but came to Northampton Township, Summit Co., through Mahoning, in the fall of 1805; after a residence of about ten years in Northampton, they moved to the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides, they being among the first settlers in Norton Township, and Mr. Van Hyning the oldest settler now living in the township. He received about three months' schooling in a log schoolhouse; his services being required upon the farm, he was deprived of the advantages which would have better qualified him, and made his subsequent active life more satisfactory to himself. The farm of 150 acres upon which he now lives was purchased by his father about sixty-five years ago, of a Mr. Robinson, at $3\frac{1}{3}$ per acre. He was married to Melissa Hollister, born Oct. 24, 1821, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are living—Hannah, born March 22, 1838; Henry, July 16, 1840; Perry, Jan. 29, 1845; Sylvester, Sept. 5, 1848; Norman, Nov. 15, 1851; Homer, Oct. 14, 1856; Giles, Jan. 24, 1859; Charles, Aug. 24, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1865. Mr. Van Hyning, the father of our subject, died at 102 years of age, after a long and wearisome pioneer life. Sylvester is a careful farmer, giving attention to the most improved methods of agriculture and stock-raising. Although not a member of a church, he is a liberal giver to the cause of religion and the building of churches, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

ISRAEL WARE, deceased; born in Ellsworth Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 23, 1808, to Daniel and Magdalene (Ritter) Ware, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and came to Summit Co. among its early settlers, where they engaged in clearing up the country. After a residence of about one year in this new country, Daniel, the father, died, leaving his wife, Magdalene, with four small children, who, for support, were thrown upon their own resources; his was the first grave made in the old burying-ground belonging to the German Reformed Church, situated in the edge of Wayne Co., adjoining the corners of Summit and Medina Cos. Israel was married

to Mary A. Loutzenhiser, by whom this sketch was related, June 16, 1831; she was born Jan, 13, 1809, in North Huntington, Westmoreland Co., Penn., and daughter of David and Catharine (Long) Loutzenhiser, who moved from the East to Norton Township in 1829, more than fifty years ago. By her he had eight children, six of whom are living, all in this vicinity; those living are Josiah, born July 3, 1832; Louisa, March 15, 1834; Carlos, Feb. 6, 1836; Mary A., Jan. 21, 1838; Norman, Feb. 24, 1840; Isabel, March 24, 1842; Catharine, Jan. 28, 1844; Daniel I., Aug. 3, 1846. Carlos was killed at the battle of Jackson, Miss., while nobly bearing the colors; Catharine died in her 19th year; and Israel, the father, July 18, 1861. Mrs. Ware and all her children are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN WALTENBERGER, farmer; P. O. Loyal Oak; born in Franklin Township, Stark Co. then, now Summit, March 11, 1825; son of Daniel, he of Daniel, natives of Pennsylvania, but settled in said county about 1814, among the pioneers. His mother, Mary Whitesalt, daughter of Conrad W., who settled near Uniontown, Stark Co., about the same time that the Waltenbergers settled in Franklin Township. The father, Daniel, was among the number who cleared the land of its heavy growth of timber and shared all the trials of early pioneer life; raised a family of five children, two of whom are living—John, and Sarah, Mrs. William Belts, of Franklin Township. The father died in January, 1872, in his 79th year; his mother, in 1872, in her 72d year. John received an ordinary education, and worked with his father on the farm until his marriage, which occurred Feb. 21, 1850, to Susan Baughman, born March 25, 1824, daughter of John and Agatha (Conrad) Baughman, whose grandfather and grandmother were Leonard and Agatha (Redich) Conrad. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Amanda Viola, born Aug. 19, 1851; and Frank M., Sept. 1, 1855; the youngest died in infancy; Amanda V. married, March 12, 1872, to William H. Young, a farmer and mechanic, by whom she had two children—Clara May, born May 9, 1874; and Carmon Walter, Nov. 17, 1878; the husband died July 31, 1880, in Copley Township, where they resided, Mr. Waltenberger is a successful farmer; has been Township Trustee and member of School Board. They are members of church, and liberal givers to all worthy enterprises, and those conducive to good, and the advancement of the people.

WILLIAM WUCHTER, retired farmer; P. O. Johnson's Corners; born in Lehigh Co., Penn., May 15, 1819; is a son of John and Maria B. (Sammel) Wuchter. William is about eight years older than his brother Eli, who is also represented in this work, and in whose sketch a more complete history of the family will be found. William received but a meager education, his time being occupied in assisting his father on farm and in general work until his marriage, which occurred March 26, 1846, to Aurilla A. Cahon, daughter of James and Miranda (Holmes) Cahon, he a native of Maryland, she of Sheffield, Mass.; her parents Joseph and Charlotte Holmes, came to Norton Township in 1816, being one of the first families in the township. William and his wife have had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are living—George Wallace, Mary L., Aurilla V., Helen, Eli H., Lottie M. and Sarah Lydia; four are married—George W. to Sarah Hines, living in Tallmadge Township, this county; Mary S., Mrs. Ephraim Marsh, living in Osceola Co., Mich.; Aurilla V., Mrs. Joseph D. Knecht, living in Akron; Helen, Mrs. Thomas B. Dillworth, also resides in Akron; the three younger ones are at home. Mr. Wuchter has always been engaged in agriculture since coming to this State, in Coventry and Norton Townships; is a stanch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ELI WUCHTER, farmer; P. O. Johnson's Corners; was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1827, and is a son of John, born Jan. 9, 1792; he of Martin. His mother, Maria Barbara (Sammel), born Sept. 24, 1789; she of John and Anna Maria (Schneck), who were residents of the State of Pennsylvania. The Wuchter family moved to Norton Township in the spring of 1834, from the East, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, with the father working a part of each year at the stone-ma-

son's trade, until the latter years of this life, which were spent in coopering. After the death of his wife, in 1849, Feb. 20, he was remarried, and lived until the 1st day of September, 1863. Eli spent the earlier years of his life, or until the death of his mother working on the farm and obtaining the meager education which he received; he then worked for about three years in the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; was married, May 13, 1852, to Susan Betz, born Aug. 17, 1833, and daughter of John and Rebecca (Beyer) Betz, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, but moved to this part of Ohio about 1832. The family consists of three children —Rebecca Catharine, born March 29, 1853; died Aug. 23, 1854; Martha Amelia, Aug. 18, 1855; and John Harvey, April 1, 1860, living at home. Mr. Wuchter is a stanch Republican, and, with his family, members of the Lutheran Church, and respected by all the neighborhood.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

ELKANAH BENDER, farmer and school teacher; P. O. Inland; son of Daniel and Levina (Wadsworth) Bender, born in Greensburg March 24, 1853. His grandfather, Jacob Bender, removed from Lancaster Co., Penn., about the year 1821, and settled in Springfield Township. Jacob was a millwright for many years, and worked at what is now called the Chamberlain Mill. He was married, first to Miss Catharine May, who was by him the mother of Daniel Bender, born May 25, 1820, in Lancaster Co., Penn. After his first wife died, Jacob married Rebecca Kreighbaum, and settled in Green Township. Daniel, the father of Elkanah Bender, removed with his parents to Summit Co. when he was about 1 year old. He was educated in the common schools of Springfield Township, and, when about 13 years of age, was apprenticed to learn the harness-maker's trade. He worked one year at Uniontown, and then finished his apprenticeship at Canton; he afterward worked at Massillon, Greentown, Greensburg and other places. When about 21 years of age, he started a shop in Greensburg, where he continued in business until he died. He was married, first to Catharine France—she died about six months after their marriage, and, about two years afterward, in February, 1846, he "led to the altar" Miss Levina Wadsworth, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Runk) Wadsworth, who were married in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where Samuel Wadsworth died. Shortly after his decease, Mrs. Wadsworth removed to Ohio with her daughter Levina, who was born March 2, 1822, and they settled in Stark Co. for one year; then removed to Green Township and resided south of Greensburg two years, and after Mrs. Wadsworth married Jonathan Grable she removed to the village, where she died, July 10, 1876, in the 80th year of her age. In February, 1853, Daniel Bender bought the farm of 36½ acres, now occupied by his wife and children, who erected their present residence in the summer of 1878. Previous to occupying this house, they resided in Greensburg for many years. Daniel Bender served as Township Treasurer many years, and was elected Township Trustee several terms. He died July 2, 1861, leaving three children—Marietta, born August 6, 1848, now married to Alkiah Koontz, of Stow Township, and the mother of three children—Alice, Russell and Katie; Alice A. Bender, was born Nov. 18, 1850; and Elkanah, March 24, 1853. Their mother is a member of the Church of Christ at Greensburg. Elkanah has been a teacher for the past ten years; at the age of 17, he took charge of the school in the Grable District; he then taught one term in the Johnson District; then one term in the Frank District, and, for the next five, was employed in Greensburg. During the winter of 1880–81, he had charge of the school in King District.

ELIAS CRAMER, farmer; P. O. Inland; the only son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thornton) Cramer; born in Green Township Sept.

14, 1834. Daniel was the youngest son of Solomon Cramer, who removed with his family from Center Co., Penn., and settled in Green Township during the year 1812, when Daniel was quite young; owing to the poor facilities for acquiring an education in those days, Daniel did not secure in his youth a very extended knowledge of the common branches, but, by his own efforts in later years, he gained a fair education; he was early apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade with Peter Buchtel, which occupation he followed until his decease; he was married, in March, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Thornton, whose only child is the subject of this sketch; a short time after his marriage, he purchased of William Benn 45 acres of land lying southwest of Greensburg, and, in 1850, 17 acres belonging to the estate of Louis Spotts. Daniel was a member of the Evangelical Association of Greensburg, of which congregation he was an active, influential and consistent member, holding for many years the offices of Class-leader, Exhorter and Trustee. He died April 26, 1863. Elias Cramer, his son, was educated in the schools of Green Township, and attended Greensburg Seminary; he worked on his father's farm until his death; was a member of the 164th Regiment O. N. G., and during the civil war was called into the service for some four months; is owner at the present time of about 52 acres of land; was married, Aug. 16, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Staver, daughter of Rev. Elias and Mary (Yerrick) Staver; eight children are the fruit of this union—Oliver J., Daniel, Sarah J., Emma, Elizabeth, Mary Anna and Etta. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are connected with the Evangelical Association of Greensburg, of which church he is an active and consistent member, having held in the past years the offices of Class-leader, Exhorter, Trustee and Steward; is Superintendent of the Sunday school at the present time. In politics, he has always been a Republican.

ABRAHAM CRAMER, farmer; P. O. Uniontown; was born Oct. 26, 1827, in Green Township, and has been a resident ever since; he is the only living child of Solomon and Elizabeth (Myers) Cramer. Solomon was born in Center Co., Penn., May 6, 1796, and, when about 16 years of age, his father, Abraham Cramer, removed to Summit Co. with his family, and settled in Green Township in 1812, purchasing from the Government the quarter-section now owned by William Stettler and John Snyder. Abraham was by his first wife the father of five children—Solomon, Elizabeth, John, Daniel, and one whose name we have been unable to ascertain; Elizabeth married Michael Wise, and died many years ago; John worked on the Ohio Canal for some time, and afterward died at Greentown; Daniel died at Greensburg in April, 1863. Solomon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was married, about 1825, to Miss Myers, who died some five years later in 1830; he started in life as a poor man, and worked hard in order to secure a competency for his only child; about the year 1832, he purchased 70 acres of Jacob Cline; nearly twenty years later he bought another piece of 40 acres, and, again in 1860, another tract consisting of 41 acres, making a total of 151 acres, which is now owned by his son. Solomon died March 8, 1874, nearly 78 years, while residing with his son Abraham. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Green Township, and married, April 3, 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Wiley, daughter of John and Ruah (Gaff) Wiley. They are the parents of seven children—John Wesley, died in infancy; Ruah, married Daniel Vandersoll Dec. 9, 1880; Mary Ella, Walter Grant, Sarah M., Nellie died aged 2, and Harley Forrest. The present residence of the family was erected during the summer of 1878. Mr. Cramer has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and formerly connected with the congregation at Millheim.

JACOB FOLTZ, farmer; P. O. Nimisila; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Lausche) Foltz, born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 21, 1822. Abraham was a tailor by trade, and also followed farming; he died in August, 1831, at the age of 53; during his life he was married twice, and the father of eight children —John, George and Barbara by his first wife; and Samuel, Jacob, Abraham, Elizabeth and Henry by the second. Henry Lausch, grandfather of Jacob Foltz, was a soldier during

the Revolutionary war, and wounded at the battle of Brandywine; he served three years during the struggle for American independence. Jacob Foltz was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and, at the age of 14, he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade with Jonas Renninger, of East Earl; after remaining with him for five years, he worked for Benjamin Swartz, of East Cocalico, and, after some twelve months, opened a shop on his own account in Brecknock Township, Lancaster Co., where he made custom work for many years. He discontinued this business about April, 1857, and some twelve months later removed to Franklin Township, Summit Co., where for three years he followed butchering, residing near Manchester; for the next five years he kept the Mansion House, at that village; in March, 1866, he removed to Green Township, having purchased 34 acres of land from James Serfass; some four years later, he bought 26 acres from John Kaler; he sold a small tract of 5½ acres, and bought 15 more from Messrs. Herring and Rohrer, having at the present time about 70 acres. His residence was put up in the summer of 1876. Mr. Foltz was married, Sept. 29, 1841, to Catharine Baker, daughter of Peter and Madgalena Baker, of Lancaster Co., and they are the parents of the following eight children: Lucetta, now Mrs. David Hotelling, of Ionia Co., Mich.; Susan, now Mrs. Hiram Haring, of Montcalm Co., Mich.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. David Stump, of Manchester, Franklin Township; Catharine, now Mrs. Frank Slaybaugh, of Williams Co., Ohio; Barbara, now Mrs. Reuben Clark, of Gratiot Co., Mich.; Isaac, now a resident of Manchester, Franklin Township; Maria, died aged about 20 while visiting in Michigan; Caroline, now Mrs. Benjamin Loeihr, of Wilson's Corners, Medina Co., Ohio. The first wife of Mr. Foltz died Nov. 21, 1863, and he was married the second time, to Mrs. Catharine Kauffman, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Grove) Stump. The result of this union is one child—William Henry Foltz. By her first husband Mrs. Kauffman (now Mrs. Foltz), had six children; two died in infancy, four are living, viz., Rev. J. C. Kauffman, now Pastor of the Lutheran Church, at Orrville; Levi M., now a resident of Franklin Township; S. Ellen, now at home; and Samuel S., now a student in the Junior Class of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Foltz are members of the New School Lutheran Church at Manchester, in which congregation Mr. Foltz has served as Deacon, Elder and Treasurer. He has also been elected Assessor of Green Township for one term, and of Franklin for two; was Land Appraiser for Green in 1870, of which township he has also been chosen as Trustee.

DANIEL FOUST, farmer; P. O. Inland; is the youngest son of John and Catharine (Schaber) Foust, was born at the farm upon which he now resides, Sept. 25, 1842. John was born in Union Co., Penn., May 2, 1795; he was the son of Philip and Magdalena (Long) Foust; when about 24, he removed to Green Township and purchased from the Government the northeast quarter of Section 21. (This land is now occupied by his widow and her son Daniel—it is the only tract in the township which has not passed from the hands of the original family that purchased it.) In 1820, this land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but by hard work he succeeded in clearing this to a great extent; for many years he followed shoemaking and weaving at night and during the winter; he united with the Reformed Church during his youth, and was connected with the congregation at East Liberty, of which he was an active member, serving as Deacon and Elder for many years. John was married, Dec. 29, 1822, to Catharine Schaber, who was born July 10, 1800; she was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Bickle) Schaber. They were the parents of nine children, viz., Mary, born in 1823, married Samuel Foust and died many years ago; Elizabeth and Abraham, died in infancy; John, Dec. 19, 1829, and died about 1854; Samuel, born June 6, 1831, and now a resident of Iowa City; Michael, Nov. 12, 1835, and died aged 14; George, Aug. 30, 1837; he enlisted in the 29th Regiment O. V. I., under Col. Buckley, and, after serving three years, was killed at Buzzard's Roost; Catharine, Nov. 16, 1840, now living with her mother; Daniel, the subject of this sketch. John died May 25, 1874, after living on his farm in

Green Township over half a century. Daniel was educated in the schools of Green Township; he has been a farmer and stock-raiser all his life; was a member of the 164th Regiment O. N. G., and was in active service for four months during 1864. For several years he owned a half interest in a threshing machine with his cousin Abraham Foust. He recently purchased the full-blooded Durham Bull "Leo," and also other cattle of this grade; the Foust homestead was erected in 1847; the barn was built in 1834, and refitted and painted in 1879. Daniel was married, Oct. 24, 1861, to Mary Ann Dreese, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Yerrick) Dreese. They are the parents of seven children, all girls, of whom six are living—Minerva Ellen, Nancy Cora, Lorena Alice (deceased), Bertha May, Mary Abbi, Sarah Saloma and Celia Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Foust are members of the German Reformed Church at East Liberty.

ISAAC FRANKS, farmer; P. O. Inland; was born Feb. 21, 1817, in that portion of Trumbull which is now within the limits of Mahoning Co.; he was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dice) Franks, who were natives of Washington Co., Penn., and removed with their parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they were married; ten children were the result of their union, nine reached maturity —Samuel, now of Portage Co.; Andrew, formerly of Green Township, now deceased; John, a former resident of Green, but died some thirty years ago, his only son Joel was killed in the army; Henry, now of Eaton Co., Mich.; George, died in April, 1876, while residing north of Akron; Isaac, subject of this sketch; Jacob, died some seven years since in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Peter Gates, of Muscatine, Iowa; Jonas, now a resident of Michigan. Jacob Franks was a soldier during the war of 1812; he was wounded in the arm at a battle near Lake Erie, and carried the ball in his flesh for six months; during the later years of his life, drew a pension from the Government; he died about 1847, aged 64 years; in April, 1850, his wife removed to Green Township and purchased 103 acres of land, which was farmed by her son Andrew until his death; and then resided with her son Isaac until she died Oct. 27, 1877, aged 97 years and 3 months. The subject of this sketch removed to Green Township about the year 1841, in the fall; he was then a poor man, and for some two years worked at days work and by the month, making rails, chopping wood and at the carpenter's trade, until he saved enough to warrant him in purchasing 64 acres of land, which tract he owns at the present time; he afterward bought other land from various parties, and now owns about 280 acres; having during the past twoscore years gained a competency by habits of industry and good business management; he purchased the first threshing-machine ever brought to Summit Co., and, for six seasons, followed this business; in 1873, he erected his present residence which is the largest frame dwelling in the township. For some years Mr. Franks has been engaged in breeding thoroughbred stock. In 1868, he purchased the first two Jersey calves ever imported into Green Township, paying $205 for the animals; since then the Franks family have always had pure blooded cattle of this grade, which are as well bred for dairy purposes as any other stock of Jersey cows in Summit Co. In 1878, they paid $600 for three yearlings and three calves; they have also the most extensive stock of Italian bees in Green Township. Isaac Franks was married, June 13, 1850, to Miss Sarah Catharine Miller, who was born March 5, 1833; she was the daughter of John and Susan (Stambaugh) Miller; was born and raised in what is now Mahoning Co., where her father died in the fall of 1879, aged 90 years. Mr. and Mrs. Franks are members of the Evangelical Association at Greensburg, of which denomination they have been earnest and consistent members for many years. They are the parents of two children—Emanuel and Mary E., now Mrs. Madison Kepler. Emanuel was born July 23, 1851; he was educated in the common schools of his native township, and afterward attended Greensburg Seminary for six terms. Was married, Nov. 21, 1876, to Ella Francis Cox, daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Horner) Cox; they have one child—Lloyd Mondella, who was born June 25, 1879.

JOSEPH GRABLE (deceased), formerly of Green Township, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 8, 1812; son of Jonathan and Catharine (Barkhammer) Grable, and married, in 1832, Susanna Cox, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hartsoph) Cox, who was also born in Washington Co., Oct. 13, 1815, where they resided until 1834, and then removed to Green Township, settling upon the farm now occupied by Jacob Grable, which land Jonathan Grable, father of Joseph, had purchased from the Government; they remained there for some twenty years, then removed to the farm now occupied by Mrs. Susanna Grable, which Joseph purchased of Frederick Pontius about 1864; Joseph was always a farmer, but for many years cried sales for those desiring the services of an auctioneer; was chosen Land Appraiser by the citizens of Green Township, at one Decennial Appraisment; he died March 9, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Grable were members of the Disciples' Church; they were the parents of ten children; record of these is as follows: Sarah, born May 7, 1833, married Conrad Ream, and died aged about 24, leaving one son, Adam—now a resident of Caldwell Co., Mo.; Mary Ann, May 8, 1835, and died in Iowa aged about 22; Jacob, born Sept. 6, 1836, now a resident of Green Township; he married Miss Amelia Stauffer Jan. 1, 1857; they have five children—Marion, Effie, Florence, Harry and Bessie; Elizabeth, March 9, 1838, married William Cole, they reside near Belmont, Ill., having six children—Ellsworth, Clyde, Joseph, Hatty, Eddie and Samuel; Jonathan, April 5, 1839, died some three years since at Osceola, Iowa, leaving one child, named Anna; Samuel, Aug. 19, 1840, resides in Green Township with his mother; Catharine, November 10, 1842, married Daniel Shutt, and died Oct. 30, 1864; Jerome, Jan. 11, 1844, enlisted in the army for three years during the rebellion, and died about 1870; Levina, April 9, 1846, and died March 13, 1865; Minerva, Jan. 31, 1848, married Alfred Yerrick, who died May 16, 1879, leaving six children—Omsby, Lois Lovina (now living with her grandmother), Susan, Stella, Bessie, Johnny and Ida. Jonathan Grable moved to Green Township a short time after his son Joseph did, and settled in the southern portion; he removed to Greensburg where he died many years since, and was buried on his farm some two miles south of the village.

REV. P. W. HAHN, Inland; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio; the oldest son of Peter and Mary (Stump) Hahn; Peter was born in Baltimore Co., Md., and Mary Stump in York Co., Penn. They were married, in 1811, by Rev. Mr. Stauch, of the German Reformed Church. During the year 1800, George Adam Hahn, father of Peter, left his Eastern home, with a family of six sons and daughters, and removed to Ohio, settling in Columbiana Co. The same year George Adam Stump, with his four sons and six daughters, left York Co., Penn., and occupied land in the same district in Ohio. Both of these pioneers had served in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and their grandson, the subject of this sketch states: "I remember distinctly of hearing them relate incidents of the war and of the great and good man Washington." These two families, with another by the name of Sumner, formed the nucleus of a new community; both of the sturdy patriots died in Springfield Township. Peter and Mary Hahn had nine children—Sarah, married Dr. Sowers, of Columbiana Co., and now deceased; Mary, now the wife of Rev. J. Crouse, of Tiffin, Ohio; Libbie, married J. H. Donald, and now deceased; Rev. P. W., now of Green Township; Rachael, now Mrs. J. Frankfort, of Rockford, Ill.; J. W., now of Texas; J. D., now of Plainfield, Ill.; George, died in California; Jeremiah, died in Illinois. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Columbiana Co., and remained on his father's farm until 22 years of age; he then entered the ministry of the Evangelical Association, of which denomination he has been an active minister for thirty-seven years; during this period he has preached throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and New Jersey; he preached for two years at Kelly s Island in Lake Erie, crossing and re-crossing on the ice during the winter; for some twelve months he was collector of funds to aid the Evangelical Printing House now located at Cleveland. Mr. Hahn was married, April 30,

1846, to Mary A. Mottinger, daughter of John and Barbara (Long) Mottinger. They are the parents of four living children—Flora Almeda, Jennie Cornelia, Charles Beecher and Henry Ward. Rev. Hahn has charge at the present time (February, 1881), of Wilmot Circuit of Stark Co.; he owns a fine house and some 23 acres of land, which lies just south of Greensburg Village.

CYRUS HARTONG, farmer; P. O. Inland; was born Sept. 25, 1816; the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Tritch) Hartong, who were born on the same day, April 21, 1796, and married about the year 1815. Jacob was the son of Christian and Barbara Hartong, who were residents of Lancaster Co., Penn., at the time of his birth. Jacob remained in that State until the year 1824, when he removed with his wife and family to Green Township; he purchased some 200 acres of land, which is now owned by the Widow Thursby. Jacob was a weaver by trade, and followed this business in connection with farming for some fifteen years after he removed to Green Township. He was a member of the Evangelical Church of Greensburg, and died in November, 1869; his wife died in 1842; they were the parents of twelve children, and these are all living, the youngest being over 40 years of age. These children are located at the present time as follows: Cyrus, in Green Township; Elias, near Joliet, Ill.; Allen, Green Township; Mary Ann, now Mrs. John Swartz, of Coventry Township; Harriet, now Mrs. George W. Craig, of Coventry Township; Eliza, now Mrs. Andrew Kiblinger, of Franklin Township; Catharine, now Mrs. John Miller, of Green Township; Jacob, near Joliet, Ill.; Lydia, now Mrs. Elias Thornton, of Elkhart, Ind.; Jonathan, Levi and Franklin, near Joliet, Ill. Cyrus Hartong, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to Green Township in 1824. He attended school for a short time in Pennsylvania; and also the schools of Green Township, and since his youth he has acquired by reading a very fair education. Assisted by his younger brothers, he cleared his father's farm. By a long life of toil at farming and habits of economy, he has acquired a competency and owns at the present time a fine farm of nearly 150 acres in Green Township, 160 acres of land in Iowa, and his present residence just south of Greensburg. Cyrus Hartong was married, in January, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Wetzel, who was born at what is now Greensburg Aug. 17, 1821. They were the parents of thirteen children, four died in infancy, nine are living as follows: Louis, in Jackson Township, Stark Co.; Margaret, now Mrs. Henry Swigart, of Portage Township; Levi, Green Township; Catharine, now Mrs. Eli Smith, of Jackson Township, Stark Co.; Mary, at home with her parents; Hannah, now Mrs. Levi Bachman, of Green Township; Cyrus Wilson, Green Township; Emma, now Mrs. David Heckman, of Green Township; John Lincoln, at home with his parents. Mr. Hartong has served twice as Trustee of Green Township, and has also been elected to other minor offices of honor and trust. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Greensburg; his wife is also a member, and they have brought all the children up in that faith.

WILLIAM HENRY, farmer; P. O. Summit; son of Peter and Susannah (Mongold) Henry; born in Germany April 16, 1816. Peter was a farmer in one of the Rhine Provinces of Germany, living about thirty miles from the River Rhine. He was the father of four sons who were coming of age, and not wishing to give one up each year to the German Government, he determined to emigrate. He received about $1,500 for his small farm of some 25 acres in different patches, and, about the year 1835, embarked with his wife and four children for America. His first wife, the mother of Henry, had died about four years previous; Peter settled in Coventry Township where he resided some twelve years, he then removed to Marshall Co., Ind., and died nearly thirty years ago. Peter was, by two wives, the father of nine children, as follows: Henry, who died while a resident of Marshall Co., Ind.; William, the subject of this sketch; Martha, married John Dice and resided east of Akron near the old forge; Jacob, now of Marshall Co., Ind.; John, died while a resident of Green Township about 1855; Susannah, married William Bitman, and afterward his brother Charles; they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where she died;

Frederick, died while a resident of Marshall Co., Ind.; Charlotte, is now Mrs. Andrew Warner, of Marshall Co.; Katie, married William Logan, after removing to Indiana. William Henry was educated in the schools of Germany, and worked on his father's farm both in Germany and America until he became of age. He was married, Oct. 17, 1844, to Susannah Evans, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Shade) Evans, who were married in Lancaster Co., where Mrs. Henry was born Sept. 27, 1821; Mrs. Evans died Feb. 15, 1872, aged 84 years 2 months and 15 days; her husband died many years previous. William Henry and wife are the parents of eleven children as follows: John, born Sept. 13, 1845, married Catharine Weyrich, and now a resident of Tallmadge Township (during the war he was a member of Co. A, 104th O. V. I.); Susannah, born July 13, 1847, and now Mrs. Andrew Walkup, of Akron; Henry, born Jan. 27, 1849, and died April 16, 1855; Katie, born Jan. 1, 1851, and now Mrs. Samuel Warley; Rebecca, born Dec. 31, 1852, now at home; Mary, born Sept. 24, 1854, now Mrs. Aaron Ritter, of Green Township; and Sarah, her twin sister, who died March 18, 1855; Hiram, born Sept. 11, 1856, married Hattie McCummings, and now a resident of Tallmadge; Amanda, born Sept. 28, 1858, now Mrs. Andrew Switzer, of East Liberty; William, born June 18, 1861, married Jennie Semler, and now a resident of Coventry; Louis Ellsworth, born June 10, 1864, and now at home. Mr. Henry started in life a poor man; previous to his marriage and for several years afterward, he worked out by the day and month for various farmers; he then farmed several of Adam Yerrick's tracts of land on the shares for some ten years; then removed to Franklin Township and rented the Rex farm for eleven years. He then purchased 70 acres of Matthias Battey in Franklin Township, and, after about six years, sold this and bought, in 1871, of Samuel Long, the farm upon which he now resides, which consists at the present time of 64 acres. His residence was put up in the summer of 1878. Mr. Henry is a member of the Evangelical Association of East Liberty; his wife is a member of the same denomination.

D. F. HUNSBERGER, merchant, Inland; one of the most enterprising and energetic business men of Summit Co.; born March 5, 1835; the eldest son of John and Cynthia (Triplet) Hunsberger; he received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of Green Township, and afterward attended Greensburg Seminary and at Marlboro, Stark Co. He entered his father's store when quite young; was so small that it was necessary for him to stand on a store box to sell goods, and in fact "grew up behind the counter." In October, 1863, John Hunsberger transferred the establishment to his two sons, D. F. and C. F., who conducted the business until July 1, 1868, under the firm of Hunsberger Brothers. Since then D. F. has managed the establishment; he has at the present time a branch store at Uniontown, and runs the warehouse at Uniontown Station, where he is engaged buying grain. He was a member of the O. N. G. during the rebellion, and was in active service from May to September, 1864; was chosen Captain of Co. H, 164th Regiment. He has been a member of the Township Board of Education since 1868, and is Postmaster of Greensburg at the present time, which business is attended by his son Arthur F. It is worthy of note that he was the first young man from this section of the county who visited New York City, having been sent by his father to purchase goods when he was about 18 years of age. Mr. Hunsberger was married, Nov. 25, 1858, to Miss A. C. Henkle, of Ashland Co., and they have six children—Sheridan G., now a student at Oberlin College; Arthur F., Deputy Postmaster; Homer E., Lottie C., Arlin E. and John H. John Hunsberger, for many years a merchant at Greensburg, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1808; he was the son of John and Mary (Bender) Hunsberger, who moved to Ohio in 1822, with nine children, and settled in Green Township, purchasing 400 acres of land. These children were: Abram, of Green Township; Fannie married John Harter, and died near Joliet, Ill.; John, of Greensburg; Mary, now Mrs. Peter Buchtel, of South Akron; Samuel, of Green Township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jacob Garmon, of Greensburg; Levi, went to California during

gold excitement and never returned; Catharine, unmarried; Isaac, near New Portage, Summit Co. John remained on his father's farm until he was 22, when he entered Hart & McMillen's store at Middleburg, and clerked there about four years; then started a store in Uniontown, Stark Co., and after three years removed to Greensburg, at which village he was engaged in the mercantile business until he transferred the store to his sons; through his efforts a post office was established at Greensburg, and he was appointed first Postmaster by President Van Buren; holding this position for some ten years. He was married to Cynthia Triplet, daughter of William Triplet, the first settler of Green Township, and they have three children—D. F., of Greensburg; Celia, now Mrs. Bechtel, of Jackson Township, Stark Co.; and Clinton F., of Akron, Ohio.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Greentown, Stark Co. "You just go to Alexander Johnston and he will tell you all about it." This was the language of many old settlers when asked by the historian in regard to facts of the early days in Green Township. The general opinion seemed to be that the proper source for reliable information would be one, who, during a residence in the township of nearly threescore and ten years, had occupied such positions in the community which proved him to be superior in intellect to the great majority who now reside or have lived in Green Township. Alexander Johnston was born in Center Co., Penn., Nov. 7, 1808, the eldest son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Johnston. Cornelius was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Center Co. Feb. 17, 1782; married to Elizabeth Wilhelm March 25, 1806; she was born Jan. 8, 1787, and the daughter of Abraham Wilhelm, who settled in Green Township in 1814, and entered from the Government 320 acres of land, upon which the village of Greensburg is now located. Cornelius and his wife came to Green Township at the same time and purchased 160 acres, upon which he resided for over half a century. He was always a farmer, but chosen frequently to offices of honor and trust by the citizens of the township; he died June 3, 1870; his wife died Aug. 23, 1854. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Mary, born March 3, 1807, resides with Mrs. Goodhue, of Akron; Alexander, subject of this sketch; Abraham W., whose sketch appears in this work; John, born Feb. 11, 1813, married Elizabeth R. Newton, Feb. 4, 1840, and died while a resident of Middlebury, Jan. 26, 1879; William, Aug. 3, 1815, married Elizabeth G. Moore, April 22, 1841, and now a resident of Copley; Cornelius, Feb. 8, 1819, married Mary McNaughton Sept. 10, 1851, and now resides at Akron; Nancy, Aug, 22, 1822, now Mrs. N. W. Goodhue, of Akron; they were married Dec. 20, 1841; Eliza Ann, March 5, 1827, and married Lot M. Watson, of Copley, Dec. 27, 1865. During his youth, Alexander received instruction at the pioneer schools of Green Township, but most of his education he acquired in the later years of his life by his own efforts; he worked on his father's farm in the summer and taught school during the winter; he had charge of the school at Greentown for six winters in succession, and taught many terms in Green; was chosen Township School Examiner, and continued in this position until the office was abolished by the Legislature. Was elected Clerk of the township for two terms, and served as Justice of the Peace for six years. When Summit Co. was formed in 1840, he was elected County Recorder, serving first for six months; in the fall of 1840, he was re-elected for a full term. During the winter of 1846–47, he represented Summit Co. in the Legislature; he has also been elected to many other minor offices of trust and honor by the citizens. Alexander was married, March 14, 1850, to Miss Lovina (Thornton) Thursby, she was born Nov. 8, 1821; they are the parents of three children —Horace Greeley, a surveyor and engineer; Newton and Anna Maria. Mr. Johnston owns at the present time 125 acres of land, upon which is a fine residence situated one-half mile from Greentown Station. He was originally a Whig, but has voted the Republican ticket since the formation of that party.

ABRAHAM W. JOHNSTON (deceased); an early settler and for over half a century a resident of Green Township; born Oct. 25, 1810, in Center Co., Penn.; the second son

of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Johnston. He came with his parents to Green Township in 1814; attended school very little in his youth, owing to the limited facilities offered for obtaining an education at that early day, but in after years he acquired by his own efforts and constant reading a more extended knowledge than most citizens of Green Township ever had. In early life, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Danner, of Canton, and learned a trade; after his term of service, he opened a shop at Greentown, where he remained for nine years. Then returned to his father's farm, and, after five years, purchased the homestead, residing there until he died. He was chosen by his neighbors to occupy many offices of honor and trust in the township; was married, May 25, 1835, by Rev. O. T. Plympton, to Miss Catharine Moore, who was born Feb. 27, 1814, in Northumberland Co., Penn. She was the daughter of John and Margaret (White) Moore, who were both natives of Northumberland Co.; they moved to Ohio in 1823, with their family, and settled on a farm in Springfield Township, now Summit Co., where they resided until they died. Mr. Abraham Johnston died Aug. 28, 1877; his widow is still living on the farm with their daughter Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of five children—Washington G., born Feb. 18, 1836, now farming the homestead; Cornelius, March 4, 1839, and died in early childhood; Mary E., Jan. 9, 1842, married Jan. 4, 1866, to S. H. Hunsberger, and now living at Ottawa, Ill.; Maggie J., April 4, 1849, and resides with her mother; Isabella, June 16, 1852, married Oct. 23, 1878, to Corbin Dillman; they now reside at Joliet, Ill. The three daughters were educated at Greensburg Seminary. Washington G. attended Oberlin College for two years, and was also a student at Mt. Union; when about 20, he entered his uncle's dry goods store at Akron, remaining here two years; then commenced prospecting for coal in connection with his cousin, Cornelius A. Johnston; they opened the Johnston shaft in Franklin Township, working that for four or five years; they also manufactured oil at Akron for some eighteen months; Washington then removed to Rochester, N. Y., and for four years was engaged manufacturing boots and shoes; he returned to Summit Co., and, after his father's death, purchased the homestead, now 153 acres, which he farms at the present time. He was married, Oct. 1, 1863, to Miss Anna Irvin, and they have four children—James Irvin, Katie May, Grace and Mattie.

JACOB KING, farmer and stock-buyer; P. O. Inland; the son of William and Margaret (Stroup) King; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1838. He received a common-school education in the district schools of Mill Creek Township, Coshocton Co., and previous to attaining his majority he engaged in the mercantile business at Warsaw, a small village of his native county, forming a partnership with Christian Strome; after about two years he sold his interest in this establishment, and entered the seminary at Greensburg, where he remained for some eighteen months; he then attended Spring Mountain College, of Coshocton Co., for about six months, and, after teaching school for one term in Whitley Co., Ind., re-entered Greensburg Seminary. He was married, Feb. 27, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Gougler, daughter of John and Mary (Thornton) Gougler. Mr. Gougler was born in Union Co., Penn., June 16, 1807; was married to Miss Thornton March 28, 1833, and they were the parents of four children—George and Samuel, residents of Green Township; Elizabeth, wife of our subject; and Elias, now a resident of Coventry Township. The Gouglers removed from Pennsylvania to Green Township about the year 1838. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of four children—Mary Martha, Samantha Jane, Ama Maranda and John William. For three years after his marriage, Mr. King farmed his father-in-law's farm upon the shares; he then settled on his present farm in the spring of 1865. He is an active member of the Evangelical Association of Greensburg, having been a member of this denomination for some twenty-two years. His wife has been connected with the church about the same length of time. In the spring of 1870, Mr. King received a license to preach from the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association, and was for two years assigned to Stark

Circuit; for the next two years he was located on Austintown Circuit, in Mahoning Co., and afterward to Erie Circuit, in Pennsylvania, for the same length of time. He was a very efficient worker in the cause of religion, and during his ministry in Stark Co. two new churches were erected on his circuit, one at Homeworth and the other at Louisville; two new church edifices were also erected while he was engaged on Austintown Circuit, one in Berlin and the other on Green Township, Mahoning Co. These four new church buildings in as many years, were in a great measure the direct result of his skill at financiering for the congregations, of which he was then Pastor, and he received credit for his efforts in a lengthy article published in one of the organs of the association. Mr. King is at the present time a local minister; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of Greensburg, and is undoubtedly the largest stock-dealer of Green Township.

L. M. KEPLER, farmer; P. O. Inland; youngest son of Andrew and Sarah Ann (Kintz) Kepler; born at his father's farm just south of East Liberty May 15, 1852; was educated in the common school of that village, and attended Greensburg Seminary for two terms. At the age of 20, he taught school in District No. 12, Coventry Township, for one term, and afterward in District No. 12, Springfield Township, for two terms, and District No. 3, in Green Township, for two terms. He was married, Nov. 26, 1876, to Miss Mary E., only daughter of Isaac and Sarah Catharine (Miller) Franks. They have one child—Earnest, who was born June 15, 1878. Andrew Kepler, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Green Township March 16, 1815; he was the son of Andrew and Mary (Cramer) Kepler, who settled in Green Township with their family during the spring of 1810. Andrew, Jr., received a very limited education, owing to the poor facilities offered in the early days; he worked for his father until he was 21; then farmed for several years; in 1841, he erected a hotel in the village of East Liberty, and, after keeping tavern for two years, traded the establishment to John Castetter for his present farm; he has served as Trustee several terms, and is Treasurer of Green Township at the present time. He was married, April 28, 1836, to Sarah Ann Kintz, who was born June 20, 1817; they are the parents of seven children—Maria, now Mrs. Daniel Stam, of Greensburg; Hiram, proprietor of a laundry at Akron; Isabella, now at home; John Perry, of Tallmadge; Sylvester, a resident of East Liberty, and Justice of the Peace of Green Township; Oliver C., died in infancy; and L. M., subject of this sketch.

REV. ADAM KLINEFELTER (deceased); a pioneer minister of the Evangelical Association, and for many years a prominent and influential member of the congregation at Greensburg. He was born May 1, 1796, in Shrewsbury Township, York Co., Penn., where he lived until he became of age. He united with the Evangelical Association at 19, and, at the Tenth Annual Conference held at New Berlin, Penn., in June, 1817, was received into the itineracy as a preacher on probation, and sent to the Lancaster Circuit in Ohio. The Evangelical Association then numbered only twenty-one itinerant ministers, and 1,493 members; Father Klinefelter survived them all, and was, previous to his death, the oldest living minister of this denomination. In the year 1818, he traveled Schuylkill Circuit, Penn.; in 1819, Somerset; in 1820, Union; in 1821, Lancaster, Ohio; in 1822, York, Penn. In 1823, was elected Presiding Elder and stationed on Ohio District, which field he occupied as Elder for four years; in 1827, he was sent to Sandusky, Ohio; 1828, Schuylkill, Penn.; and 1829, to Canton Circuit, Ohio. In consequence of the hardships he suffered during this active ministry of thirteen years, his health was undermined, and he was compelled to locate, in 1830, on account of bodily infirmities, but, for nearly fifty years afterward as a local preacher, he did good service for the cause he loved. He was married, Aug. 2, 1825, to Margaret Dillman, born May 26, 1805; a daughter of Conrad Dillman, one of the early settlers of Green Township. For several years Rev. Klinefelter resided on his father-in-law's farm, but, about the year 1843, he purchased from a man named Yohe the 160 acres in Green Township, and resided upon this land until he died, March 22, 1878.

It was then written of him: "As a man and associate he was always straightforward, openhearted, sociable and communicative. In his company no one would be likely to become sad or gloomy, for he was always cheerful, and the influence of his friendly spirit was almost irresistible. He was strongly attached to the church of his choice, without being uncharitable toward others, and, although he attached great importance to the early customs, manners and spirit of our church, he was more progressive than many whose best years belong to this progressive age. As a Christian, he was sincere and firm in his belief and principles, constant in his devotions, and exemplary in conduct. He liberally supported every good enterprise of the church." Margaret, his wife, was thrown from a wagon June 1, 1879, and suffered instantaneous death. They were the parents of ten children—Joel and Amelia, died in infancy; Joseph, died in 1846, aged 14; Catharine, who resides on the farm, is a frequent contributor of the *Evangelical Messenger;* Amos, now a resident of Joliet, Ill., married, May 12, 1859, to Mary E. Hammer, they have six children—Emma, Clara, Charles, Lena, Susan and George. Mary, died in 1846, aged 6; Simon, resides at the old homestead; William, now a minister in Des Moines, Iowa Conference; married, May 10, 1870, to Ellen Holl, and has five children—Herbert, Maggie, Mary, Edgar and Alice. Elizabeth, married Nov. 19, 1868, to Jacob J. Long, they reside in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, with four children—William E., Jesse, Gertrude and Ruth. Levi, now County Superintendent of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa; he was married, Oct. 14, 1879, to Miss Carrie E. Brown.

SAMUEL B. LONG, farmer; P. O. Uniontown; born Nov. 15, 1830, in Center Co., Penn.; the son of Samuel and Eva (Hersberger) Long. Johannes Hersberger, his grandfather, was born Oct. 3, 1770, and Miss Christina Elizabeth Fehler, daughter of John Jacob Fehler, was born in 1773; they were married in 1795, and became the parents of ten children—George, Eva, Leonard, Susanna, Catharine, Thomas, Johannes, John Henrich, Christina and Maria Hersberger; only two of these are living. Eva, the oldest daughter, was born Dec. 9, 1798, and, on Dec. 17, 1822, married Samuel Long, who was also born in Center Co. Feb. 22, 1792; the result of this union was nine children, viz., Mary, married Michael Laney, and died while a resident of Copley Township; Rachel, now Mrs. Simon McLean, of Grundy Co., Ill.; Leah, now Mrs. Samuel Baum, of Venango Co., Penn.; Rebecca, now Mrs. Joseph Weikeal, of Ashland Co., Ohio; Samuel B., subject of this sketch; Reuben, died aged 3; Johnson, now of Meadville, Penn.; Elias, now of Akron, Ohio; Daniel N., of Copley Township. Samuel B. Long was educated in the schools of Venango Co., Penn., where his parents removed when he was about 6 years of age. After leaving school he worked at painting steadily for about fifteen years, and then at different times for some five years, following this business at Venango, Oil City, Petroleum and other places in Pennsylvania. In 1854, he removed to South Bend, Ind., and remained there about twelve months, then returned to the Keystone State. During the oil excitement, he was engaged for a short time in buying and selling oil lands, and his operations at this were generally successful. He has also worked at cabinet-making for several years; March 28, 1867, he removed to Green Township and settled upon the farm now owned by William Henry, near East Liberty; after eight years he sold this to Henry, and purchased of Andrew Shanafelt the 118 acres upon which he now resides. During the summer of 1880, he erected upon this a very neat dwelling house. Mr. Long was married, Feb. 21, 1854, to Miss Louisa Thomas, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Thomas, who was born July 1, 1839; they are the parents of the following children: Thomas, Newton, Sylveen, Frank M., Etta, Eva, Byron S., Ernest, Ervin, Jennie, Addie, Della and Emma. They are all living; the oldest daughter, Sylveen, was married, Oct. 18, 1878, to Charles Schnee, of Springfield Township, and is the mother of two children—Nellis and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Methodist Church at Uniontown.

DANIEL MOTTINGER, farmer; P. O. Inland; the son of John and Barbara (Long) Mottinger, born in Green Township March

29, 1841. His grandfather was of Scotch descent, and one of the early settlers of Columbiana Co., who entered at the Government office the land upon which the village of New Lisbon now stands. The nearest white neighbor was at that time some eighteen miles distant. During the war of 1812, this early pioneer of Columbiana Co. enlisted in the American army, and through exposure in the service he contracted disease from which he eventually died. His son John was born May 8, 1799, and removed from New Lisbon about 1830, and settled in Green Township, purchasing 135 acres of land. He was married to Miss Barbara Long, and they were the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, viz., Susan, now Mrs. Jacob Burkett, of Green Township; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Stroh, of Elkhart, Ind.; Mary, now Mrs. P. W. Hahn, of Green Township; Joseph, now of Jackson Township, Stark Co.; Leah, now Mrs. John L. Bender, of Akron; Sarah, now Mrs. Elias Baughman, of Green Township; Maggie, now Mrs. Wesley Harold, of Sugar Creek Township, Stark Co.; Rebecca, now Mrs. Elias Hartong, of Akron; Samuel, now a resident of Plainfield, Ill.; and Daniel, of Green Township. John Mottinger was a carpenter by trade, and assisted by Peter Buchtel he built the Evangelical Church edifice at Greensburg. He was a prominent and influential member of that congregation, and, in the year 1865, having resided in Green Township for thirty-five years, he sold his farm to Thomas Shoemaker and removed to Will Co., Ill., where he is now living at the advanced age of 82 years. Daniel, his youngest child, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Green Township and also the Seminary at Greensburg. He taught school in various districts of the township for some eight terms. Was a member of the Ohio National Guards during the civil war, and as such was called into active service and commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Co. H, 164th O. V. I. He was married, December 25, 1862, to Miss Lizzie J. Shoemaker, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Beatty) Shoemaker. They are the parents of the following children: Lily J., Charles C., Arthur S. and Byron T. Mr. Mottinger has been Superintendent of the Union Sunday school at Greensburg, during the past eight years, and is a very active, earnest and faithful worker in the temperance cause, which reform movement has been greatly aided of late years by his efforts in Green Township.

MICHAEL MYERS, farmer; P. O. Uniontown; born in Center Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1811; the oldest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bushong) Myers, who removed to Green Township when Michael was about 18 months old. They settled on the farm now owned by him, and resided there until they died. When the subject of this sketch was young, the facilities for acquiring an education were very limited; he never went to school in his life, being compelled to labor early and late upon the farm. May 26, 1840, he was married to Miss Rebecca Ann Grotz, who was born Sept. 5, 1817; she was the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Kuhn) Grotz; her grandfather, John Kuhn, was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and died July 3, 1845, while a resident of Green Township, at the advanced age of 88 years. Abraham Grotz was married to Mary Kuhn while they were both residents of Pennsylvania; he followed his trade as a hatter in Bloomsburg for many years, but removed to Green Township about the year 1834. He was the father of eleven children—Eliza, married William Coggeshall, and died in 1853; Julia Ann, married James Lacoth; David, died while a resident of Green Township; Rachael, now Mrs. George Bidleman, of Green Township; John, now a resident of Pennsylvania; Maria, now Mrs. Norris Coffman, of Ashland; Abraham, died in 1858; Rebecca Ann, now Mrs. Michael Myers; Matilda, died in 1842; Louisa, now Mrs. John B. Myers, of Green Township; and Emeline, died in 1842. Abraham Grotz died Aug. 4, 1848, aged 72 years and 8 months; his wife died March 22, 1856, aged 73 years and 9 months. Michael Myers and wife are both members of the Reformed Church at Millheim; he owns 129 acres at the present time; they were the parents of two children; Byron, their only son, born March 7, 1843, died Jan. 10, 1859, aged nearly 16; and Mary Lovina, their only daughter.

JOHN B. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Uniontown; born in Green Township Jan. 18, 1818; the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bushong) Myers. The Myers family were of Germanic extraction, but probably from Switzerland. The grandfather of Michael was Isaac, who lived in Union Co., Penn., near Straubstown; Isaac had a son named Jacob, who married a Miss Ream, she was an exemplary Christian; they had eight children—Philiip, Jacob, George, Henry, Christopher, Michael, Barbara and Catharine. Michael was born March 1, 1765, and resided on his father's farm until 19 years of age, and then, in 1784, married Agnes Buchtel, who was born Dec. 1, 1765. About the year 1805, Michael removed from Union Co. with his wife and family to Center Co., Penn., where they remained about seven years. Michael followed his trade as a weaver for many years, but found this occupation injured his health, and commenced getting out mill-stones which was a very remunerative business, but one day a small piece of the stone flew into his eye; he was obliged to discontinue work for six months; meeting with a second accident of this kind some time afterward, he abandoned the business and commenced blacksmithing in a small way, learning the trade as he went along, until finally he was a master mechanic as some of his pieces of handiwork will testify to-day. He excelled in whatever he undertook. His love for music was manifested in the variety of instruments he was able to play, such as the flute, cornet, drum and fife. About the year 1813, he removed with his family to Ohio and settled in Green Township. Michael was the father of eight sons and five daughters, viz., Henry, Michael, Jacob, Christopher, Joseph, John, Philip, George, Sophia, Elizabeth, Barbara, Mary and Susan; only three are now living; they are residents of Springfield Township—Phillip, George, and Mary, now Mrs. Spade. Henry, Michael, Joseph and John died near their father's Ohio home; Jacob and Christopher removed to Indiana and died there; Susan, died at 16; Sophia, died in early life after marrying Benjamin Pontius; Barbara, married a Mr. Bowers and died in Uniontown; Elizabeth, married a Mr. Buchtel, and died in Wood Co., Ohio. Michael seemed always to have the welfare of his children at heart; and in precept and example he was a Christian. He died Aug. 5, 1841, at the residence of his son George in Springfield Township; his wife died at the home of her son Michael. It is related by John B. Myers that some two weeks previous to the death of his grandfather, the aged pioneer entered the shop of his grandson, who was working at the forge and affirmed that he had just seen a spirit which brought the tidings that he would soon pass to another world. Henry Myers, father of John B., was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1788; Elizabeth Bushong, his wife, was born the same year and they were married several years previous to the time the Myers family removed to Green Township. Five of Henry's children reached maturity, viz., Michael, born in 1811, now a resident of Green Township; Henry, born in 1815, and died in 1857, while a resident of Akron: John B., subject of this sketch, born Jan. 18, 1818; Elizabeth, born Jan. 9, 1822, and married John Hammill; Jonathan, born Nov. 12, 1825, now a resident of Green Township. Henry was a blacksmith by trade, and lived on the farm now occupied by his son Michael; he was a member of the Reformed Church, as was also his wife; she died June 10, 1864, and he survived her over ten years until Dec. 6, 1874. John B., his son, was when a mere boy apprenticed to learn his father's trade, and worked at the forge early and late; consequently he had no time left to acquire an education; he never went to school in his life; at the age of 15 he had the entire control of his father's shop, in which he worked until 25 years of age; he then purchased 72 acres of land, and has since then been a farmer, owning at the present time over 100 acres, upon which the village of Myersville is located. He was married, Nov. 16, 1843, to Louisa Catharine Grotz, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Kuhn) Grotz; she was born Dec. 9, 1824; they are both members of the Reformed Church at Uniontown. The Myers family held their first annual re-union and picnic Saturday, Sept. 6, 1879, and the second one on Sept. 4, 1880.

PETER MYERS, farmer; P. O. Nimisila; born in Union Co., Penn., March 20, 1820;

the son of Daniel and Esther (Kauffman) Myers; Daniel was born in 1782, and resided in Pennsylvania until 1825, when he settled with his family in Stark Co., Ohio; he was a finely-proportioned man, six feet and two inches in height, and weighing during the last twenty years of his life about 325 pounds; he died in 1845, while a resident of Stark Co.; his wife is still living at the advanced age of 87 years; they were the parents of ten children as follows: David, now of Franklin; Elizabeth, died aged 50; Mary, now a resident of Union Co., Penn.; Peter and Elias of Green Township; Hannah, now Mrs. Daniel Diehl, of Franklin; Catharine, of Green Township; Margaret, now Mrs. Peter Warner, of Branch Co., Mich.; Sarah, now Mrs. Levi Swinehart, of Portage Co.; William, now of Akron. Peter Myers was educated in the public schools where he was raised; in 1860, he moved on to a purchase of 100 acres of land in Green Township, to which he added some eight years later 32 acres more. He was married, Oct. 8, 1861, to Mrs. Mary Lancaster, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Grove) Stump; the result of this union was three children, one died in infancy, two are living —Isaac S. and Sarah Catharine, or "Kittie." By her first husband Mrs. Myers was the mother of three children—Theodore Lancaster, now of North Hampton Township; Cecelia, married Charles Heisa, and died aged 24 leaving one child—Ida A.; Levi A. Lancaster, now a resident of Akron. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Reformed Church at Manchester. Their present home was built in 1862. Mr. Myers has frequently been elected Trustee of Green Township; the number of times he has been chosen to serve in this position of trust, is the best proof which can be given to show how he is esteemed by his neighbors; while serving in this position during the war, he was greatly instrumental upon several occasions in clearing the township from the draft.

WILLIAM D. SWEETEN, merchant, Inland or Summit; was born in Chester Co., Penn., March 11, 1841; the son of John H. and Henrietta E. Sweeten. His ancestors came from Sweden, and settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. John H. was born March 18, 1818, and married about the year 1840, six children being the result of this union—William D., the subject of this sketch; Henrietta, now Mrs. Louis Bowling, of Baltimore, Md.; James M., now of Akron; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cyrus Keiser, of Montgomery Co., Md.; Catharine, now Mrs. Marshall Martin, of Suffield Township, Portage Co.; and John, now a resident of Greensburg. William D. Sweeten was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania. In 1857, he removed with his parents to Akron, where they remained for some two years, when they settled in Lake Township, Stark Co., in 1859. Mr. Sweeten is a painter by trade; he was engaged at this occupation in 1861, when the great rebellion broke out, and considering it the duty of all loyal citizens to aid in suppressing this revolt against national supremacy, he tendered his services to the Government. On Sept. 1., 1861, he enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., under Col. Doubleday, and served until Oct. 1, 1865, and during over four years our subject followed the fortunes of this regiment, of which it isaffirmed that it traveled a greater distance than any other cavalry regiment in the service. For the first eighteen months they were stationed in Kansas and Indian Territory; then transferred to the Army of the East Tennessee under Gen. Burnside; they were at the surrender of Cumberland Gap and sent to capture Morgan, the rebel raider. When Gen. Grant assumed command of the armies, and the cavalry corps was formed under the gallant Phil Sheridan, Mr. Sweeten was transferred along with his regiment, which had in the meantime (Jan. 1, 1864), enlisted as veterans for the war, to the Army of the Potomac. They served in the valley of the Shenandoah, taking part in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, all of the conflicts in the Wilderness campaign, and on the raid south of Richmond under Gen. Wilson. After the grand review in 1865, this regiment was stationed at St. Louis and Springfield, Mo. When Mr. Sweeten returned to civil life, he followed his trade as a painter until the spring of 1880, when he purchased a stock of dry goods and groceries, and embarked in the mercantile business at Myersville. He continued there until February, 1881, when, having

fitted up a room at East Liberty, he removed his establishment to that village, where he will undoubtedly succeed in building up a fine trade. Mr. Sweeten was married, Oct. 1, 1868, to Miss Lucetta J., daughter of Abraham and Nancy A. (Gerst) Hunsberger. The result of this union has been three children—Lula May, Winfred Claude and Edwin Roy. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Sweeten was chosen Justice of the Peace by the citizens of Green Township; he was re-elected in 1873; and again in 1879, but, after serving some twenty months on his third term he resigned, Dec. 1, 1880. Mr. Sweeten is an active member of the Disciples' Church at Greensburg, of which religious denomination he has been an Elder during the past eight years. He has also served as Superintendent and Assistant of the Union Sunday School at Greensburg.

HARRISON STIPE, farmer; P. O. Inland; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1824; the only son of Peter and Elizabeth (Gaetz) Stipe. Peter, the father, died in 1824, before his only child was born; after several years Harrison's mother married Henry Stroll, and they removed to Stark Co. and settled in Greentown; Mrs. Stroll is living in that village (February, 1881), and will be 80 years of age April 3, 1881. Stroll was a hatter by trade, but never followed that business in Greentown—he worked out by the day and month. Harrison did not possess in his younger days many of the comforts and luxuries which are bestowed lavishly upon more fortunate children of this generation. He was early apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, and served at this for nine years; occasionally he followed the occupation of a common laborer, but, desiring to provide a home for himself and family, he rented of John Gougler the farm now owned by his son Samuel, situated southwest of Greensburg; after tilling this tract of 129 acres for about eight years, Stipe removed to the 140 acres also owned and now occupied by Samuel Gougler; he remained there for five years. In 1865, he purchased of David Coleman his present farm, paying $50 an acre for 80 acres; in 1866, he bought ten acres of wood-land of Henry Heiss; Stipe removed to this farm in 1867, and it has been greatly improved by him during the few years it has been in his possession; his present fine brick residence was erected in 1874, and the neat and well-arranged barn in 1867; he also owns a house and lot in the city of Akron. Mr. Stipe started in life as a poor man; when he first rented a farm it was necessary for him to borrow $150 in order to purchase a team with which to farm on shares; at that time he had only 15 cents tax to pay, but, by industry and economy, he has at the present time a much larger income and declares it is now just as easy for him to raise his present tax of about $60, as he could the 15 cents not many years since. Harrison Stipe was married, June 22, 1845, to Miss Anna Neutchen, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Mottinger) Neutchen, who had six children—Anna, the oldest, was born Dec. 9, 1825; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frederick Houser, of Springfield Township; Lavina, now Mrs. Samuel Ream, of Springfield Township; Mary, now Mrs. Christian Spitler, of Greensburg; Catharine, married Jacob Hildenbrand, and they removed to Iowa, then to Illinois; Daniel, the youngest, died May, 1849, in the 18th year of his age. Daniel Neutchen, Sr., died about August, 1831, and his wife in May, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Stipe were the parents of three children—Franklin, Washington and one that died in infancy. Franklin, the oldest son, whose sketch appears among those of Akron City. Washington, the youngest son of Harrison Stipe, assists his father in managing the farm. Washington was married, on Jan. 2, 1879, to Miss Lydia Baker, and they have one child—Irvin Franklin, who was born June 30, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Stipe are members of the Evangelical Association of Greensburg, of which congregation Mr. Stipe is an active member; he has served as Class-leader for six or eight years, and has been an Exhorter about the same period. He has also served for twelve years on the Township Board of Education.

THOMAS SHOEMAKER (deceased); was for many years a leading spirit in all the movements established by philanthropists, for the purpose of improving the moral and spiritual condition of mankind; he was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1815, and died in Green Township Nov. 11, 1879; Thomas

was the son of Peter Shoemaker, who was the father of seven children, viz., Moses, died some thirty years since in Mercer Co., Penn.; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Levi, now a resident of Bartholemew Co., Ind.; Gideon, died about twenty years ago near Salem, Ohio; Ama, now Mrs. Charles Beil, of Hamburg, Penn.; Leah, now Mrs. Harmony, and a resident of Indiana; Lavina, now Mrs. David Boyer, of Michigan. In his youth the subject of this sketch received very little instruction in consequence of the poor facilities for obtaining knowledge, but he was naturally bright, and in after years acquired by reading and study a good education. He was married in Mercer Co., Penn., June 4, 1844, to Miss Sarah Ann Beatty; Robert Beatty, her father, was of Irish descent, and married Miss Anna McMillen, a "Scotch lassie;" both were born in this country. Robert and Anna were the parents of six children—Amelia, died aged 2; William, died aged 14; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Shoemaker; Samuel, now a resident of Ashtabula; Eliza, now Mrs. Weld N. Alden, of Meadville, Penn.; Isabella, who died at 42. Mrs. Shoemaker was born Sept. 1, 1809, and when about 7 years of age her mother died; at the age of 18, she went to live with her uncle and aunt, William and Elizabeth Beatty, remaining with them until they died; William, in April, 1847, and Elizabeth, in August, 1862. Robert, their brother, died December, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker sold the farm in Mercer Co., Penn., about 1865, and removed to Summit Co., purchasing the 50 acres upon which Mr. Shoemaker lived at the time of his death, and also the old Mottinger farm. They are the parents of three children—Elizabeth J., born March 26, 1845, now Mrs. Daniel Mottinger; Mary C., born Jan. 21, 1847, and married in 1864, to Oliver Weimer; he was the son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Dunbold) Weimer; was a music teacher, and served in the army for two years; he died in 1867, at the age of 24, leaving one daughter —Jennie Trueanna. Mrs. Mary Weimer was afterward married to George T. Rankin, whose sketch appears among those of Akron City. William B., only son of Thomas Shoemaker, was born Feb. 14, 1849; he is a thresher by trade, having worked at this business during the summer season for ten years, owning for a time the half interest in a machine. He was married, July 4, 1872, to Miss Sadie J. Fasnacht; they have two children—Gordon Gilbert and Thomas G., and reside at the homestead with Mrs. Shoemaker. In the year 1843, Thomas Shoemaker was converted under the ministry of the Evangelical Association, with which he united, and was always an active and worthy member of the church, and at the time of his death held the offices of Class-leader, Trustee, Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and teacher of the Bible class. By his decease the Sunday school, prayer meeting and public congregation lost one of their most active members; he was a firm believer and advocate of the doctrine and experience of Bible holiness; a liberal supporter of the Missionary cause, and the church in general. He was a man of principle, dicision and moral worth, who took great interest in the leading questions of the day; was a stanch temperance man, radical in his views, and during the later years of his life always voted the Prohibition ticket.

CORNELIUS E. TRASTER, teacher, Summit; is one of the finest educated young men of Green Township; he was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., April 3, 1853; the son of Daniel and Margaret (Kreighbaum) Traster. Daniel was born in Union Co., Penn., and moved to Summit Co. about the year 1832; he is at the present time living in Springfield Township; is the father of eight children as follows: Hester Ann, Sarah J., now Mrs. Samuel Ritsman, of Springfield Township; Jacob W., of Whitley Co., Ind.; Rebecca M.; John, of Suffield Township, Portage Co.; Hiram, of Springfield; Cornelius E., subject of this sketch; and Mary M. Mrs. Daniel Traster is a member of the Lutheran Church at Uniontown. Cornelius attended the common schools of Springfield Township during his youth; he was raised on the farm and remained with his parents until about 17 years of age; then worked by the month for some three years; he entered Greensburg Seminary which he attended four terms, and was also a pupil in Warner's Normal Institute at Akron, and the Northwestern Ohio Normal

School at Fostoria. He has taught school for seventeen terms as follows: First in Springfield, and then one term in District No. 11, Green; three in Springfield; one in East Liberty District; one in Springfield; four in District No. 2, Green; two in District No. 4, Green; two in District No. 3, Green; and two in the East Liberty District. In April, 1881, he was elected Clerk of Green Township. He was married, Sept. 13, 1877, to Miss Lovina A., daughter of Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Benner) Raber. Mr. and Mrs. Traster are members of the Reformed Church of East Liberty. Henry Raber, father of Mrs. C. E. Traster, was born June 14, 1831, at the farm upon which he now resides. He was the son of Henry and Rossanah (Suder) Raber; Henry, Sr., was born in Germany about 1792, and, when 6 years of age, his father Conrad emigrated to America, and settled near Reading, Penn., and about twelve years later removed to Stark Co., Ohio. Henry, Sr., married Sarah Huyerd; and after she died, Rosannah Suder; he died in October, 1859; his second wife in November, 1871; Henry Raber, Jr., was the father of six children—Mary Alice, died aged 3; Lovina Alma, now Mrs. C. E. Traster; William Madison, Anna Eliza, Minnie Levora and Norman Dayton. Henry has served as Township Trustee three terms, and as School Director nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Raber are members of the Reformed Church at East Liberty.

SAMUEL WISE, farmer; P. O. Summit; born in Union Co., Penn., July 3, 1818; was the youngest son of Peter and Elizabeth (Vonieda) Wise; Samuel received a knowledge of the common branches in the schools of Pennsylvania; he was early apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Union Co.; in 1842, he removed to Green Township, and for six months worked for Phillip Seecht, who kept a shop at Greensburg. He was married, Oct. 22, 1843, to Miss Catharine Raber, daughter of Henry and Rosannah (Suder) Raber; he then farmed his father-in-law's land on shares for several years, until he purchased the farm of Mr. Raber; he also bought some land of Daniel Evans, and owns at the present time 143 acres; was the father of nine children, three died in infancy, six are living—Rosannah, now Mrs. George Hinland, of Akron; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Chamberlain, of Springfield Township; Sarah, now Mrs. Edward McChesney, of Springfield Township; Aaron, now residing on the farm with his father, and married some five years since to Miss Mary Miller, of Union Co., Penn.; Lovina, now Mrs. Huston Kreighbaum, of Green Township; and Catherine Jane, now at home with her father; Mrs. Wise died Feb. 1, 1867. Samuel Wise when a young man united with the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania; since moving to Green Township, he has been connected with the Reformed congregation at East Liberty, in which society he was an Elder for some two years. His wife was also a member of this denomination. Samuel has frequently been chosen to serve in several minor offices in the township; his present brick residence was built about the year 1855; a short time previous to this, his home was destroyed by fire.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL B. AXTELL was the fourth child in a family of twelve children who lived to be men and women—six boys and six girls. His mother is still living, now in her 89th year. His parents emigrated from Morris Co., N. J., to Franklin Co., Ohio, where he was born Oct. 14, 1819. His parents were poor, and his early life was that of most boys in the West, working on the farm and in the woods, and in the meanwhile picking up a little education. In his 17th year, he went to Oberlin, because it was a manual-labor school, and he could pay his board by work, earning 10 cents an hour at work clearing land, and paying about $1 per week for board. He finished fitting himself for college at the Shaw Academy in Euclid, now East Cleveland, and entered Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. He did not graduate, but has had an honorary degree conferred on him by this college, and is also an honorary member of the Alumni. In 1840, he was married to Adeline S. Williams, of Bath, Summit Co., Ohio. They have three children living at this date (1881) and five grandchildren. In 1851, he went from Richfield to California, and his wife followed and joined him there in 1856. In California, he was a practical miner and laborer, working with all his might at whatever his hand found to do, and continuing the study of law, which he had commenced before leaving Ohio. He was admitted, upon examination, to the Supreme Court of the State of California in 1854, and commenced the practice of law in Jackson, Amador Co., in that State. He was three times elected District Attorney. Removing to San Francisco, he was elected, in 1867, to represent that city and district in the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. In politics, he was known as a War or Union Democrat, and was the only man on the Democratic side of the House who voted for the reconstruction acts and the act of 1869 to strengthen the public credit. On the tariff, he was also in sympathy with those who sought to build up by judicious protection the "American system." In January, 1875, he was appointed by Gen. Grant Governor of Utah Territory, and in the summer of that year was transferred to New Mexico, where he acted as Governor for three years and a half, assisting during two Territorial Legislatures to obtain much needed and progressive legislation. In 1876, he was chosen by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exhibition as one of the Judges in the mineral department, and, in the same year, was a delegate in the Cincinnati National Republican Convention, where he assisted to pass the resolution which sought to restrict the importation of Chinese to this country. He is a firm believer in non-sectarian public free schools, liberally assisted by the General Government, and in the supremacy of the general Government as opposed to the doctrine of State sovereignty. His home is now at Richfield.

P. L. ALLEN, saddlery and harness, West Richfield. Prominent among the sucessful business men of West Richfield, and one that has been long established, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Allen is a native of New York State, being born in New York City in 1826, and where his parents resided until, at the age of 10 years, when they removed to Hinckley Township, where they resided for several years. His father, Peter Allen, subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he continued a resident until his decease. Our subject came to West Richfield at the age of 17, and began to learn his trade with Jonathan Page. After perfecting himself in all the various branches of his chosen occupation, he engaged in business for himself, and in which he has continued up to the present time. His stock consists of saddles, harness and trunks, which he manufactures, and which he has constantly on hand in large assortments of finished work, and is also a dealer in buffalo robes, blankets, whips, etc., together with a department devoted to repairing of all kinds, making in all a complete and reliable establishment.

JAMES E. BUCK, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Heman Buck, who, together with his father, Denton Buck, were

pioneers of Richfield, locating in 1811, one-half mile south of the Center, but soon afterward removed to the farm, which is now known as the "Buck Homestead." Heman was born in Massachusetts Dec. 16, 1792, and came to Richfield with his father in 1811, but he did not locate permanently until 1813. He continued a resident of the old homestead until his death. He married the Widow Worden, her maiden name being Polly Mace, who was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 14, 1795. He died Oct. 11, 1852, aged 62 years; she died April 16, 1874, aged 79 years. Their children now living are as follows: Mrs. Arvilla Prickett, in Richfield Township; Mrs. Mary Wheatley, living in Virginia; Mrs. Martha Chandler, Mrs. Julia Hart, and James E., residents of Richfield Township; Orson H., a son, deceased. He enlisted in the 177th O. V. I., and died in 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., from disease contracted while in service. James was born in Richfield Township, in June, 1830, upon the old homestead where he has resided for the whole of his life, following in the profession of his ancestors, and to which he gives his whole time and attention. His farm consists of 160 acres of land. He was married in March, 1859, to Miss Josephine Watkins; she was born in New York State, in 1839. They have five children—Charles E., Martha G., Luella F., Orson H. and Lois E.

J. A. CHANDLER, Justice of the Peace, West Richfield, is a son of Capt. Joel and Sophia (Smith) Chandler, natives of New Hampshire. Capt. Chandler was born in 1789, his wife in 1798; they were married in the town of Alstead, Cheshire Co., in 1820, where they lived until 1835, when they immigrated to Ohio and settled in Richfield Township upon a farm in the western portion of the township, where they resided for the rest of their lives. He died in March, 1874, and she in April, 1854. Sophia M., a daughter, married Judson Culver, an old resident of the township; she died in 1873. Mary J., and the subject of this sketch are the descendants. J. A. Chandler was born in Alstead, N. H., in 1824, and worked upon the farm in Richfield, after their removal there, until he attained the age of 28. He taught school winters for sixteen years, and has always been interested in educational affairs. From 1863 to 1865, he was engaged in the book trade at Alliance, Ohio, and for nearly six years was in the mercantile business in Richfield. He has served the township as Clerk, Assessor, Trustee, and is at present serving his fifth term as Justice of the Peace. He was married, May 17, 1848, to Miss Martha M. Buck, a daughter of Heman and Polly (Mace) Buck, whose histories appear in other portions of this work. Martha was born in Richfield Township in 1825. They have three children—Francis M., living in Cleveland, where he is serving as Deputy County Clerk; Jennie A. and George L.

DR. M. S. CHAMBERLIN, West Richfield, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1843, his father was a farmer by occupation and our subject's early life was passed upon the farm until, at the age of 18, he went to California, where he remained for five years. He then returned to Ohio locating in Garretsville, where he engaged in the drug trade and the study of medicine. Dr. Chamberlin is a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College in medicine and surgery, and of the Meadville (Penn.) College of Pharmacy; he is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He removed to West Richfield in 1876, where he has since been a resident engaged in the handling of drugs and the practice of his profession. He was united in marriage, in 1866, to Miss Corlin J. Stone in Garrettsville; they have three children—Norris D., Irving R. and Preston. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Richfield Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M., and of the Port Clinton Lodge, I. O. O. F. With his wife he is a member of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL S. CLARK, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a prominent citizen, and a son of Samuel and Lucy (Sheldon) Clark, early settlers in Richfield Township. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York State; they were married in New York State, and immediately removed to Hampshire Co., where they resided about eighteen years. In May, 1833, they moved to Richfield Township, taking up some 200 acres of land and resided upon it until their deaths. His father was a prominent and respected citizen, and, in the early years of his residence in the township, taught school and served in various township offices. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which, for a number of years, he was Deacon; he died May 1, 1876, and his wife followed him in March, 1877. They were parents of eleven children, nine of

whom grew up. Those who are now living are as follows: Lorinda Hills, living in Medina; Mary Payne, Samuel S., and Eliza Swan, residents of Richfield Township; and Alfred A., a resident of Cleveland. Samuel S., our subject, was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in December, 1823, and was in his 10th year when his parents removed to the township. He remained upon the farm, at home, until about 19 years of age, and, after a year's residence in Granger Township, Medina Co., went to West Richfield and engaged in the drug and jewelry trade, at which he continued for nearly fifteen years; he then disposed of his business in town, and soon after bought the old homestead farm, where he has since resided, engaging his attention in agricultural pursuits. He has always interested himself in educational matters, and is one of Richfield's most progressive citizens. He was married in September, 1846, to Miss Caroline Prickitt, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Prickitt, old residents of the township, whose biographies appear in another sketch. Caroline was born in New Jersey in September, 1824. They have but two children living—Mary C. and S. Earl, living in Akron; two are deceased—Ellen A. and Eva A. Mr. Clark has 110 acres of improved land, conveniently located, about two miles south of town.

GEORGE B. CLARKE, farmer; P. O. Richfield; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1835. His parents were William and Harriet Clarke; his father was a native of Connecticut; his mother of New York; they removed to Twinsburg, where they continued to reside up to his death; he was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and built many of the houses and churches of that township; his mother is still living, residing with her oldest son, H. D. Clarke, in Michigan. George has passed most of his life in mercantile pursuits and book-keeping. He came to Richfield in 1863, and was in the employ of Weld & Farnum for fifteen years—a year at Medina at book-keeping, and a year in the produce commission business. In 1880, he returned to Richfield and purchased from the heirs the old Wilcox farm, where he is now engaged in farming. He was married, in December, 1865, to Miss Amelia Wilcox. They have three children—Archie B., Anna G. and Louie. Mr. Clarke has served the township as Trustee two terms, and ranks as one of the leading progressive men of the community. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M.

FRANK I. DUNBAR, druggist, West Richfield; is a young and enterprising business man of West Richfield. He was born in Brighton, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1856. His father, Simeon T. Dunbar, is a native of New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ellen E. Ackley, was born in Connecticut; they are now residents of Richfield, his father being Pastor of the M. E. Church. Frank has had the advantages of a classical course of education at Berea, where he graduated. In 1879, he came to West Richfield to reside, and, in 1880, bought out a stock of drugs, medicines, etc., and is now permanently located there engaged in that business. His stock is large and complete, and, as it is his intention to keep all the sundries of a first-class drug store, is a great and welcome addition to the business interests of West Richfield.

THOMAS E. ELLSWORTH, retired, West Richfield; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., March 7, 1797, and is a son of John and Anna (Birge) Ellsworth; also natives of Connecticut. Our subject's early life was passed in Connecticut, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He came to Ohio on a visit in 1821, but did not locate permanently until January, 1822, when he came to Richfield Township. He now resides in West Richfield, which is indebted to him for most of its buildings, and for the start and impetus given to it by his acts of enterprise, a more extended account of which appears in the township history. He now carries on a cabinet-shop, which is operated by his son Ransom. He was married, June 15, 1825, to Miss Mary Bigelow, daughter of John and Lydia (Benedict) Bigelow, pioneers of Richfield Township, locating in 1814, and residents of the township up to their deaths. He died June 17, 1841; she died March 24, 1866. Mr. Ellsworth lost his first wife Jan. 14, 1864. They had five children—Elisha T. (died March 2, 1879, in Cleveland, leaving a wife and five children), Ursline (died May 1, 1853), Ransom C. (living in West Richfield, where he is engaged in the cabinet-making trade; he is married to Miss Cora Humphrey, a daughter of Norris Humphrey, Esq.; they have three children); James W. (a resident of Cleveland), Mary C. (died Aug. 20, 1853). Mr. Ellsworth was married to his second wife, Louisa Waite,

widow of Benjamin Waite, Nov. 16, 1865. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been a Deacon in the church for over fifty years. He is a useful and respected member of society, an honored citizen, and universally respected and beloved. Mr. Ellsworth has a brother Ransom residing in Hudson. A sister, Polly Lewis, also resides there; she is 90 years of age, all that are left of a family of nine children.

A. E. EWING, was born Oct. 25, 1816, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, his father having been a native of Greenwich, Mass., and his mother of Dorset, Vt. Till the beginning of 1836, he resided in Canada; in March of that year, he entered the Medical School at Castleton, Vt., and in the fall of same year to school at Hanover, N. H. (Medical Department of Dartmouth College), where he graduated in 1839. Early in 1840, commenced practice in Granger, Medina Co., Ohio. He spent three years in that town and Sharon, and then went to Medina, where he practiced till 1837, when he was married to Miss E. N. Oviatt, of Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio, and soon thereafter removed to Hillsdale, Mich., where he practiced his profession and edited a Whig newspaper during the Cass and Taylor campaign, and for a year or so afterward. In the latter part of 1849, he returned to Ohio, and, in the spring of 1850, settled in Richfield, where he has resided up to the present time (1881), except from 1856 to 1863, during which he lived in Wisconsin, and from May, 1876, to May, 1878, during which he lived in Berea, Ohio. He has two living children—daughters, and has lost two sons, one in early infancy, and the other, George M. Ewing, who was born in Cleveland, Jan. 31, 1850, and died in Berea, Aug. 6, 1876.

GEORGE M. EWING, son of Dr. A. E. Ewing: was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1850, and died in Berea, 1876; he spent much of his life in Richfield, and had there a large circle of friends, who mourned his early death. He studied law, and had been admitted to practice at Cleveland; he was regarded as a young man of brilliant promise, both as a speaker and writer. Gay and genial in manner, yet possessing a ready sympathy for all forms of suffering, without effort, he attracted friends to his side wherever he was known; but with all his joyousness, a certain seriousness pervaded much that he has written; there was a tendency in him to ponder the great problems of our existence, which found expression in the lines below, written not long before his death, but not published while he lived:

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

This world is but a resting place—
A pause upon the rising plain—
A second of time, then on we move,
And our swift march commence again.

The whole of life is but a step—
A round in the ladder we climb—
We stop to breathe, then start once more
To the swift-winged music of time.

For what great end were we begun,
By the powers that placed us here?
We may ask, but we ask in vain—
No answer greets the aching ear.

If we ask the dead on the hillside,
They but speak of the past alone.
They've lived and breathed and passed away,
But their lips are mute as the stone

That marks where their ashes lie—
All alone in death's quiet sleep:
They have solved the mystery we feel,
Yet God's holy secret they keep.

If next to old Nature we turn,
And seek for our answer there,
We hear but the murmuring night-breeze;
She heeds not our frantic prayer.

Rebuk'd by the silence that greeteth
These queries propounded by man,
We question no longer the workings
Of Heaven's deep fathomless plan.

So the question of life still remaineth
The strangest of miracles wrought,
The powers of all mind transcending,
And the widest conception of thought.

This passing tribute is perhaps due to one who always cheerfully accorded the kindest appreciation of all that was good in others.

LOUIS P. ELLAS, farmer; P. O. Richfield; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1834. His father, Loren Ellas, was a native of Vermont; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Hardy, she was born in Connecticut. They were married in Vermont, and subsequently removed to New York State, where for a number of years his father was engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1837, they removed to Northampton Township, Summit Co., locating upon a farm, where his father died in 1845; his mother was a resident of the county until 1867,

when she removed to Steuben Co., Ind., where she departed this life in 1874. Louis learned the trade of boat-building and carpentering, in Boston Township, while in early life, and followed that trade about thirteen years there; for two years after he was engaged in keeping a grocery in that township, after which time he removed to Bath Township, where for three years he was engaged in the hotel business. In April, 1863, he removed to Richfield Township, where he has since resided; he first engaged in the hotel business in West Richfield, remaining there one year, and then removed to the "East Center," where he was proprietor of the hotel there until 1874, during which time he also was engaged in buying and selling stock. He then disposed of his hotel property and purchased a farm, which he worked for three years, making a specialty in stock-raising and dealing, then returning to the hotel in Richfield, where he continued until April, 1881. He now intends to devote his time to farming and lumbering. He owns 240 acres of land in the township, finely located and mostly improved. He was married in April, 1856, to Miss Amanda M. Monday; she is a native of New York, where she was born, in Tioga Co., in 1831. Their children are Elmer C., married to Miss Nancy J. Fixler, he is farming in Richfield Township, and Misses Emma and Ella. As a landlord, in which so many years of Mr. Ellas' life has been passed, he is deservedly popular, being genial, obliging and courteous, and as a citizen he is popular and enterprising. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M.

JOSEPH HALLIWILL, farmer; P.O. West Richfield; is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cox) Halliwill, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Summit Co., locating in Franklin Township in the spring of 1814. They were the first settlers in that township. Christopher Johnson, whom the county atlas claims as the first settler, came the day after the Halliwill family. They resided there until 1833, when they removed to Richfield Township, locating in the southern part of the township, where son Joseph now resides. They continued residents of the township until their deaths. He died July 25, 1855, and his wife Nov. 18, 1876. Mr. Halliwill was a prominent and respected citizen, and occupied various offices of trust. He was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace while a resident of Franklin Township, which office he filled honorably for several years. There are ten children now living, as follows: John, living in Fostoria; David, a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio; Thomas, in Medina Co.; Levi, living in Michigan; Andrew R., a resident of Henry Co., Iowa; Joseph, the subject of the sketch; Absalom O., residing in Michigan; Jane Woodruff, in Fulton Co.; Priscilla Bunker, in Henry Co., Ill., and Kesiah, living in Medina Co. Joseph was born in Franklin Township in 1825, and since the removal of his parents to Richfield, has been a resident of that township and of the old homestead, following in the profession of his father, in which he has been deservedly successful. He has 200 acres of improved land, and, for the past twenty-five years, has made quite a specialty of sheep. As a citizen, Mr. Halliwill is progressive and enterprising, and takes a lively interest in matters of education and in township affairs. He has been a Trustee of the township. He was united in marriage, Jan. 23, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Battles. She was born in New York State Oct. 23, 1833, and came with her parents to Medina Co., where they were early settlers, and residents of Chatham Township for the remainder of their lives. They have two children—Milo, born Aug. 6, 1857 (he was married, Dec. 25, 1880, to Miss Hattie A. Freeman, a daughter of Milton Freeman, an old resident of the township, now living in Michigan; he is living upon his father-in-law's farm, located one-half mile north of the West Center, which he has charge of, and which he is at present working), and a son at home, Levi. He was born Dec. 23, 1860.

LESTER HALL, farmer; P. O. West Richfield. One of the oldest settlers now living in Richfield Township. He was born in Southern Massachusetts in 1800. At the age of 14, his parents removed to Portage Co., where they settled and resided for the remainder of their lives. His father died in 1842, aged 72; his mother in 1863, aged 89. Lester came to Richfield in 1823, and took up 163 acres of timbered land located where he now resides, and began the difficult task of clearing. For many years he endured the privations and vexations of pioneer life, but has lived to see his farm a cultivated and improved tract, and where once the tall timber stood, through which wild beasts prowled and all manner of

wild game were at home, he now can see the smiling fields of cultivation and improvement. His wife, who has made the journey of life with him and shared its burdens, was a daughter of Joshua and Clarissa (Clark) Finch, early settlers and pioneers of Portage Co. Celestia Finch was born in Massachusetts in 1806, and was married to Lester Hall in 1826. They were the first couple married in Freedom Township, Portage Co. Their children are as follows: Manly, born in Richfield Township in 1830. He remained at home until 23 years of age, and then removed to Michigan, where for several years he followed farming, and was married, in 1855, to Miss Henrietta Southwick, who was born in New York State in 1834. In 1875, he returned to Richfield Township with his family, where he has since resided, located upon the old farm, which he is operating. The farm consists of 81 acres, and they make a specialty in dairying. They have three children—Edwin L., Franklin N. and Charles A. Milo, another son, is living in Akron, engaged in the grocery trade at No. 289 South Main street, and Melissa Williard, also in Akron. Mr. Hall relates many interesting events of his pioneer life, some of which appear in another portion of this work. Timothy Hall, a brother of Lester, came to Richfield about three years previous to his settlement. He was one of the most wonderful wood-choppers known. He cleared with one ax 140 acres of timber in about two years, and many other extraordinary incidents of him might be related if space permitted. He died in the township Sept. 13, 1869, aged 75 years. Mrs. Hall has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for over half a century. They are both respected and beloved.

E. D. HANCOCK, farmer; P. O. Richfield; is a son of Alonzo and Azubah (Sheppard) Hancock, who were natives of Massachusetts. He was born Jan. 11, 1803. She was born Sept. 19, 1803. They were married in Massachusetts, and first settled in New York State, and, in 1833, located in Richfield Township, where they resided for the remainder of their lives. His father served as Township Trustee for a number of years; he was one of the most powerful men in the country, with a large physique, weighing 210 pounds, all bone and sinew; he cleared a great deal of land, especially that of Dr. Ransom, and 180 acres of his own; he could chop a cord of wood in 40 minutes; he was temperate in all of his habits, industrious, and universally respected; he died suddenly with heart disease, in November, 1862. His mother died in 1839. Our subject was born in New York State in 1830; he has been a resident of the township since his people first located there, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, he bought the farm where he now resides; he has 200 acres of land, mostly improved, and makes dairying a leading vocation. He has served the township as Trustee for four years and as a Constable two years; in 1875, upon the organization of Richfield Grange Patrons of Husbandry, he was elected the first Master and served two years, serving again in 1880 in the same capacity; he is now acting as Treasurer of their society. Mr. Hancock was united in marriage, Dec. 2, 1851, to Elizabeth Lockert, of Richfield Township. She was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have the following children: Amelia, Hanson, Eugene, Ella Welton, Julia Powers, Frank F., Cora I., Ralph A. and John P. John Hancock enlisted in the sharpshooters, and was in service nearly a year; he died at Nashville from disease contracted while on duty.

HIRAM HART, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; was born in Windham Co., Vt., in 1833; his early life was passed in his native State, where, up to the age of 19, he worked at farming, and for one year worked in a store; he then went south, remaining one year, and, in the spring of 1855, removed to Ohio, locating in Richfield Township and purchasing the farm where he now resides; he has 174 acres of land, located about two miles south of Richfield Center, and where he follows the occupation of general farming. Mr. Hart was married, in the fall of 1854, to Miss Jeannette L. Stearns. She was also a native of Vermont, and died in Richfield, leaving two children—Elmer S. and Emma E. He was married to a second wife, Miss Arlette A. Clark; she is a daughter of Park B. and Nancy Clark, early settlers of Twinsburg; she was born there in 1838. They have five children—Arthur C., Dana H., Roy K., Carroll P. and Gratia C. Mr. Hart has served the township as Trustee, and has always taken an interest in educational affairs. He is at present serving as a County Commissioner, having been elected in 1879.

HENRY W. HOWE, Richfield; is a son of Capt. Richard Howe, one of the first settlers and leading citizens of Akron, who was born in St. Mary's Co., Md., March 8, 1799. His father died in 1810, leaving a widow and seven children, of whom Richard was the eldest. In 1812, his mother removed to Ohio with her family and settled in Franklinton. Lucas Sullivant, a wealthy land-owner, was so well pleased with the youthful Richard that he adopted him and reared him as one of his own children, giving him the benefits of a good education, and teaching him civil engineering, which occupation he followed for many years. He surveyed and located a railroad from Columbus to Cincinnati, and upon the organization of the Board of Engineers to survey and locate the Ohio Canal in 1824, he was selected as one of its members, retaining his position until 1850, attaining the rank of President Engineer. He resigned in 1850, and went to California, where he remained three years, during which time he received from Samuel D. King, Surveyor of California, Deputy Surveyorship of the State, and ran the meridian line from the summit of Mt. Dabola to the Bay of Monterey. From 1863 to 1865, he was in the employ of the Pan Handle Railroad at Steubenville, superintending the construction of the bridge across the Ohio River at that place. His home was in Akron, where he had settled in 1829. He was always active in public enterprise, and foremost in any act to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. He served in 1834 as one of the building committee that erected the first Presbyterian Church, and, in 1840, was one of the trustees for building the court house and jail. He was also one of the prime movers in establishing the cemetery. His death occurred in Akron, March 19, 1872. His wife, Roxana Howe, was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1805, and died at the age of 70 years. Their children are as follows: Charles R., who was one of the prominent business men of Akron, and enlisted in the 100 days' service, serving his time honorably; he died in Akron Dec. 7, 1875, bequeathing to the Cemetery Association $5,000; Nathan J. Howe, who is a resident of Chicago, where he occupies the position of General Freight Agent of the Wabash Railroad; Mrs. Emily B. Ingersoll, of Sterling, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Wolf, residing in Akron, and the subject of this sketch. Henry W. was born in Bath Township in 1828, his early life being passed in Akron, where he obtained good educational advantages, graduating at Oberlin, in 1849. He decided upon a professional life, and entered the office of Judge Carpenter, of Akron, where he commenced the study of law. He subsequently practiced with Judge Carpenter, in partnership, until the election of Carpenter as Judge, when he engaged in the manufacture of agriculture implements in Akron for seven years, and from there removed to Richfield, in 1871, where he engaged in manufacturing enterprises for nine years, and where he is at present residing. While a resident of Akron, he served as a member of the Board of Education and of the City Council. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of Richfield, where he served one term as Justice of the Peace. He is now serving as Secretary of the Summit County Patrons of Husbandry. He was united in marriage Dec. 12, 1859, to Miss Isadore C. Bell, who is a native of Connecticut, and is at present serving as Postmistress of Richfield. They have three children—Edwin B., Frank R. and Abbey B.

NORRIS HUMPHREY, farmer; P. O. Peninsula; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1806; his parents were Oliver and Rhoda (Woodford) Humphrey, also natives of Connecticut. They emigrated to Ohio in 1816, arriving in the Western Reserve and locating in Trumbull Co. July 4, where they were residents for the remainder of their lives. His father was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed, together with farming. He was in the war of 1812, and served as Orderly Sergeant in a light infantry company. He died Aug. 6, 1846, aged 63 years. His mother's death occurred Sept. 24, 1867, aged 81 years. Their children were as follows: Norris, the eldest; Elvira Irwin, now living in Portage Co.; Julius, a resident of Akron; Ellen Bolster, living in Cleveland; Anna Harris, also a resident of Cleveland; Ezekiel—he learned the printer's trade in Warren Co., and subsequently moved to the Southern States, locating first in Natchez; when the Texas revolution broke out, he volunteered, and joined a cavalry company of 100, fitting and equipping themselves, under Gov. Quitman; after serving through the war, he started the *Morning Star*, the first paper published in Texas after the revolution; he died in 1836, of yellow fever, contracted while heroically caring

for fever-stricken sufferers; his brother Norris has now the deeds of 1,280 acres of land given him by the State for his services during the revolution; George, a physician by profession, died in Cleveland. Our subject's early life was passed in Trumbull Co., where he learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. In 1829, he removed to Richfield Center, where he followed his trade for two years. He purchased, in 1829, 50 acres of land for $3 per acre. This was the first purchase in the "Wilcox Tract." In 1830, he built the first frame house between the Cuyahoga River and Richfield. He married, Feb. 10, 1831, Miss Julia Case; she was a native of Trumbull Co., and a daughter of Ira and Ursula (Hyde) Case, natives of Connecticut and early settlers in Trumbull Co. Her father served in the war of 1812; her mother was of English descent—a member of the "Hyde" family. After his marriage, Mr. H. moved upon his land, and has, up to the present time, continued to reside where he first purchased. He has now 200 acres, about 50 of which is timbered; his land is finely improved and conveniently located. While prospecting for minerals upon his land, and in the vicinity, he discovered, at a depth of twenty feet, several veins of water, which now furnish an inexhaustible supply of pure water. Mr. Humphrey helped to organize the first militia company in the township, in 1832, and was appointed Captain in 1834; he was appointed Major of the 1st Battalion, Light Infantry; he still preserves the old commissions appointing him to his positions. While a resident of Trumbull County, he served the Township as Constable, which was at that period an important office. Since he has been a resident of Richfield, he has served in many offices of trust. He was for several years a Township Trustee, and for two terms Assessor of Personal Property. In educational affairs he has always taken a prominent part; he was one of the Directors of the Richfield Academy for several years. At the breaking-out of the war, he from the first took an active interest in organizing a company and aiding in every way for the preservation of the Union. He sent four of his boys out in the service, fitting them from his own pocket. Mr. H. lost his wife Jan. 26, 1871, aged 62 years. Their children are as follows: Austin, now a resident of Lincoln, Neb., where he is engaged in the hardware business in partnership with his brother Norris; Cora Ellsworth, living in Richfield Township; Oliver N., a resident of Lincoln, Neb.—he was in the service about two years, on the frontier, among the Indians; Lucien E. enlisted in the 115th O. V. I., and was in the service five years—now a resident of Richfield; Decius served in the 64th O. V. I. as Fife Major for five years—he died April 1, 1868, aged 22 years; Truman, now living on the old homestead—he was married July 4, 1875, to Miss Lida Hale, a daughter of Andrew Hale, an old resident of Bath Township.

AGUSTUS J. HUMPHREY, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Julius and Rhoda (Oviatt) Humphrey. Julius was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1800, and his wife in Goshen in 1802. They were married in 1820, and removed to Richfield the same year; he died in the Louisville Hospital in January, 1864, from disease contracted while there; he went South after James Sanborn, of the 64th O. V. I., who was sick in that hospital, but neither returned, James dying about two weeks after Mr. Humphrey. The mother is still living in Richfield with her son Augustus. Their children now living are as follows: Phœbe Carter, living in Richfield; Lucia Bennett, living in Akron; Maria Sanborn, living in Richfield; Augustus was born in 1833, and has passed his life upon the old homestead and devoting his whole attention to farming. He has 85 acres of land, finely improved and conveniently located. He was married, October, 1852, to Miss Priscilla Sanborn, a daughter of John and Sibyl (Farwell) Sanborn, both natives of New Hampshire, and early residents of Boston Township, coming there in 1834, where they resided twenty years, and subsequently removed to Richfield, where he died in July, 1866, his wife still living with her daughter Priscilla. Mr. Humphrey was born in New Hampshire, in 1833. They have one son, Earnest, who is married to Miss Flora Hart, a daughter of Henry Hart, a resident of Richfield Township. They have one child—Clarence.

HENRY KILLIFER, blacksmith, West Richfield; was born in Richfield, in 1838. He is a son of Henry and Jane (Curtis) Killifer, natives of Connecticut; they came to Richfield Township at an early day, but subsequently removed to Putnam Co. Henry returned to Richfield and engaged at the blacksmith's trade,

in 1858 ; at the commencement of the war, he enlisted in Battery A, 1st Ohio, and was in the service four years, enlisting in August, 1861, and discharged in August, 1865. He then returned to Richfield, where he has since been working at his trade. He was married to Miss Orvelia Spafford Oct. 17, 1867 ; she was born in Summit Co., in 1842. Her father, Martin C. Spafford, was born in Vermont, in 1808, and came with his father, Jacob Spafford, to Richfield, in 1816, where they remained three years and then removed to Copley, where Jacob lived about forty years, then removing to Bath Township, where he died. Martin passed his early days upon his father's farm ; at the age of 21 he went to Portage Co., and worked in a distillery for three years, and from there removed to Bath, where for twenty years he worked at shoemaking and milling. He then removed to Richfield, where he now lives, following the occupation of a miller for the most of the time. Martin was married in 1836, to Miss Mary Brown, whose parents were early residents of the county. They have four children—Orline Sheppard, living in Akron ; Orvelia ; Beulah Derr, living in Huron Co., and Willie F., a resident of Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Killifer have two children—Mary and Henry. Mr. Killifer is a member of Richfield Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M., and is a genial and benevolent neighbor, a fine mechanic, and an enterprising citizen.

JAMES LOCKERT, farmer ; P. O. Richfield ; was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1802. His father was a farmer and our subject remained at home until he attained his majority. He married April 8, 1830, Miss Minerva Moon, of Galway. In June, 1833, he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Richfield Township, and, in the spring of 1834, removed to the northeast corner of the township, where he purchased the land where his residence now is. He has now retired from active life and is now living with his son Lorain. His family is as follows—Elizabeth, wife of E. D. Hancock, of Richfield Township ; Ann Edgell, living in Richfield ; James W., a prominent farmer of the township ; Lorain, also a leading farmer ; Mary Jane Snow, of Brecksville ; Alexander, of Warren Co., Ohio, who is a Baptist minister, and Minerva Reid, wife of Chas. W. Reid, who has purchased the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Lockert were members of the Baptist Church ; she died April 25, 1879. Mr. Lockert has served as Township Trustee and is one of its honored and respected citizens. When he removed to his present location it was a wilderness, and his own individual efforts have done much to hasten the prosperity which now smiles upon the improved and cultivated fields divided among his children. He owned, at one time, nearly 500 acres which was a direct accumulation of his own industry and energy. Lorain was born in 1840, and married in 1870, Miss Helen Andrew, of Boston Township. He served in the 177th O. V. I., from 1864 to the close of the war. He has 142 acres of land under good cultivation. They have one child —Harley. James W. was born June 29, 1837; he was married Dec. 31, 1863, to Abigail Reid; they have three children—Willis W., Mina M. and Floyd L. He has 175 acres of land, which is finely improved and cultivated. Minerva, born Sept. 21, 1843, was married to Chas. H. Reid Dec. 31, 1863. They have three children —Lulu L., Jessie L. and Blanche A. Ann Edgell, born in Saratoga Co., N. Y.,in 1832 ; was married March 19, 1856, to Mason Edgell, who died in 1868. She has three children— Minerva, Elizabeth and Lillie.

O. T. MEADE, farmer ; P. O. Richfield ; son of Abner and Barbara (Klopenstine) Meade. His father was a native of Vermont, and mother of France; they were married in Springfield Township, Summit Co., and were residents of that township for several years ; his father was engaged in the pottery business there, which was about the first business of that kind in the county. They next removed to Richfield Township, locating in the southeastern portion of the township, where for many years they were engaged in farming ; here his mother died and his father subsequently moved to Bath Township and farmed there several years. In 1879, he removed to Kansas, where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Three of their children now reside in Summit Co.—Charles, in Boston Township ; Mary Bomgardner, in Richfield Township, and the subject of this sketch, Trueman, as he is familiarly called, was born in Springfield Township, in 1843, and the most of his life has been passed in Richfield Township, where he is now engaged in farming and stock business. He is an energetic and enterprising young man, and will doubtless become one of the solid men of

the county. He was married Sept. 20, 1871, to Miss Mary Schaffer ; they have two children —Norna and Geo. G.

ALFRED T. NEWTON, farmer ; P. O. Richfield ; is a son of Marcus Newton and Hannah (Fletcher) Newton. Marcus was born in Goshen, Conn., June 12, 1811, and came with his parents to Ohio when they removed thither. He was married to Miss Hannah Fletcher, Jan. 1, 1833. He was a local Methodist minister as well as a farmer, and led a conscientious, Christian life ; he died in the township in January, 1874. His wife died three years previous, Jan. 14, 1871, in Hillsdale, Mich., at the home of her daughter, Mary L. Brown, who is the only daughter now living ; she resides at present in Branch Co., Mich. Alfred was born Dec. 21, 1836, in Richfield Township, and has always been a resident of the township ; he has devoted his time entirely to agricultural pursuits, and is one of the prominent land-owners of the township. He bought the old Marvin Oviatt farm in 1868, and has made it his home ever since. He was married, Sept. 15, 1864, to Miss Huldah E. Swan ; she was born in Boston Township in 1842. Her father, Levi L. Swan, was a native of Connecticut, and an early settler of Boston Township. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have four children living—Eda and Eva (twins) Mary L. and Clara A. Alfred M. died at the age of 5 months. Mr. Newton is a member of Brecksville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is an enterprising and respected citizen.

LUCIUS NEWTON, farmer ; P. O. West Richfield ; is a son of John and Laura (Thompson) Newton. John Newton was a native of Connecticut, where he was born, Feb. 24, 1787. He first came to Ohio in 1806, locating in Hudson, where he remained a few years, and then returned to Connecticut, when, in 1810, he married Miss Laura Thompson. In 1815, with his wife and two sons, Marcus and Lucius, he returned to Ohio, and after a few years residence in Hudson, he removed to Richfield, where he became a large and successful farmer, and a prominent and influential citizen, accumulating a handsome property. He was a member of Assembly and an Associate Judge, under the constitution of Ohio. He died in Richfield Township in March, 1867 ; his wife had died four years previous. The children were as follows : Marcus was a farmer, and local Methodist minister. He was an earnest and consistent Christian ; he died in January, 1874. Lucius, our subject, was the next child. John T., now a prominent lawyer, residing in Toledo, and Rebecca Weld, living in Richfield Township. Lucius was born Dec. 19, 1814. He began the battle of life for himself at the age of 22, locating in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., where he purchased 640 acres of timbered land; 200 acres of which he cleared and fenced. He remained there about five years, then removing to Richfield Township and locating upon the farm where he now resides, and where he has been a continuous resident since. He has accumulated a large tract of land, having at one time nearly 1,000 acres, part of which he has divided between his children. He has been strictly engaged at farming and stock-raising all of his life, which he has made a decided success. He was married in May, 1838, to Miss Catharine Brockway ; her parents were natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Trumbull Co., where she was born in 1818. Their children are as follows : John T., a prominent farmer of Richfield Township ; Homer E. ; he is married to Miss Clara Dale, and is farming in the township ; Minet L., farmer, at home ; Laura McKinstrey, and Virgil L. He is married to Miss Alice S. Conrad, and also a farmer of Richfield Township.

JOHN T. NEWTON, farmer ; P. O. West Richfield ; is a son of Lucius Newton, one of the pioneers of the township ; was born in Richfield Township Feb. 17, 1839. His life, until he attained his majority, was passed under the guardianship of his parents, upon the farm, for which pursuit his education and inclinations have well fitted him, and which occupation he has always followed. As a *practical* farmer, he is one of the most prominent in the township. He was married, Sept. 3, 1868, to Miss Mary Adams, daughter of Samuel T. Adams, of Medina ; she was born in Medina Oct. 11, 1850. They have four children—John Edward, born Oct. 5, 1869 ; Jay Thorne, July 23, 1871 ; Earl Brockway, May 11, 1874 ; Mary G., March 11, 1878. In March, 1872, Mr. Newton removed to his present location, about one and one-half miles north of the West Center, where he has 110 acres of fine farming land, which he has improved in buildings, fences, etc. He makes specialties in fancy poultry, hogs, sheep and cattle ; he is also engaged extensively in bee culture, which branch he makes quite a study,

and which has proven most remunerative. He has always been interested in the school interests, and all matters pertaining to the best interests of the township.

GEN. O. M. OVIATT (deceased); was born at Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 24, 1799, and removed with his father, Capt. Heman Oviatt, to Hudson, Portage Co. (now Summit Co.), in 1803, Hudson at that time being an unbroken wilderness, with but a few white inhabitants, its principal denizens being the Chippewa tribe of Indians. His father kept a small store, stocked with such goods as met ready sale with the few whites and many Indians then scattered over the Reserve. But the general trade was one of barter with the latter, for their furs, etc., which were the principal currency of that early period. Gen. O. was so constantly associated with the Indians in his youth as to render him as proficient in the use of their language as in his own. With the exception of a period which he spent in attending school at the Litchfield Academy, at Litchfield, Conn., (John Brown, Sr., accompanying him), most of his youth was passed in Hudson. The friendship there formed with old Osawattomie continued through life, Mr. O., in after years, aiding him in some of his public enterprises, especially in his Kansas expedition. In the winter of 1820, with a companion named Timothy Hall, and a pair of oxen and a sled, he came to the township of Richfield; it was at that time almost entirely unsettled, and with only a doubtful trail between the two points. After the erection of a small abode, in the following spring, he was married to Miss Phœbe H. Coe, of Charlestown, Portage Co., Ohio, and with his young wife moved to the new home. The ensuing year he commenced the building of a store near his residence, at the center of the town, cutting down the forest and removing the green stumps from the ground to locate the same. There are one or two individuals still living who assisted in this work—Mr. John Payne, now aged 83, and Mr. Lester Hall, both now residents of this place. This store was the principal point of trade for the country around for a circle of twenty miles or more, and for over fifty years, or until the year 1876, was continuously open to successful trade. Gen. O. was noted for his large business capacity, probity, and strictly honest dealing. He was also greatly interested in the building-up of the town and forwarding its best interests. In the erection of the first Congregational Church, in 1830, he bore a large share of the burden, and in the educational interests he was strictly identified and foremost in his endeavors to make the same a success. At this time, a large share of the emigrants to this Western region were poor, and their hardships many, in their endeavors to obtain homes, and there were many who expressed great gratitude for timely assistance rendered them by him at that early period. In the year 1836, he met with the great affliction of his life, in the death of his beloved wife, a few of whose characteristics the writer cannot refrain from mentioning. Her special pleasure was in visiting the sick and needy of the then scattered population, whom she would cheer by kind words and supplying their necessities. She was an earnest Christian worker through an active and busy life, and died on March 1, 1836, aged 34, sincerely mourned by all who knew her. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom but two are living, viz., Mrs. Dr. A. E. Ewing, and O. M. Oviatt, still residents of this town. Gen. O. afterward married Miss Lucretia S. Ward, of Hadley, Mass., a Christian lady of refinement and intelligence, with whom he lived happily until his death. Of this marriage there were born four children, of whom three are living—Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner, of Cleveland; Mr. Wm. H. Oviatt, and Mr. Louis D. Oviatt, of Longmont, Colo. Ellen P. Oviatt died May 5, 1856, aged 11 years. In the year 1848, Mr. Oviatt removed to the city of Cleveland, where he had property interests, his first residence there being the present Catholic nunnery on Euclid Avenue, which he sold to them ostensibly for a school building, but which they since have transformed into a nunnery and school against a strict stipulation with him at the time of its purchase, that it should never be used for that purpose, he being always a strong anti-Catholic. After a few years spent in the commission business, he engaged very extensively in the packing business with D. J. P. Robinson, now of Mentor, which partnership was continued very successfully some eighteen or twenty years. In politics he was at first an ardent Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party he fully indorsed its principles, and adhered to them until his death. He was often urged to become a candi-

date for office, but generally refused, believing the office should seek the man ; still he was called to many positions of trust, among others in an early day, that of Associate Judge of Medina Co., one of his Associates being Judge Pardee, of Wadsworth. He was member of the City Council of Cleveland many successive terms, several times elected its presiding officer, member and Chairman of its Finance Committee, and held other positions of trust, the duties of which were conscientiously executed and to the satisfaction of his friends who had placed him in office. In the year 1868, he retired from active business, and after an absence of nearly twenty years from his early home, having a desire to spend his remaining years near his children, he returned thither ; but his residence there was of short duration, for after one year of pleasurable intercourse with his children, old friends and neighbors, he was suddenly attacked by a disease (which had troubled him for many years) and died after three days illness. His remains were removed to Cleveland and interred in his own private vault in Woodland Cemetery.

O. M. OVIATT, son of Gen. O. M. and Phœbe H. Oviatt, was born in Richfield, July 12, 1825, and has lived in this town continuously up to the present time. He received his early education at the old Richfield Academy, Rev. Harvey Lyon being his instructor. After attending school in later years at Gambier, Ohio, Granville, Ohio, and Hudson College (English Department). He was married, Aug. 2, 1848, to Miss Frances C. Hammond, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy Hammond, both residents of Richfield. After his marriage he resided for some time on the old homestead near the center (his father having removed to Cleveland, Ohio). In June, 1857, he removed to his present residence previously occupied by his grandfather, Capt. Heman Oviatt. He held the position of County Commissioner two terms (six years). He has given much attention to the educational interests of the town, and took a leading part in the founding of the present Richfield Central High School, overcoming strong opposition from its non-supporters. He has also been a member of the Board of Education the past twelve years.

SCHUYLER R. OVIATT, P. O. Richfield ; is a son of Marvin and Mary (Foote) Oviatt, who were both natives of Connecticut. Marvin was born in Goshen Oct. 1, 1797, and his wife in Norfolk Feb. 2, 1795. They were united in marriage in 1818. The father of Marvin, Capt. Heman Oviatt, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 20, 1775 ; he was married Jan. 10, 1796, to Miss Eunice Newton, she was born Nov. 15, 1777. Capt. Heman Oviatt was one of the pioneers of Summit County, coming with David Hudson, to Hudson Township, in 1800, returning in the fall of the year to Connecticut, and returning in the spring of 1801, with his family. He located in Hudson Township where he resided for a number of years, taking a prominent position in all acts of public importance and improvements. He endowed Hudson College, while a resident there, with a fund of $12,000. His first wife, Eunice, was a woman universally beloved, and possessed much influence over the Indians. She died Sept. 17, 1813, leaving three children—Marvin, Orson and Harriet. Heman married for a second wife Sophia E. Kilbourne, by whom he had two children—Heman, now a resident of Cleveland, and Elizabeth, living in Richfield Township ; she lived about twenty years, and after her death he married the Widow Curtis, of Akron, who survived him several years. In 1839, Heman removed to Richfield Township, were he resided up to his death, which occurred Dec. 5, 1854. A more extended narrative of his business enterprises, and connection with the township and county, will appear in another portion of this work. Marvin was married in Hudson in 1818, and engaged in farming for a short period in that township, and then connected himself with his brother Orson, in Richfield. In 1825, he went to Cleveland, and was engaged in the mercantile trade there for a few years, and then went South, and was in the produce business upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers ; after a few years he returned to Richfield, and again went upon a farm. At the breaking-out of the gold excitement in California, in 1850, he started for the Pacific Coast, and after remaining there three years, started to return home, but fell from the steamer, upon which he had taken passage upon the San Juan River, and was drowned, August 1853. His body was never recovered nor any of his effects. His wife died in Richfield, May 31, 1876. Their children now living are as follows : Schuyler R., Tracy M., a Presbyterian Minister now living in Cali-

fornia; Edward, a prominent lawyer of Akron; Celia, now the wife of Baxter H. Wood, of Medina; Virgil L., a graduate of the Western Reserve College (deceased); Carlos, died in Corry, Penn., having a wife and son; Schuyler R., was born in Hudson Township in 1819. His education is academical, graduating at the Richfield Academy at the age of 20. He is by occupation a civil engineer, and has also devoted considerable attention to horticultural pursuits. At various times he has served the township and county in offices of public trust, prominent among which we mention, as County Surveyor, and also County Treasurer from 1871 to 1875. In township affairs he has always taken a leading interest; is now serving as Notary Public. In 1880, he prepared and delivered a historical address, in Richfield, at the pioneer meeting of that year, and also furnishes many of the facts and incidents which appear in the township history. He was united in marriage in June, 1842, to Miss Charlotte A. Weld, a daughter of James Weld, Esq., who was before his death one of Richfield's most prominent business men. They have two children—James S., a graduate of Western Reserve College, and at present living in Cleveland, serving as Assistant City Civil Engineer, and Miss Lotta, at home.

DARIUS L. OVIATT, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Deming) Oviatt, natives of Litchfield Co., Conn., and pioneers of Summit Co., locating in Richfield Township in 1812, and residents of the township for the remainder of their lives. His mother died in April, 1831; by a subsequent marriage his father had six children, only one of whom is now living—Ruth Freeman, a resident of Michigan; two sons, John and Charles, died while in the service. His father's death occurred in March, 1863. Our subject was born in Richfield Township Jan. 22, 1825; he remained upon his father's farm until about 19 years of age, and then went to Hinckley, Medina Co., where he resided about fifteen years, marrying while there, in August, 1849, Miss Emma Crissy; she died in May, 1861; three children were the result of this marriage —Moseman C., now a resident of Michigan; Linus W., living in Richfield Township; and Trueman D., now living in Cuyahoga Co. In September, 1861, he was married to his second wife, Miss Phœbe J. Tuthill; they have four children—Emma J., Charlie C., Hattie E. and Alma I. In October, 1861, Mr. Oviatt returned to Richfield Township and located upon the old homestead, where he has resided up to the present time; he has 126 acres of improved land, conveniently located, about one mile north of West Richfield. He has always taken an interest in educational and township matters, and is a respected and enterprising citizen.

STEPHEN C. PIXLEY, farmer; P. O. West Richfield. Prominent among the old residents of Richfield Township is Stephen C. Pixley, the subject of this biography. He came with his parents to the township in 1816, from Massachusetts, where he was born in Franklin in 1813, and has been a resident of the township, and lived upon the farm, taken up by his father at that time, up to the present time. His father was Stephen Pixley, a native of Massachusetts, where he was born July 9, 1781; his mother's maiden name was Orpha Cooley, also a native of Massachusetts; she was born March 27, 1781; they were married in Massachusetts Nov. 25, 1804. In 1816, they started from Massachusetts with a team and two yoke of cattle, and, after a journey of six weeks, reached Richfield; they located in the northwestern portion of the township, where they lived for the remainder of their lives. His father's death occurred Oct. 31, 1829; his mother's, Sept. 6, 1840. Their children now living are as follows: Sumner, a resident of Boston Township; Seymour, living in California; and our subject, Stephen C.; a son, Alvin C., a prominent resident of Richfield Township, died in June, 1878, leaving a wife who is still a resident of the township; they had five children, all of whom are deceased. Owen C., a son, died from disease contracted in the service of his country. Stephen C. was united in marriage, Nov. 13, 1850, to Miss Eliza Buell; she died in 1855. In March, 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Tupper, who died May 5, 1857. May 17, 1860, he was again married, to Miss Maria L. Foster; she is a native of Ohio, born in Cuyahoga Co., April 27, 1834; they have three children—Frank S., born Nov. 21, 1863; Orla C. and Chrysie I. (twins), born Oct. 18, 1867. Mr. Pixley has 95 acres of land, all of which is improved except 8 acres of timber located in the northwestern portion of the township, about two miles from West Richfield. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the township, and

furnishes some of the incidents and dates given in the township history. As a citizen he is enterprising and progressive, and is universally respected by his fellow townsmen.

FRANKLIN PRICKITT, farmer; P. O. West Richfield. The Prickitt family are prominent citizens and extensive land-owners in Richfield Township, and are worthy of especial mention. The parents were Samuel and Hannah (Allen) Prickitt who were natives of New Jersey, and of Quaker descent. He was born Oct. 15, 1784, and his wife Aug. 4, 1793. They were united in marriage April 3, 1821, in New Jersey, and first moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., where they resided about seven years. From there they emigrated to Ohio, locating in Richfield Township in 1834, taking up 200 acres of land, which was situated where the farms of Franklin and Allen S. now are. There they resided until their labors below were ended, and they "were gathered with their fathers." He died at the ripe age of 88 years, and his wife at 85 years of age. Franklin, the eldest son, was born in New Jersey in 1823. He remained with his parents until he was married, Jan. 9, 1850, to Miss Sarah Fearnley. She was a native of England. After his marriage, he built him a house upon the farm where he now resides, which consists of 70 acres of land, which was a part of the old homestead. Although he calls himself a farmer, he has devoted a great share of his time to making rifles and general repairing. He is a natural mechanic, having never learned the machinist's trade. He was the first gunsmith in the township, and has made hundreds of rifles with tools which he manufactured mostly himself, and in his workshop may be found many evidences of his skill. His first wife died in 1867, leaving a daughter, Alice. In June, 1866, he was married to a second wife, Miss Arvilla Buck, a daughter of Heman and Polly Buck, who were pioneers of the township. She was born in Richfield Township in October, 1828. They have two children—Francis and Elma.

SAMUEL H. PRICKITT, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; a son of Samuel and Hannah (Allen) Prickitt; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1829. He remained with his parents in Richfield until 1854, and then started for California, where he remained for ten years, engaged in various occupations. He then returned to Richfield and purchased of S. E. Oviatt the farm, consisting of 110 acres, where he now resides, and which he has improved generally since his residence upon it until it is one of the most desirable farms in the township. He was united in marriage, Feb. 14, 1866, to Miss Ann A. Garthwait. She is of English descent, her parents, Charles and Ann (Fearnley) Garthwait, being both natives of England, and for many years residents of Richfield Township. Mrs. Prickitt was born in Richfield Township Dec. 20, 1842. They have one child—Miss Edith, born Sept. 10, 1867. Mr. Prickitt, as a farmer, is practical and prosperous; as a citizen, he is enterprising and progressive, and, together with his estimable wife, are intelligent and esteemed citizens.

ALLEN S. PRICKITT, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Allen) Prickitt. He was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1833, and since the removal of his parents to the township has lived upon the old homestead, which he now owns. He has 125 acres of good land, finely improved and located conveniently. He has served the township as Trustee, and has taken great interest in educational affairs and all matters of public importance. He was married, March 22, 1859, to Miss Jane Kirby, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kirby, natives of England, and who are old residents of the community. Mrs. Prickitt is also a native of England, where she was born in 1833. They have two children—Mary and Rosa.

H. C. SEARLES, Postmaster and merchant, West Richfield; is a prominent merchant and an enterprising citizen; he is a son of Daniel Searles, an early settler of Hinckley Township, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch was born in Hinckley Township in 1841, and passed his early life up to the age of 16 upon the farm. His education commenced in the district schools; he then went to Hiram College, where he continued his studies until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Battery A, 1st Ohio, and served for two years, but was forced to leave the service on account of injuries. Returning to his home, he then engaged in the mercantile business as clerk for B. H. Wood, of West Richfield, with whom he continued for eight years. He then, in 1873, commenced in trade for himself, in which he has been actively engaged up to the

present time. In 1878, the store in which he was doing business was burned; he then erected the large and commodious building where he is at present located; his stock consists of a large line of general merchandise, and he purchases all kinds of country produce. Mr. Searles has served as Postmaster since 1873, and in matters of public importance has always taken an active interest. He has served the township as Treasurer for the past fifteen years, and as a member of the School Board for six years. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Parker, a daughter of Rev. Sanford Parker, a Methodist minister; he was killed while a resident of Hinckley; she was born in Hinckley Township in 1844. They have three children—Harry I., at present attending Hiram College, Lizzie A. and George DeForest.

DANIEL T. SHELDEN, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Jonathan and Abiah (Northrop) Shelden. His father was a native of Rhode Island. When he was 4 years of age, his parents removed to Massachusetts, where he resided until he was married. They then removed to Schoharie Co., N. Y., where they resided about twenty-five years. In 1822, they removed to Ohio, locating in Richfield Township, where they resided for the remainder of their days. Daniel was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1806, and came with his parents to Richfield when they removed there, where he has since been a resident, and by occupation a farmer. He was married, in March, 1836, to Miss Martha Robinson, who died in 1837. In October, 1838, he was married to a sister of his first wife, Miss Mary Robinson. They have four children—William H. (who is a resident of California), Martha A., Dustin and Charles R., living in Richfield Township, and Miss Mary E., at home. Mr. Shelden is living upon the old homestead, about one and a half miles south of the Center, where he has lived over half a century; he has devoted his time exclusively to the cultivation of his land, which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He is a well known and respected citizen in the township where he has lived for so many years.

M. LEE SPRANKLE, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of John and Susannah (Keck) Sprankle; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1802; his mother, a native of Ohio, Columbiana Co., where she was born in 1816; she is still living with her son, M. Lee, in Richfield; his father first located in Columbiana Co., where he resided about three years, and then removed to Wayne Co., where he remained about nine years, and then, in the spring of 1850, removed to Richfield Township, locating in the southern part of the township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1854, aged 52 years. Our subject was born in Wayne Co., in 1839; at the death of his father, he started out in life for himself, working by the month about twelve years, and then purchasing from the heirs the old homestead, where he has since resided. He has 96 acres of improved land, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. He was married, in September, 1872, to Miss Lilla Kirk, a daughter of George Kirk, of Bath; they have three children—Gertrude, Jessie and Birdie. Mr. Sprankle has served the township as Assessor, and is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M. He has three brothers and two sisters living—Jeremiah, living in Michigan; Daniel, a resident of Montana; David W., a minister in the United Brethren Church, living in Portage Co.; Lydia Dunn, in Michigan, and Sarah Harris, living in Copley Township; a brother, William H., was killed by lightning in Richfield Township, in 1867.

NATHAN SWIGART, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1831; his parents, John and Elizabeth (Halliwill) Swigart, were pioneers in Stark Co. In 1832, his father came to Richfield Township and purchased a tract of land, located where Nathan now resides, but before he perfected his arrangements for removal from Stark Co. he was striken down by death; his mother subsequently removed to Richfield and settled upon the farm, bringing with her a daughter, Louisa, and Nathan, our subject. She was afterward married to Oliver Taylor, by whom she had four children; she continued a resident of the farm until her death, aged 63 years. Nathan has been a resident of the old farm since their first location there, and is now in possession of it; he has 109 acres, about 40 of which is timbered; he is making quite a specialty in dairying, having very fine facilities for butter-making, there being upon his farm fine springs of running water, of even temperature the whole year. He was married in 1860 to Miss Harriet J. Willey, whose parents were old settlers of

Medina Co. They have ten children—John, Herbert, Louis, Ada J., Lura A., Otho T., Clara, Samuel G., Clarence and Garfield. Mr. Swigart is a prosperous farmer and respected neighbor; he has taken an active interest in schools, and is a member of Osborn Corner Grange.

FAYETTE VIALL, proprietor hotel, Richfield; is a son of Burrill and Sarah Viall, who were early settlers in Northampton Township; they have four children now living in Summit Co.—Burrill, a prominent farmer, of Boston Township; Mary, the wife of Dr. Pope, of West Richfield; William, now a resident of Northampton Township; and Fayette, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Northampton Township in 1845; he accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1850, where he remained until 1863, when he enlisted in the 24th Iowa V. I., and was in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Iowa, where he remained about a year, and then came to Boston Township, where he resided for several years with his brother. In November, 1872, he was married to Miss Emma Gilbert, a daughter of Chancey and Sophrona (Carter) Gilbert; since his marriage he has been a resident of Richfield Township, where he has been engaged in farming and also in the hotel business, which occupation he resumed in April, 1881, in Richfield Center, where he owns a hotel property. Mr. and Mrs. Viall have two children—Raymond and Willie.

HENRY C. WADHAMS, retired farmer; P. O. West Richfield; was born in Litchfield Co., Goshen, Conn., Jan. 15, 1802. His parents, Seth and Lucy (Davis) Wadhams, were both natives of Connecticut; his father was a merchant in Goshen, and died in 1808; his mother departed this life the year previous (1807). After the death of his parents, Henry went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until he attained his majority, working upon a farm. He then started for Ohio, coming with Frederick Baldwin, in a one-horse wagon; they reached Hudson, where Baldwin stopped, and our subject came on to Richfield, where his brother, William S., and many old Connecticut acquaintances were located. He reached Richfield in 1823, and bought a farm, upon which he lived until 1844, when he sold out to Schuyler Oviatt, and moved to West Richfield and engaged in the mercantile business with H. B. Pomeroy, with whom he continued one year. In 1850, he went to California, where he remained five years, engaged in mining and keeping a public house. He then returned to West Richfield, where he has since resided, retired from active life. He was married, March 23, 1825, to Miss Eunice Layton; she was a daughter of John and Eunice Layton, natives of New York, and residents of Ontario Co.; she was born in Ontario Co., May 5, 1805. Their children are as follows: Louisa Bigelow, living in Michigan; Mandana M. Mansur, died in Hudson; Destine A., was educated at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., and died while teaching at Knoxville, Ill.; Clarentine, died at the age of 8 years; Eunice Carr, living in Cleveland; Henry P., a resident of Cleveland—he is the senior partner in the firm of H. P. Wadhams & Co., engaged in investments, securities, and brokers in stocks, grain, provisions, etc. Mr. Wadhams, while a resident of Richfield Township, has served as Constable about seventeen years, and as Deputy Treasurer for twenty-five years. He has been identified in many acts for the improvement of the township, and is a respected and progressive citizen.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is an extensive land-owner and one of the prominent citizens of Richfield Township. His parents, Joseph and Jane (Teal) Wheatley, were natives of England. They emigrated to America in 1832, and located in Richfield Township; they purchased 100 acres of land of Samuel Snow, who went to Canada and joined in the insurrection, where he was captured and sent to Van Dieman's Land. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley brought with them eight children from England, only three of whom are now living—Sarah, the widow of Uriah Oviatt, residing in Richfield; F. J., a son, for many years a prominent citizen of Granger Township, Medina Co., now living in Danville, Va., where he has a large plantation. The mother died in March, 1857, and the father in December, 1858. William was born in England, in 1825, and since the removal of his parents to Richfield, has been a resident of the Township and of the old homestead. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence. She is also a native of England, where she was born in 1823. They have five children—Martha C., William L., Emma J., George and Charles. Mr. Wheatley has added to the original farm

until he has, at the present time, 420 acres, about 75 of which is timber, and the rest finely improved. This property is located about one mile south of the Center. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer, to which he devotes his time exclusively ; he makes quite a specialty of fine Durham stock, and in superior breeds of sheep. For a number of years he was prominently interested in the Agricultural Association of the county, but of late the cultivation of his land engages his whole time and attention.

DR. JEREMIAH CULLEN WILCOX (deceased) ; was born in Hartford Co., Conn., Dec. 6, 1790. His father, Dr. Jeremiah Wilcox, having become owner of the "Wilcox Tract," consisting of 16,000 acres on the Western Reserve, resolved to become an emigrant himself, so, with his family, he removed to Vernon, Trumbull Co., which was then a wilderness, and there they located and lived for the remainder of their lives. "Cullen," as he was familiarly known, performed the labors incident to a pioneer life for a few years, and then resumed his studies, which he had commenced in Connecticut, and entered Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1813, in the same class with Thomas H. Benton, who was for so many years the celebrated United States Senator. Having prepared himself for the medical profession, mainly under the instructions of his father, he commenced to practice in the town of Hartford, where he continued for twenty years. He married, in 1816, Miss Lorena Bushnell, who died in 1831, leaving five children, only two of whom are now living—Jeremiah B., living in Deer Lodge, Montana Territory, and Mrs. Gen. Sturges, of Louisville, Ky. His health having become impaired, he gave up his practice, and for better educational advantages, removed to Hudson, where he engaged in business, and in 1839 removed to Richfield Township, where he owned a large tract of land, and became one of its most honored and respected citizens. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Congregational Church. In 1839, he was married to Mrs. Julia A. Pettee ; her maiden name was Wilder ; she was born in Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1814 ; she was married in New York York State and left a widow when 20 years of age. At the time of her marriage with Dr. Wilcox, she was a teacher in the schools of Ravenna. She is now living at Glenville, Cuyahoga Co. Dr. Wilcox died Jan. 26, 1873. Their children are as follows : Amelia ; Henry C., living in Kansas ; Cullen, now attending Yale College, fitting himself for the ministry ; Frank A. and Stella H., with their mother at Glenville.

BAXTER WOOD, retired merchant, West Richfield ; is an old and respected citizen, and at one time a prominent merchant. He was born in Wooster Co., Mass., Jan. 2, 1797. His father, Williard Wood, was a farmer, and upon the farm the first twenty years of his life was passed. He received a good education, and put it to a practical use by teaching school for fourteen winters. He was engaged in the hotel business in Massachusetts for six years, and in Connecticut for three years. He then removed to Indiana, where he remained only one year, engaged in the same business. In 1838, he removed to Richfield and first engaged in the hotel business, there continuing six years. He then entered the mercantile business in West Richfield, under the firm name of B. Wood & Son, and for twenty-five years was in active trade. He is now retired from business, and living upon a small farm located between the two Centers. He was married, while living in Massachusetts, Nov. 19, 1822, to Miss Eliza Fairbanks. She was born in Hampden Co., Mass., Sept. 24, 1797. They have three children who are a pride and comfort to them—Mrs. Pauline Sheppard, the wife of O. C. Sheppard, of Medina ; Baxter H., one of Medina's most prominent business men, and Charles W., one of the old and prominent business men of West Richfield. He was born in Thompson, Conn., in 1835. He commenced his business life at the age of 18, as assistant in his father's store, and has been the mercantile trade ever since. He was for a number of years in partnership with his father, but for the past eight years has been alone. His stock consists of a general line of merchandise, in which he does a leading business. He was married in November, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Okes. She was born in Cuyahoga Co., in 1838. They have six children—Frank O., Stella, Weldon C., Edith C., Harry and Arthur. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Telegraph Co., a short line between Peninsula and West Richfield, and a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M.

DEXTER WOOD (deceased) ; was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in

1801. He was one of the early settlers of Richfield Township, where he located in 1834, in the southern portion of the township, and where he remained a respected citizen for the remainder of his life. He died in March, 1846. His wife is still living upon the old homestead; her maiden name was Mary Reid; she was born in New York State, in 1815; her father, Elias Reid, was an early settler of Richfield, coming there about 1833. He died in the township in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were married Nov. 26, 1835. Three children are now living—Willard, born in November, 1836. He was married in 1861, to Miss Lora Hurlbut; she died June 21, 1878. Willard now resides upon the old homestead. Dexter, born in November, 1838. He is living on the farm; he was married in 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Moore. They have five children—Adelpha, Belle, Rosa, Emma and Edward; and Mary E., born Sept. 24, 1843. The homestead consists of 94 acres, the most of which is well improved. It is conveniently located about two and one-half miles from the Center. The family are intelligent and enterprising, and are respected citizens of the township.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

JARED BARKER, Bath. Mr. Barker is one of the leading agriculturists and live-stock dealers of Summit Co. He was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1819. He is the son of Lanson and Betsey (Phelps) Barker, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. They were married in Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y. In 1827, Mr. Barker came to Ohio and purchased a tract of land in Holmes Co., and the year following came West with his family and stopped for a few weeks at Massillon, Ohio, and then moved to Granger, Medina Co., Ohio. He lived in Medina Co. some years, and then purchased a place in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, upon which he resided for most part the remainder of his days. In his family were the following children, viz.: Roxie A., William, Jared, John, Lyman, Mary and Frances. He departed this life in 1855, and his wife in 1847. They were intelligent, Christian people, and had the respect of all who knew them. Jared Barker lived at home and assisted in the farm duties until 27 years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Munson Dec. 16, 1847. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1827. By this union there were two children, viz.: Mary E. and William. Mrs. Barker died Sept. 9, 1856. Soon after his marriage Mr. Barker came to Bath Township, and the year following purchased 300 acres of land, going in debt for nearly the entire amount. By hard work and economy he paid for this land, and has added to it, until he now owns over 500 acres. Upon his farm are five large barns which are very conveniently arranged, and afford shelter to a large number of live stock. Mr. Barker has made a specialty of wool-growing, and is one of the most successful and practical stock-growers in the county. He now has upon his place about eighty head of short-horn cattle. A number of these are thoroughbred, and the rest good grade cattle. He also has upon his place some fine Clydesdale and English coach horses. Perhaps there is not a man in Summit Co. who owns more good stock of all kinds than Mr. Barker. He began as a poor boy, and is in the fullest sense of the word a self-made man. He is of a retiring disposition, and does not meddle much in political affairs, yet he is decided in his opinions which he never fails to express at the ballot-box. His donations for educational, religious and other charitable purposes have been very considerable; nor have they been confined to Bath Township alone. Many of them are yet unknown in the community in which he resides.

CONRAD CARVER; P. O. Buckeye; was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Nov. 10, 1810; he is the son of John and Margaret (Miller) Carver, who were natives of Germany, and the parents of four sons and two daughters. Conrad Carver remained at home and attended school until he was 14 years of age; he then began working for a man at $8 per year; he continued working in his native country until about 26 years of age, never receiving more than $12 per year for his services; he had dur-

ing this time saved some money, and he now determined to try his fortunes in the New World, so, bidding farewell to home and fatherland, he started in 1836 for the new El Dorado, landing in New York in September of the same year; he at once started for Cincinnati, but, on his arrival at Cleveland, he was compelled to stop, as his means were exhausted; after some time, mainly spent in trying to find employment, he took passage on a canal boat, and, on its arrival at Peninsula, he was asked by a farmer of that place if he did not want to work; Mr. Carver told him that he did, and soon bargained to work for him during the winter; he worked for this man six months; at the expiration of that time and when they came to settle, the man could not pay him, and Mr. Carver never received one farthing from him; his clothes were nearly worn out, and, in the early spring, he found employment helping to clear the canal; he worked on the canal some four years in different capacities, and during that time, by strict economy, he had saved sufficient means to purchase 30 acres of land in Bath Township, paying $6 per acre for it. Perhaps there is not a man in Bath Township who has done more hard work than Mr. Carver; many and many a time, after working all day for some of his neighbors, he would return home and spend a great portion of the night clearing up his own farm. His untiring energy has been crowned with success, as he is to-day one of the wealthiest farmers of Bath Township; his farm of 195 acres is well improved and nicely situated in the eastern part of the township. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Lutz Oct. 14, 1838; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 2, 1820; from this union there were nine children, viz., La vina, Mary A., Eliza, Simon P. and Alfred living; John, Margaret, Rose A. and Polly deceased. Mr. Carver is a Republican and a member of the Evangelical Association. He has been ably seconded in all his undertakings in life by his good wife. It can truly be said of them that there are no better or more respected people in the township than they.

J. W. CLAPPER, Ghent. This gentleman was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1845. He is the son of John and Lydia A. (Biers) Clapper, the former a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, and the latter of Orange Co., N. J. They were the parents of two children—our subject and his sister Sarah. She is the wife of R. Y. Robinson, Esq., and resides in Bath Township. John Clapper died when he was but 27 years of age. He was a promising young man, noted for his energy and straight business habits. His widow married again and is still a resident of Wayne Co. J. W. Clapper began life as a poor boy, and, when yet quite young, began for himself as a farmer. He served his country in the late war in Co. I, 5th O. V. V. C. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Huston Oct. 23, 1867. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1847, and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Van Kirk) Huston, both natives of the Keystone State, and early settlers of Wayne Co. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper are the parents of four children, viz., Emma L., John W., Sadie and Jacob R. Mr. Clapper is a stanch Republican in politics, and interests himself in public improvements of all kinds. He owns 102 acres of land, which is well stocked, and which he farms in a very creditable manner.

MRS. CHARLOTTE DOOLITTLE, Bath. Among the old and honored pioneer women of Bath Township, none is more worthy of especial mention than Mrs. Charlotte Doolittle, who was born Feb. 28, 1809, in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. She is the daughter of Stoten and Lydia (Allen) Hale, both of whom were natives of the Empire State, and the parents of five children. Mr. Hale was a wheelwright by trade. He was a soldier during the war of 1812, and served his country with distinction. Both he and wife died when our subject was a small girl. She was united in marriage to Mr. Samuel Shaw in 1827. He was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1804. From this union there were six children, viz., Samuel A., Samuel H., Charlotte C., Lorenzo, Dency L. and Richmond. In 1829, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left their native State for Bath Township, this county. They had purchased 145 acres of land, which, on their arrival at Cleveland, they payed for which left them about $60 to begin improvements with. They arrived in Bath Township on Tuesday, and the following Friday they had a building erected, into which they moved. It was a rude structure indeed, and built on a side hill with the fire-place in the lower end, and only a rude puncheon floor in a portion of it. When it rained, the water would run in from the upper side and come coursing down through the room

and put out the fire. This served them as a dwelling by being "patched up" for some time, when they added an upper story to their dwelling. This was an unusual proceeding, and the people of the neighborhood thought they were "putting on airs." Mr. Shaw was a carpenter by trade, and a man of energy and great physical powers. His good wife and companion would go with him into the woods and help him get out timbers for buildings. She would take one end of the cross-cut saw and saw with her husband all day long, only stopping long enough to get their meals. They worked on in this way until the death of Mr. Shaw, which occurred in 1836. They had in this time built a large two-story, frame house, had a nice, young, bearing orchard, their place well stocked, and many other comforts and conveniences. Mrs. Shaw was married, in 1837, to Mr. Lyman Doolittle, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1801. This gentleman died in 1862. By this second marriage there were five children, viz., Liza M., Lucy M., Orpha O., Irving and Genevieve. Mrs. Doolittle lives upon the old homestead, surrounded by the comforts and conveniences of a well-earned competency. She is a lady of more than ordinary powers of mind and executive ability, and is respected by all who know her.

CHARLES H. HARRIS, Buckeye. Thomas N. Harris, father of this gentleman, was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1804. His father, Warren Harris, was a native of the "Old Dominion," and moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1812. Thomas N. was married, in Wayne Co., in 1828, to Miss Eliza Peach. She was born in Frederick Co., Va., Aug. 9, 1808, and is the daughter of Jacob Peach, a native of Virginia, from which State to Pennsylvania he removed with his family in 1809, and two years later, he came to what is now Jackson Township, Stark Co., Ohio. He came to Summit Co. in 1830, and settled in Bath Township, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was twice married, and was the parent of twenty children. In Thomas N. Harris' family were six sons and six daughters, viz., Rachel A., William, Minerva, Louisa, Jacob P., Charles H., John S., Lewis H., George D., Angelina, Sarah and Lodelia. Of these twelve children, only five are now living. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, William, John S., Lewis H. and George D. entered their country's service. Lewis H. was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va. George D., after being captured, and suffering untold privations in Southern prisons, was paroled, and took passage for home on the ill-fated Sultana. How or in what manner he met his death was never known. The other two boys lived to return home. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been residents of Bath Township since 1832. They have a nice home, and have the respect and esteem of all who know them. Charles H. Harris was born in this county Feb. 27, 1838. He received a good common-school education, and, when 13 years of age, went to live with Jacob Peach, his grandfather. After reaching his majority, he worked two years for his grandfather, and then rented the farm of him. He has ever since remained upon the farm, and, after the death of his grandfather, he purchased the place of the heirs. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Harris July 14, 1860. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1840. This lady died Feb. 26, 1873. By this marriage there were four children, viz., Frank E., George R., Eber W. and Eleanor. Mr. Harris was married to Miss Lucinda Spraukle Jan. 22, 1874. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1836. Mr. Harris owns 106 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained for the most part by his own endeavors. He is a Republican, a member of the Evangelical Association, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen.

ABRAHAM HARSHEY, Ghent. This gentleman was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Beltz) Harshey (see biography of John Harshey). Abraham was raised upon a farm, receiving but a common-school education. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baughman Feb. 23, 1864. This lady was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1844. Her parents were from the "Keystone" State, and settled in the township in Wayne Co., Ohio, which bears their name, in a very early day. In Mr. Harshey's family are two children, viz., John C. and Jessie M. Since his marriage, Mr. Harshey has followed farming, milling and cheese-making, in all of which he has been quite successful. Although his early education was quite limited, he has, since reaching his majority, surrounded himself with useful and standard books and papers, and by the careful study of them, has acquired quite a store of

useful knowledge, which we find him daily putting into practice. Mr. Harshey is a stanch Republican in politics, though liberal in his views regarding religion and men. He has held offices of honor and trust in Bath Township, where he is well and favorably known. He owns 145 acres of land, upon which are good, substantial farm buildings. Summit Co. would be much better off had it more such young men as Abraham Harshey.

JOHN HARSHEY, Ghent. The father of this gentleman, Jacob Harshey, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., July 12, 1812. His wife, Sarah Beltz, was born in the same county Dec. 25, 1812. They were married in their native State in 1803, and, two years later, removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they resided until 1849, when they came to Bath Township, this county, where they have since resided. They were the parents of the following family of children, viz.: John, Jacob, Abraham, Henry and Sarah. Jacob and Henry are now dead, the others are married and reside in Bath Township. Both the Harsheys and Beltzes were originally from Switzerland, and their coming to America dates back to Colonial times. Jacob Harshey's father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his grandfather of the war of the Revolution. Jacob Harshey is one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He began as a poor boy, and is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. He owns 536 acres of good land at the present time. He has given liberally to his children and to religious and educational enterprises. His eldest son, John, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1834; he passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father upon the farm. On the 6th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Rice. This lady was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1836. They are the parents of five children, viz., Emma A., Sarah F., George W. and Otis R., living; Leroy, who died in infancy. Mr. Harshey owns 345 acres of land, upon which are good substantial farm buildings; he raises good stock of all kinds, and is one of the leading and successful agriculturists of the county. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust in Bath Township. Is a Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

EDWARD HELLER; P. O. Ghent; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 23, 1826. He is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Evenrider) Heller, the former a native of Bucks Co., Penn., and the latter of Lehigh Co. The father was a miller by trade, a frugal, industrious man, who had the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. He was the parent of seven children, five of whom are yet living; he died in 1852. His wife survives him, at an advanced age, and is a resident of the Quaker City. Edward Heller received a common-school education, his youth and early manhood being passed upon his father's farm and in the mill. He was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Dutt, in 1851. This lady was born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1827. From this union four children were born, viz., Quintus A., Benjamin F., Amanda E. and Emma D. Mr. Heller remained in his native State until 1852; he then came to this county, and purchased a farm in Copley Township, upon which he resided until 1870, when he sold out and came to Bath Township, and purchased the Ghent Mills. This is a large, three story steam and water grist and saw-mill, and is the largest and best in the western part of the county. Mr. Heller also owns a grist-mill, one-half mile east of Ghent, and 21 acres of good land in the township. He is a Republican, and a member of the Evangelical Association. He is an upright business man, a consistent Christian gentleman, and has the respect and confidence of the entire community.

ROSWELL HOPKINS, Ghent. This gentleman was born in Bath Township, this county, April 3, 1825. He is one of a family of eight children born to Isaac and Susan (Harrison) Hopkins. Isaac Hopkins was a native of the "Empire" State, where he resided until reaching his majority, when he went to Pennsylvania, and while there met the lady who became his wife. She was a native of Connecticut, but had come with her parents to the "Keystone" State when a child. On the 10th of September, 1813 (the day of Perry's victory on Lake Erie), Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins left their home in Pennsylvania for Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio. They came in a large wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and, after a journey of six weeks, arrived safe and sound at their destination. They located on what is now known as the McMillan farm in the southwestern part of Bath Township. Mr. Hopkins had purchased quite a tract of land, but after the war was

over everything depreciated in value to such an extent and money became so scarce that it was only by the greatest exertions and strictest economy that he was able to keep his property. It took years, however, to accomplish this, and few men would have had the energy and perseverance to have done as much. He was honored during his lifetime with a number of offices which he filled with much credit to himself and lasting benefits to those for whom he labored. He was ever ready to advance the public good, and renowned for his strict business principles and sterling integrity. He departed this life in 1852, followed by his faithful wife ten years later. Roswell Hopkins received but a limited education, as his services were required at home nearly all the time. Whenever he had a spare day, however, he would work for some of the neighbors, and his earnings would go toward clothing him. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lee Oct. 8, 1846. This lady was born Dec. 18, 1828, in New York. From this union there were ten children, viz.: George, Wait, Ira, Burt, Ami, Cecil, Edna, Irene, Grant and Emma. Wait, Ami, Cecil and Emma are the only ones now living. Mr. Hopkins began life as a poor boy, his wedding suit being of "home-spun," and he now says, "I was very glad that I had as good." He followed farming exclusively until 10 years ago, a business he was very successful at. Since that time he has dealt quite extensively in lumber. He owns a saw-mill which is propelled by water, and which is supplied with the latest and most approved machinery. He owns 250 acres of land which is nicely improved. He has held positions of honor and trust, and is a Republican in politics, although not a strict party man. His rule is to vote for men and measures and not for party. The county would be much better off did it contain more such men as Mr. Hopkins.

GEORGE KIRK, Bath. Michael Kirk, the grandfather of this gentleman, removed with his family from the Keystone State to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1817; his son William was at this time about 22 years of age, and the year following was united in marriage to Miss Maria Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there were eleven children, viz., George, Margaret, Rufus, Albert, Bazil, Ezra, Rebecca, Maria, Clara, Lodema and Melissa. Mr. Kirk always followed farming and stock-raising, a business he was eminently fitted for, and one he was very successful at. He died Feb. 24, 1870. He had been a good and useful man, and a respected and honored citizen; his wife survives him and resides at Freeport, Ill. George Kirk received a common-school education, and remained at home working for his father until he had reached his majority; he then, for two years, worked for his father at $100 per annum, and at the expiration of that time he, in company with his father, took a trip throughout Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. While in Iowa, Mr. Kirk purchased 125 acres of land in Cedar Co. After an absence of some months they returned to Stark Co., this State, where for a period of four years George was variously employed. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Shisler, March 26, 1846; this lady was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 18, 1826; they have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are yet living, viz., Seth, Lilla, Frank, Ira L., Miller S. and Cora; the one deceased was named Ralph. In 1846, Mr. Kirk came to Bath Township and located on the farm he now owns. There were but few improvements on the place, and he has by his industry and good taste so improved it that it is second to none in the township. He deals quite extensively in sheep, which he has been very successful in handling; he also has paid considerable attention to the raising of Durham cattle, and has at the present time some fine specimens of this valuable breed upon his farm; it can truly be said of him that he is one of the most practical and successful farmers and stock-raisers in Bath Township. He is a Republican of the stalwart kind, and has filled many offices in the township with much credit to himself and lasting benefits to those for whom he labored. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and, though passing into the "sear and yellow leaf," their years sit lightly upon them. They are located in a pleasant and comfortable home in a community where they are respected and and beloved, and where the record of their well-spent lives can never be effaced.

MORRIS LYON; Montrose. John Lyon the father of this gentleman, was a native of the "Bay" State; his father served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and, although a hard-working, energetic man, never succeeded

in accumulating much property. The consequence was that John Lyon, when quite young, was bound out to the miller's trade, and had but few of the advantages boys of the present day enjoy in the way of obtaining an education and gaining a knowledge of the world. He was united in marriage, in Rhode Island, to Miss Elizabeth Holden, a native of that State. Some time after his marriage, he removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., and resided there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his removal to Copley Township, this county, which was in 1834. In his family were eight children. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1873. Morris Lyon was born in Bloomfield Township, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 1, 1823. He was brought up on his father's farm, his education being such as the common schools of that day afforded. In 1840, he entered the wagon-shop of S. A. Lane & Co., of Akron, and after remaining with them some time went to Medina, Ohio, where he worked at his trade some two years. He at length located at Copley Center, where he worked at wagon and carriage making for quite a number of years. He followed farming some years, and three years ago he came to Montrose, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which business he has since followed. He was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Briggs, Sept. 11, 1848. This lady was born in Copley Township, this county, in 1824; from this union six children were born to them, viz., Duane C., Irvin E., Julien W., Fremont E., Ossian G. and Albert. Mrs. Lyon departed this life in 1868. Mr. Lyon has given his sons such advantages as his means would admit of; Julien W. is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Columbus, and is located at Akron, Ohio; Fremont E. is a graduate of the Ann Arbor School of Dental Surgery, and is also located in Akron; Irvin E. is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cleveland; Albert lives in Adair Co., Iowa, and Duane C. and Ossian G. reside in Copley Township. Mr. Lyon is a stanch Republican in politics, and is well posted on the important issues of the day. He has always been a strong advocate of the temperance reform, and those who have heard him in his quiet way sum up the evidence against this great social and moral evil, cannot help agreeing with him that the preponderance of evidence is strongly against it. Both the moral and intellectual standing of Summit County would be of a much higher order, were there more such men as Mr. Morris Lyon.

MRS. LAURA T. McMILLAN; Montrose; this lady was born in Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio, March 17, 1836. She is the daughter of Morris P. and Hettie B. (Looker) Miller, the former a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., and the latter of New Jersey. They were married in the "Empire" State, where they remained until 1817, when they came to this county and located in the northwestern part of Northampton Township. Six years later they removed to Copley Township, where they lived some time and then moved to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and thence after a few years to Bath Township, which they ever afterward made their home. They were industrious, intelligent people and were the parents of seven children (a complete history of the Miller family will be found in another part of this work). Laura T. lived with her parents until her marriage with Mr. G. W. McMillan, which occurred June 11, 1863. This gentleman was born in Bath Township, this county, Oct. 10, 1838. He was raised upon the farm he owned at the time of his death, and received the benefits of a good common-school education. He was one of the most successful and practical farmers of Bath Township. He dealt quite extensively in live stock, and was noted for his fair dealings and and straight business habits. He died after a short illness, May 13, 1878. Thus passed away in the prime and vigor of his manhood, one of the county's most useful and honored citizens. He was a man of broad and liberal views, encouraging everything known to be right and promptly rejecting everything known to be wrong. His widow survives him and resides upon the old homestead, which consists of 116 acres of nicely improved land. She is a lady of refinement and intelligence, and has the respect of the entire community.

HARVEY MILLER; Montrose; this gentleman was born in Hartford Co., Conn., June 12, 1818. He is the son of Elisha and Sarah F. (Woodford) Miller, both natives of Connecticut, where they were reared, married and resided until 1827, when they moved to this county, arriving in Bath Township, Feb. 27. They came the entire distance in a sleigh, but the latter part of their journey was performed on ground that was nearly bare. Mr.

Miller had purchased about 800 acres of land in the southwestern part of Bath Township, which he immediately began to improve. In his family were the following children—Lyman R., Anson, Elisha E., Sarah E., Clarinda, Lowley, Nathaniel O., George, Harvey and Evelina; all these children were born in Connecticut, and six of them are yet living, attesting to the vigor and vitality of the original stock. Mr. Miller was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was noted for his integrity and straight business habits. He kept a tavern for eighteen years on the home place, and was for years Postmaster. He creditably filled a number of positions of honor and trust, and was respected by all who knew him. This worthy man and pioneer died at his home in Bath Township, Feb. 14, 1854, and his good wife, Aug. 17, four years latter. Harvey Miller was raised upon his father's farm, and receiving such education as the log schoolhouses of that early day afforded. His union with Miss Ann Wagar occurred Oct. 16, 1844. This lady was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1825. They have an adopted daughter—Rosetta, who is the wife of Mr. T. F. Porter. Mr. Miller has always followed farming, and stock raising, a business he is eminently fitted for. He owns 88 acres of land which is nicely improved, and under a high state of cultivation. He has always been a strong anti-slavery man, and an earnest advocate of temperance and sobriety. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and have contributed largely toward its support. In fact they are ever ready to support any enterprise that has a tendency to build up the community in which they live, or benefit their fellow-man. They are worthy people who enjoy the respect and confidence of all who know them.

RALSAMON MILLER, Ghent. Ralsamon Miller was born Dec. 7, 1838, in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio. He is the son of William and Electa (Crosby) Miller, both of whom were natives of the "Empire" State. The Millers came to this county in 1817, and settled in the northwestern part of Northampton Township. William Miller is one of the wealthy and leading agriculturists of Summit Co. He resides in Copley Township, where he is well and favorably known. Ralsamon Miller was raised to farm labor, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harshey, Oct. 21, 1858. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 12, 1832. From this union there were four children, viz., Elizabeth, Sarah L., Ida M., and Alpha L. In early boyhood, Mr. Miller manifested a strong liking for handling and being where live stock were being handled. After reaching man's estate, he embarked in the live-stock trade, and has since that time handled a great deal, usually buying and then preparing them for market. He has been uniformly successful, and his judgment is seldom at fault. He owns a well-improved farm of 240 acres, also a grist-mill two miles east of Ghent, and is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of cheese. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and has creditably filled several township offices.

REV. WILLIAM B. MOODY, Bath. This gentleman was born in Kennebec Co., Me., Feb. 17, 1808. He is the son of Joseph and Bridget (Davis) Moody, both of whom were natives of Shapley, Me., where they were married and resided until 1806, when they moved to Kennebec Co. In 1813, they removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., and from there to Richfield Township, this county, in 1821. They were the parents of nine children, viz., Daniel, Joseph, Davis, Samuel, Ephriam, Rhoda, Priscilla, Bridget and William B. Bridget and William B., are the only ones now living. Mr. Moody and wife were intelligent Christian people. He died in 1824, and his wife in 1847. William B. Moody was reared upon a farm, and, during his youth and early manhood, received no education to speak of. After he had reached his majority, he surrounded himself with good and useful books and began a course of self-instruction, which extended over a period of four years. He was ordained a minister of the M. E. Church by Rev. Robert R. Roberts, at Wooster, in 1840. Some years later he withdrew from this church on account of their position on the slavery question, and connected himself with the Protestant Methodist Church. In 1850, he became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with which denomination he has ever since labored. During his life his ministerial labors have not been confined to Summit Co. alone, but has been extended over the counties of Medina, Geauga, Lorain and Cuyahoga. He was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Osborn May 14, 1828. She was born

in East Cleveland, Ohio, in 1811, and died Aug. 20, 1856. From this union there were nine children, viz., William B., Deborah, Joseph, Rhoda, James, Samuel, Ira, Davis, and one that died in infancy without naming. He was married Oct. 11, 1856, to Mrs. Julia (Adams) Spencer, who again brought to his hearthstone the genial influences of a home left desolate by the death of his first wife. One child, John B., has blessed their union, and with this interesting son and most excellent wife, he enjoys in advancing years the pleasure and comforts of a happy home, and an ample competence. In social and public life, Mr. Moody occupies a highly honorable position. From early life a "worker in his Master's vineyard," he exemplifies in his life the duties and doctrines of a pure Christianity, and has frequently been a representative in the highest councils of his Church. Such is a brief outline of Rev. William B. Moody's life. May his declining years rest lightly upon him, and Summit Co. long be spared the life of one of her noblest men.

OLIVER MOORE, West Richfield; this gentleman was born in Hamilton Co., Mass., Jan. 6, 1811; he is the son of Roswell and Sarah (Clark) Moore; the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Rhode Island; after their marriage they resided in Massachusetts until 1819, when they moved to what is now Franklin Township, Portage Co., Ohio, where they ever afterward resided. They were the parents of six children, viz., Roswell, Oliver, Joseph, Sarah, Almeda and Electa; four of these children are yet living and are the heads of families. Mr. Moore was killed while at work in the woods by a falling tree, in 1831. His wife lived until 1868, when she quietly passed away. Mr. Moore was a farmer, but worked at the stone and brick mason's trades at times; he was an energetic, public-spirited man, and his untimely death was deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends. Oliver Moore was raised upon a farm, and his education was such as could be obtained in the log schoolhouses of that early day. He was united in marriage to Miss Ann Rockwell, July 6, 1835; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., April 9, 1812. The fruits of this union were three children, viz., Lecester O., Lewis A. and Roswell P. Lecester O. was born in Portage Co., Aug. 30, 1837; he was married to Mary E. Longfellow, Aug. 2, 1868; she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, July 28, 1842; they have one child, viz., Stella L. Roswell P. was a soldier in the late war, was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and was a brave and gallant soldier; he is now dead. Lewis A. has been a resident of New Mexico some years. Mrs. Oliver Moore departed this life April 6, 1864. Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Emily Hopkins, June 2, 1868. This lady was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 17, 1808. Mr. Moore has always followed farming and stock-raising, and has owned at different times large quantities of real estate; he has given liberally to his children, and still owns 93 acres of well-improved land. He was, during the days of slavery, a strong pro-slavery man, and has ever advocated temperance in all things. He has been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church a great many years, and at the building of a church of that denomination in Bath Township, in 1869, Mr. Moore gave $600 of the $2,000 that it cost to build it. The church was named "Moore's Chapel" in honor of him, and will for years to come be a fitting monument to his memory. Summit Co., would be much better off had it more such men as Oliver Moore.

ORISON MOORE, Montrose. This gentleman was born in Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1822. He is the son of Lester and Ruth (Twining) Moore, both of whom were natives of the Bay State. In 1812, Mr. Moore came to Ohio and purchased a tract of land in Trumbull Co., and two years later moved to his property and began its improvement. They remained in that county until 1837, and then removed to Norton Township, this county. Mr. Moore was a soldier of the war of 1812, and held a Captain's commission. He was an energetic man, kind of heart, and ever ready to help his fellow-man. This last characteristic proved a detriment to him, as he lost heavily at different times by going security for those whom he thought to assist. In his family were eight, all of whom are now living, and who are the heads of respectable families. Mr. Moore died in 1859, and his wife in 1851. Orison Moore received such education as the schools of that early day afforded, and remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm until about 25 years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Root Jan. 24, 1847. She was born in Summit Co.,

Ohio, Jan. 11, 1828, and died Jan. 19, 1875. On the 30th of March, 1876. Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Zilpha Stark, who was born Nov. 15, 1842, in Stow Township, this county. Mr. Moore came to this county in 1837, which he has since made his home, with the exception of ten years that he resided in Portage Co. He has lived in Bath Township since 1864, where he owns a nicely-improved farm of 108 acres. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and one of the most practical and successful farmers and stock-raisers in Bath Township.

HENRY PARDEE, Ghent. This gentleman was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., April 15, 1826. He is the son of Harry and Fanny (Benedict) Pardee, both natives of the "Empire State," where they were married and resided until 1828, when they came to Ohio and settled at Middlebury, in what is now Summit Co. Mr. Pardee was a chair-maker by trade, and, soon after locating in Middlebury, began working at his trade. It was not long ere his facilities for manufacturing were inadequate for his rapidly increasing trade. He, therefore, erected suitable buildings, and, in a few years, he found that he had the largest business of the kind in Northern Ohio. Besides manufacturing all kinds of cabinet-ware, he made pails, tubs, etc., etc. In 1849, he moved to Akron, and, for some years, was actively engaged in business in that place. He owned a saw-mill in Northampton, where the greater portion of the material used by him was gotten out. He employed a great many men, and was one of the most active business men the county ever had. A number of years previous to his death, he moved to Northampton Township, where, on the 6th of February, 1879, he quietly sank to rest. He was the parent of the following family of children: Margaret, Henry, James, Horace, Mary, Edward, Luther, Elijah, Albert and Martha. Horace and Albert were soldiers during the late war, and well and faithfully served their country. Mr. Pardee was one of the first men in the county to engage largely in the manufacturing business in any manner, and to him more than any other does Middlebury and Akron owe their large and extensive manufactories and the thrift and enterprise that characterize them. He possessed several qualities of a high order, and was noted for his nobility of soul and his scrupulous honesty. In early life Mr. Pardee was admitted a member of the Masonic Order, and was greatly delighted with its principles and teachings, availing himself of every opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the work and to comprehend the sublime principles of the Order. His widow survives him at the advanced age of 80 years, though she is as smart and active as many ladies at 50. Henry Pardee received the benefits of a common-school education, and, until he was 33 years of age, worked with and for his father in different capacities. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Prior, in 1846. She was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, in 1828. From this union there are four children, viz.: Julia, Julius, Harriet and Enoch. In 1856, Mr. Pardee came to Ghent, but, after a year, returned to Northampton, where he remained some three years and then returned to Ghent, and, in connection with Mr. Alonzo Coffin, rented the woolen-mill of that place, and for four years was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. At the expiration of that time he sold out to Mr. Coffin, and embarked in mercantile pursuits in the village. In this business he remained until a short time ago. During this period he was village Postmaster, and was engaged in manufacturing two-horse wagons, chairs, tables, and was one of the founders of a cheese factory at that place. He is now engaged in manufacturing waterproof goods known as the "Hammerstain process." This is a superior way of preparing waterproof goods, and gives universal satisfaction wherever it has been tried. By this process the fabric is *proofed on both sides*, which makes it entirely waterproof, and at the same time impervious to heat or cold. Mr. Pardee also has discovered a process for making one of the cheapest and best fire-kindlers as yet manufactured. The manner and rapidity with which he has completed and perfected these two important industries reflects great credit on him, and will be a lasting monument to his memory in time to come. This same energy and thoroughness have characterized his every walk in life. He has been successful because he has been cautious, thorough and industrious. He is well respected because his conduct has been above reproach. He has held numerous positions of honor and trust, and is a respected and honored citizen.

RUFUS RANDALL, M. D., Bath. This gentleman and well-known physician and sur-

geon, was born in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, July 7, 1834. He is the son of Delano P. and Lois (Huntley) Randall, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. They were married in their native State, and were the parents of four children, viz., James, Rufus, Marcellus and Harriet. They came to Sharon Township, Medina County, in an early day, where the father yet resides, the mother being dead. Mr. Randall was a carpenter by trade, but has for the most part been engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits since he came to Ohio. He is a good man and useful citizen, and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. Rufus was raised upon his father's farm, and received the benefits of a good common-school and Academic education. When about 17 years of age, he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Northrop, with whom he remained about a year, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, and entered the office of Dr. John Hamilton, one of the most skillful surgeons and successful practitioners in the West. He remained under Dr. Hamilton's instructions until he graduated from the Starling Medical College, which was in 1858. Soon after graduating, he located at Hammond's Corners, where he has since resided and where he has built up a large and steadily increasing practice. Always a careful and close student of Pathology, as he found it in his practice, he has become a leader in the use of new and rational remedies, and with surprising and uniform success. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Roberts, in 1863. This lady was born in Copley Township, this county, Dec. 3, 1841. From this union there were three children, viz., Effie B. and Cora La Q., living, and Ida M., deceased. Dr. Randall has been a lifelong Republican, and an earnest advocate of equal rights and all needed reforms. He is a member of the Masonic order and one of the county's best citizens.

SYLVESTER SHAW (deceased). This gentleman was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 5, 1806. He was married in his native State Oct. 16, 1828, to Miss Harriet Parsons, a native of Ontario Co., where she was born Aug. 11, 1809. In 1832, they left their native State for Bath Township, this county, arriving at their destination on the 18th of November of the same year. They came the entire distance in a large wagon drawn by oxen, and, on their arrival in the township, moved their goods into a small log cabin that had been built on their land. In this they lived until one more comfortable and commodious could be erected. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, however, were energetic, and it was not many years ere they were surrounded with a great many comforts and conveniences. They were the parents of the following family of children, viz.: Harriet C., Sylvester P., Vashti M., Samuel, Marietta, William, Sibyl B. and Constant. Mr. Shaw was a hard-working man, and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. He was a man who paid strict attention to his farm duties, never aspiring to any political prominence, although he was decided in his views of right and wrong, which he never failed to express when occasion required. This useful man and much-respected citizen departed this life Nov. 17, 1875. His widow survives him, and resides upon the old homestead. She is an intelligent Christian lady, and has the respect of all who know her. Constant Shaw was born on the old homestead Nov. 20, 1852. He married Miss Cora I. Worden Oct. 15, 1874. She was born in Richfield Township, this county, Dec. 24, 1852. They have one child, viz., Leon. Samuel Shaw was born Aug. 11, 1838. He was married, Sept. 15, 1860, to Miss Lucy Webster. She was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 21, 1838. They have two children, viz., Loretta and Berdella. Sylvester P. Shaw was born Aug. 25, 1831. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah R. Moody March 23, 1856. She was born in Richfield Township Nov. 20, 1838. They have four children, viz.: Gilson B., Hattie V., Durward B. and Bertha V. There are other members of the family who are married and are the heads of respectable families. All the Shaw boys are well-to-do farmers and respected citizens.

CHANCY SALISBURY, Ghent. This gentleman was born in Bath Township, this county, March 10, 1830. He is the son of William and Sylva (Atwell) Salisbury, both of whom were natives of Ontario Co., N. Y. They were married in their native State, and removed from there to this county in 1827. Mr. Salisbury had come to the county the year previous and purchased 75 acres of land in Bath Township. In his family were eight children, five of whom are yet living. He was a newsboy in Buffalo during the last war with England and witnessed

the burning of that place by the British. He always followed farming after his marriage, a business he was very successful at. He was renowned for his sobriety, economy and straight dealings, and it is said by those who knew him that "his word was just as good as his bond." He died April 8, 1863, and his wife Feb. 24, 1867. Chancy was raised upon a farm receiving a common-school education. After reaching his majority, he worked by the month for his father and for men in the neighborhood. He worked some fourteen months in Indiana, and one winter in Wisconsin. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hopkins Sept. 28, 1870. She was born in Bath Township June 25, 1830. Mr. Salisbury has always followed farming and stock-raising. He owns 100 acres of well-improved land, nicely situated, near the center of the township. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled several township offices with great acceptance. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and a useful and honored citizen.

HOUSEL SMITH, Montrose. This gentleman was born in Springfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1824. He is the son of James and Sarah (Housel) Smith, both of whom were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn., where they were married and resided until 1812, when they moved to Lake Township, Stark Co., Ohio. After about two years they moved into Springfield Township, it being then a part of Stark Co. They were the parents of seven children, viz., Peter, Catharine, John, Cyrenius, James, Housel and Amelia. Mr. Smith always followed farming and stock-growing. He was a successful business man, an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and a useful member of society. He departed this life in 1857. His widow survives him and resides north of the city of Akron. Housel Smith received but a limited education, and, up to the time he was 18 years of age, worked for his father. He was then given his time, and began working his father's farm on the shares. After about eight years, he purchased 50 acres of land in Bath Township and began its improvement. In a few years he sold this farm and purchased 104 acres where he now lives. He has since added to this until he now owns 140 acres of good land, which he has nicely improved. He was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Moore March 6, 1851. This lady was born in Springfield Township, this county, May 6, 1830. From this union there are eight children, viz., Emanuel C., John N., James A., Robert H., Sarah L., Charles H., George E. and Margaret J. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church. He began life as a poor boy, and is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word.

MICHAEL SPRANKLE, Ghent. John Sprankle, the father of this gentleman, was a native of the Keystone State; when he was quite a child, his parents removed to Stark Co., Ohio, where they entered a large tract of land. Here John Sprankle was married and resided until 1833, when he moved to Summit Co., settling in Bath Township; he was a miller by trade, and that, in connection with farming, he followed during his life-time; he was the parent of two sons and five daughters; he was a hard-working man, and always paid strict attention to his own affairs; he was scrupulously honest, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Michael Sprankle was born in Stark Co., Ohio., March 23, 1821. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, and from early boyhood was inured to toil, he remaining at home until about 21 years of age; he then rented a farm of his father in Stark Co., and began doing for himself. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza McGrew, in 1843; this lady died in a few years, leaving a son and daughter, viz., Charles and Lucinda. Mr. Sprankle was married June 13, 1848, to Miss Harriet Albertson, a native of Stark Co., where she was born Nov. 25, 1828; by this union there were eight children, four of whom are yet living, viz., Oliver, Edwin, Collins and Allie A; those deceased were named—Alonzo, Burton, John A. and Cora E. Mr. Sprankle continued to reside in Stark Co. until 1865, when he moved to Bath Township, this county, which he has since made his home. He began life as a poor boy and has by his own exertions and the assistance of his good wife secured a goodly share of this world's goods; he owns 363 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the best and most practical farmers in Bath Township; politically he is a Republican; he and wife possess social qualities of a high order, and are among the leading citizens of the township.

J. M. THORP, West Richfield. The parents of this gentleman, Manville B. and Fanny W.

(Clark) Thorp, are among the early settlers of the county. Manville B. Thorp was born Feb. 7, 1808, in the Empire State, and his wife in the Bay State, March 7, 1811. They were married in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1832, and two years later came to Bath Township, this county, where they have since resided. Jeremiah, father of Manville B., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his father, Nathan Thorp, served his country in the war of the Revolution. Manville B. Thorp and wife, on first coming to this county, settled on the farm now owned by them in Bath Township, there being no improvements on the land at that time. They are the parents of five children, all of whom are now living. Mr. Thorp has always been a hard-working, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and has been very successful in all his business undertakings; he owns over 300 acres of good tillable land, which is nicely improved. J. M. Thorp was raised upon a farm and received a good common-school education; he was united in marriage to Miss Vashti M. Shaw, May 24, 1857; she was born in Bath Township this county, Aug. 30, 1834; they have four sons, viz., Elwin C., Warren S., Ayers C. and Maynard B. Mr. Thorp was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1833; in 1863, he began the study of dental surgery, and after some years began its practice at Akron, to which place and Richfield, Ohio, his practice has been confined, he always finding enough to do. He has an office at Richfield, and has a good paying practice; he is a quiet, unassuming man, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH F. WHITCRAFT, Bath; John Whitcraft, the father of this gentleman, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1797. While he was yet a small boy his parents removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, and from there, after a few years, to Stark County. Here his youth and early manhood was passed, his education being such as the log schoolhouse afforded. He was united in marriage in 1823 to Miss Eleanor Harkins, a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn., where she was born in 1800. Her parents had removed from the Keystone State to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1813. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whitcraft took up their residence in Stark County, where they resided until their removal to Bath Township, this county, in 1832. The year previous Mr. Whitcraft had come to the township and purchased 82½ acres of land. He did some clearing and erected a log cabin, in which the family moved upon their arrival. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitcraft, viz., William, Thomas, Hugh, Samuel, Joseph F., Esther, John, Silas, Nancy and Eleanor, seven of whom are yet living. Mr. Whitcraft was a prominent and respected citizen, and held during his lifetime many positions of honor and trust. He was renowned for his strict business principles, integrity, and readiness to promote the public good. This good man and pioneer departed this life in 1842. His wife survives him at the advanced age of 81 years. She has a very retentive memory and is as smart and active as many ladies at 50. Joseph F. Whitcraft was born Sept. 22, 1830, in Stark Co., Ohio. His early education was limited, being confined to such as could be obtained in the log-cabin schoolhouse. He was but 12 years of age at the time of his father's death, and he remained at home helping to care for the younger members of the family until he was of age. He then took charge of the farm, which he resided upon until four years ago, when he came to Hammond's Corners and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Adaline A. Miller, March 22, 1855. This lady was born in Richfield Township, this county, June 20, 1834, and is the daughter of Moses C. and Anna (Compton) Miller, who were among the first settlers of this county. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitcraft, four of whom are yet living, viz., Clara B., Jennie E., Mariam I. and Sigel B. The deceased were named Cora E. and Sherman. Mr. Whitcraft is a stanch Republican and is Postmaster at the "Corners." He has held positions of honor and trust, and is highly spoken of as an official. He was a delegate to the Kent Convention in 1855, and voted for James A. Garfield for State Senator. He is a pleasant, courteous gentleman and one of the county's best citizens.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BREITENSTEIN, Sr., lawyer, Clinton. He is the oldest and only son living of Jacob Breitenstein, who was married to Barbara Sweithauser, both natives of Ober Rhein Kreis, Germany. He came to this country with his parents in 1836. They came to Marshallville, Wayne Co., Ohio, and remained there one year, when they removed into Chippewa Township in the same county. They remained there fifteen years, when they came to Franklin Township, this county. His education was received in the common schools of Germany, attending school but six weeks in this country. He worked on his father's farm until 24 years of age, when he married Lydia Keller, a native of Pennsylvania. He worked for six years as a coal miner, after which he bought a small farm of 24 acres with his earnings. He carried on farming very successfully until 1876, when he retired. He then began practice as a lawyer in the Justice's Courts. By his industry and economy he has amassed considerable wealth, and is now owner of five farms, including a valuable and rich coal mine, which yields him no small income. He has six children—John, Jacob D., Elias, Daniel, Andrew and Mary. He has served as Township Trustee for a number of years, and is a Notary Public. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. His parents came to this country very poor, and all he has was acquired by his own exertions.

MATHIAS DAVIS, retired farmer; P. O. Johnson's Corners; was born Sept. 23, 1810, in Pennsylvania. His father, John Davis, with wife and ten children, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled on the farm where Mr. Davis is now residing, in 1817. The parents have long since gone the way of all mortals, and but four of the children survive, viz., Mathias, Nancy, Christina (now Widow Hassett, living in Hudson Township with her son), and Mary living in Carroll Co. Matthias took charge of the farm when about 19 years of age. He and a brother farmed it together for several years. Their location is one of the most naturally picturesque spots in the township, being quite elevated, overlooking the valley of the Cuyahoga River for miles, and immediately over the Erie & Ohio Canal. The first wheat raised for market in this vicinity, was that grown by Mr. Davis, which was sold for 50 cents per bushel, and one of the first lots ever shipped to Cleveland on the canal was a lot of Mr. Davis' for which he received about 50 cents per bushel. Mr. Mathias Davis never married, and is now well advanced in years; lives in very comfortable circumstances, and cares for an aged and feeble sister; he is a man of generous and hospitable impulses, though very unassuming; his memory is replete with incidents of early pioneer life and hardships, which both old and young were necessitated to endure during their struggle for existence in the unbroken forest.

ANDREW DONNENWIRTH, saddler, Clinton. He is one of the nine children of John Donnenwirth, a native of Alsace, France, who married Margaret Lang. He was born in Canal Fulton, Stark Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1845. He received a common-school education, and learned the trade of saddler. He came to Clinton in 1865. There he began his career as a business man, by carrying on a harness and saddle business. In 1868, he opened a general store, doing a good business until 1880, when he again worked at his trade. He was married in 1869 to Mary A. Ingraham, a native of England. They have five children—Ross, Willie, Belle, Lorena and Daisy M. He enjoys the confidence and good-will of his fellow-citizens, and was recently elected Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

DAVID D. DAILEY, farmer; P. O. Nimisila. He was born in Blair Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1817. He worked on his father's farm until 1841, when he came to Franklin Township, and has been here ever since. He was married in 1846, to Elizabeth Row; they had one son, Adam; wife died in 1850; he was remarried, in 1852, to Anne Holl. They have four children—Andrew, Catharine, Michael and Clara. He is one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of his township.

LEWIS EVERHARD, traveling salesman, Nimisila. He was born in Plain, Stark Co., Ohio, Nov. 26, 1829. He was raised on a farm,

and obtained a common-school education. He came to Manchester, Ohio, in 1866 ; began his career as a salesman with the Warthorst Stone Co., of Massillon, Ohio, in 1869. He was married, in 1854, to Anne Hoy. They had two children—Frances E. and John H. She died in 1869. He was remarried, in 1871, to Nancy Williams ; one child, Lottie O., is the fruit of this marriage. He is a member of the Disciples' Church.

DAVID GROVE, farmer ; P. O. Nimisila ; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., July 3, 1822 ; is son of Jacob and Rachel (Dice) Grove, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in 1832, with their five children, viz., David, Polly, Solomon, Arabella and Jacob ; three others were born to them after their removal to this State, viz., Ephraim, Rachel and Hannah ; these are all living. Mr. Grove located in this township, and spent the remainder of his life here, and died in the 72d year of his age. David was married to Mary Long Oct. 12, 1844. They have reared four children, viz., Byron F., Eliza, Mary and Emma. Mrs. Grove was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and was brought to Wayne Co., Ohio, by her parents when about 2 years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grove are familiar with the hardships of pioneer life, but enjoy a competency earned by their own industry and care.

HENRY A. HOUSMAN, Superintendent Franklin Coal Mine, Clinton. He is the oldest son of Jacob Housman, who was married to Catharine Brougher. He was born in Franklin Township July 19, 1840. He worked on the farm until he was 20 years old. He was then employed as clerk in a store in Manchester, Ohio. In 1860, he went into business for himself. This he carried on successfully until 1870, when he took charge of the Franklin Coal Mine. He came to Clinton in 1875, and has resided here since ; he also taught school here for one and one-half years. He was married in 1862, to Margaret Sisler, a native of Manchester, Ohio. They have two children—Nellie and Fannie. He is at present Superintendent of the Franklin Coal Mine, an extensive and paying mine.

JAMES M. KERSTETTER, general store, Nimisila. Among the self-made business men of Manchester is the subject of this sketch ; he was born in Green Township, Summit Co., Ohio, March 17, 1851 ; his parents were old settlers of the county ; he was the oldest of three children ; he was raised on the farm, and, when 11 years old, he went with his parents to Manchester ; his education was such as the common schools of the village afforded, and his business career was begun with a clerkship with Kerstetter & Housman. He went into business for himself in 1871 ; he is now keeping a general store, and all he has he obtained by his tact, industry and economy. He was married in 1868 to Isabel Benner, a native of Franklin Township ; they have one daughter—Olive M. His business career is one of remarkable success, he having comparatively nothing when he started.

DANIEL SMITH (deceased) ; was born in Pennsylvania April 10, 1811, and came here with his father's family during the construction of the canal. He married Eliza Diehl March 15, 1835 ; she was also a native of Pennsylvania, and came here with her parents about a year previous to her late husband , her father, Jacob Diehl, settled at Canton, Stark Co., when they came from Pennsylvania, then to Franklin Township. Soon after Mr. Smith was married, they repaired to the farm, where his widow and daughter now live, and, on June 7, 1861, he was called away, leaving a widow and large family to mourn his loss. They were parents of ten children, viz., Judson, Rachel, Amanda, Mary, Ransom, Louisa, Angeline, Carolina, Josephus and Ida ; the last named resides with her aged mother. When their eldest boy, Judson, was about 4 years old, he met with a sad and fatal accident ; while he, with one of his sisters, were endeavoring to cross the mill-race on unsafe footing, he fell in, and, although his father was at work near by, the boy was drowned before it was possible to rescue him. In 1834, Mr. Smith and his father built a sawmill, which Daniel owned and operated many years ; the mill property he had sold, but owing to non-payment by the purchaser, he (Mr. Smith) had to take it back, and the season preceding his death he had refitted the mill. Since his death, Mrs. Smith has managed the affairs of her business with more than ordinary executive ability, and reared her family, and yet lives to see them enjoy their own homes.

JOHN A. STUMF, farmer ; P. O. Nimisila ; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., June 2, 1809 ; he is son of Michael and Mary (Ashway) Stumf. In 1819, they moved from Pennsylvania—par-

ents and five children—and settled six miles west of Massillon, in Tuscarawas Township, Stark Co. They had in all seven children—Catharine, John A., Jacob, Elizabeth, Polly, Lydia and Nancy—the two last named were born after their parents came to this State. About nine years after their locating in Stark County, Mr. Stumf was assisting a neighbor in "raising" a log cabin; during the progress of the work, some feeling of rivalry as to which party should have their end of the log first in position arose; the result being that one end of a log was carried up much quicker than the other, causing a skid to break, and swinging the other out of place and in its descent struck Mr. Stumf on the head and killed him. This sad and fatal accident left the widow with her seven young children, in poor circumstances, in the new and sparsely settled country. Shortly after his father's death, John A. returned to his uncle's in Pennsylvania to learn the carpenter's trade, and remained there three years. In the meantime he got married to Mary Grove in April 1832; and the following month came back with his wife to his mother's in Stark Co., Ohio, where they lived one year, and in 1833 he moved to Franklin Township and purchased 80 acres, which was partially improved. He worked at his trade for two years after coming here, and then turned his attention principally to farming, which has been his life work, except when he chose to do odd jobs of carpenter work or manfacture anything for his own use, as he was quite handy at any kind of woodwork. He owns a good farm on which he erected a commodious brick residence in 1845. They had five children—Lucinda (who died at 5 years old), Alpheus, Eliza (was wife of Eli Stout, who died in the army of the rebellion; she is also deceased, leaving one child, Ida, and was reared by Mr. Stumf), Hiram and Mary M. (deceased). Mrs. Stumf died in September, 1872. His mother remained on the old homestead in Stark County, until a short time previous to her death, when she removed to Wayne County, when she died September, 1874, in the 92d year of her age. Besides John A., only Catharine (now widow of Sam Davis of Lucas County), and Lydia (now wife of Moses Hingley, of Richland County), survives.

A. SISLER, M. D., Nimisila; he was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Dec. 29, 1823. When 4 years old, he went to Erie Co., N. Y., with his parents; here he remained until 1844, when he came to Nimisila, and has been there ever since. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. William Sisler, who was at that time in active practice there. He attended lectures in the Cleveland Medical College, and began practice in partnership with his brother, in the spring of 1848, and is at present practicing in Manchester. He was married in 1848 to Amanda E. Hoy, a native of Nimisila. Nine children are now living—Francis E., Charles E., Clara A., Caroline B., Lewis E., Everett B., John H., Jennie L. and William H. He is a member of the Disciples' Church.

EPHRAIM STUMF, farmer; Nimisila; is the son of Jacob and Catharine (Sorrick) Stumf, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when quite young. They settled in this township, where Ephraim was born May 28, 1842. There were four other children born to Jacob and Catharine Stumf, viz.: Matilda, Nathaniel, Amos (deceased) and William. Ephraim lived with his parents until he was married, which event occurred Nov. 29, 1870, to Louisa Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith. They have two children—Bertha and Clarence. Mr. Stumf is a man of few pretentions, but an industrious citizen who attends to his own affairs in an unassuming way.

COPLEY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM G. ADAMS (deceased); was the youngest in a family of eight children born to James and Hannah Adams. The names of these children are as follows: John, Alexander, James, Thomas, Charles, Cyrus, Caroline and William G. William was born June 17, 1819, and when quite young his parents moved from his native State—Pennsylvania—and came to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he remained with his parents until he was 26 years old, and then moved to Bath Township, and subsequently to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. July 24, 1846, he married Catharine, daughter of James and Sarah Leonard, and to this union were born a family of six children—James L., born June 4, 1849; John, born Dec. 30, 1850; Melville, born Sept. 10, 1852; Charles, born Feb. 20, 1854; Prentiss, born June 14, 1857, and Sarah, born Sept. 2, 1860. Mrs. Adams was born Sept. 2, 1823. In the spring of 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with their family, left Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio. It was here, on May 2, 1868, that Mr. Adams' death occurred, of pneumonia. In his younger days, Mr. Adams taught school to some extent, and his subsequent life was full of enterprise and usefulness.

ALFRED ADAIR, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Montgomery Township, Northampton Co., Mass., Feb. 6, 1807. He is a grandson of Andrew Adair, who was a native of Ireland, and a son of James L. and Bathsheba (Griffin) Adair, to whom were born the following family: Theodosia, Sally, Alfred, Ursula, Anna, Elizabeth and Micah. At the age of 10 years, our subject, with his parents, removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1824, when Alfred, who was then 17 years of age, went to Canada, where he remained but one year, at the end of which time his father died, and he returned home to his widowed mother and took charge of the homestead, clearing it of a heavy debt then hanging over it. In December, 1835, he married Martha P. Chamberlain, daughter of Moses Chamberlain, and by her had eight children, viz., James L., who was born Sept. 24, 1837, and died July 11, 1842; Joseph L., born Nov. 28, 1839; Alfred A., born March 25, 1841; Martha A., born April 19, 1843; Emily, who was born July 27, 1845, and died Aug. 24, 1848; Martha, who was born July 31, 1847, and died Jan. 24, 1881, and Newman and Newell, twins, born July 15, 1850. In 1840, Mr. Adair, family, and mother, came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where the mother died, in January, 1855, and the wife, Jan. 29, 1880. These two had been married about forty-five years, and during that time were always kind and considerate toward each other, and her death leaves an aching void in his heart, as in those of her relatives and friends. They took great pride in educating their two sons, J. L. and A. A., who valiantly served their country in its time of need, enlisting in the spring of 1862 in Co. A, 4th O. V. I, and serving faithfully until the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Adair is an old and much respected resident of Copley. He is a Republican, and is one of the township's ablest citizens.

DELOS BOSWORTH, farming; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1818. He is a son of Allen and Hannah (Harrington) Bosworth, who were parents of the following family: Polly, Sally, Delos, Norton, Norman and Leonard. Allen Bosworth was a native of Rhode Island, while his wife was born in Vermont. In 1815, Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth came to Summit Co., Ohio (then Medina Co.), from Otsego Co., N. Y., locating at first in Tallmadge Township, but the following year moved to Northampton Township. In 1817, they moved to Copley Township, locating on Lot 22. This was the first settlement in Copley Township. At the time of his settlement in Copley, Mr. Bosworth's total possessions in money amounted to only $1.50, and this he gave for the erection of his log cabin. He purchased 150 acres of land on credit, and then started out in the battle of life. Delos remained with his parents on the farm until he was 24 years of age, and March 16, 1841, married Christina Wagoner, and to this union were born three children—Millard, born Feb. 16, 1845; Norman, born Feb. 28, 1847, died Dec. 29, 1861,

and Eleonora, born June 26, 1849. Mrs. Bosworth died Sept. 3, 1855, and on the 8th of April, 1858, Mr. Bosworth married Abbey W. Whinery, and by her had one son—John C., born Dec. 27, 1860. Soon after Mr. Bosworth's first marriage, his father died, and Delos took charge of the family, and moved to the northeastern part of the township, on Lot 14. He now owns 130 acres of fine farming and grazing land, which he has made by his own labors. His son Millard, in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. H, 42d O. V. I., and served gallantly through a number of battles, and during his service, lost his health, which he has never regained. Mr. Bosworth is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

TRUMAN BOUGHTON, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1814. He was the fifth child in a family of six children born to John and Sally (Roat) Boughton, and their names, respectively, are Noble, H. W., S. L., Mary, Truman and Nathaniel. When in his 4th year, Truman's mother died, and soon afterward his father married Polly Stimpson, and by her had the following family: John, George, William, Morris, Sophia, Elmer and Levi. In 1833, this family came to Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where they lived until the father's death, which occurred in 1848. His widow afterward removed to Michigan, where she has since died. Truman lived with his father until he reached his majority, and then began for himself. In April, 1833, he was united in marriage with Flora Davis, daughter of William and Avis (Hopkins) Davis, and to this union were born five children, as follows: B. Franklin, E. D., H. G., Olive I. and M. H. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Boughton settled on Lot No. 27, about a mile east of Copley Center, and has resided there ever since. His family are all married, and are all living in Summit Co. B. F., the eldest son, enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. A, 2d O. V. C., and served all through the war in the same company, and was finally discharged in September, 1865. Mr. B. started in life with nothing but a stout heart and willing hands, and by the hardest labor has acquired a nice home and fortune. In politics he is a Republican, and is an energetic and enterprising gentleman.

BYRON CHAPMAN, M. D., Copley Center; was born in the State of New York Jan. 8, 1822. He is a son of A. and P. (Lane) Chapman, who were parents of this family: Orson, Sally, Lovina, Melissa, Orlin, Lucius, Cynthia, William, Harlow, Loretta, Almeron, Byron and Lucinda. In the fall of 1835, this family came to Copley Township, and settled one-half mile south of Copley Center, on 154 acres, of Lot No. 28. Byron remained here with his parents until 22 years of age, receiving a good common-school education. At that time, he commenced the study of medicine with his brother William, who was a practicing physician at Copley Center. He attended medical lectures at Cleveland for two years, and graduated in March, 1847. At the time of his graduation, his brother William, the doctor, was taken ill and soon died. Byron took charge of his brother's practice immediately, and meeting with excellent success he has remained there ever since. Dec. 23, 1847, he was united in marriage with Matilda A. Dils, daughter of Abram Dils, and by her has two children—Willis D., born Oct. 3, 1848, and Fanny P., who is now the wife of Albert E. Hiestand. Willis married Ella A. Marriner; he is a civil engineer in Leadville, Colo. Mrs. Chapman is in very poor health. Mr. Chapman is a Republican in politics, and does quite an extensive business in his profession.

WILLIAM CASKEY, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1832. He is a son of Benjamin and Margaret Caskey, and is one in the following family, all of whom are living: Margaret, Nancy, Andrew, John, James, Jane, Finley, William, Mary, Benjamin and Drusilla. The father of these came from Ireland when very small. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1853, came to Bath Township, and from there to Copley in 1858. The father died from a stroke of palsy in February 1867. The mother is yet living in Copley at an advanced age. When about 21 years of age, William left his parents and went to Iowa, where he made his home seven years. During his stay there he married Louisa Dodt, and by her had two children—Angeline, who died in infancy, and Eldora, born Jan. 16, 1862. Mr. Caskey served three years in the late war in Co. B, 22d Iowa V. I., and while in the service his wife died. At the close of the war he returned to Copley Township, and Dec. 25, 1868, married Caroline Fenner, by whom he has one son—Arthur F., born

March 14, 1871. Mr. Caskey's farm is situated on Lot No. 35, Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio.

S. DALES, farmer; P. O. Montrose; was born in Cartright Township, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 25, 1802. He is one in the following family, born to William and Susanna (Hunt) Dales, viz., Stephen, William, Peter, Samuel, James and Hannah, of whom but Stephen and James are living. In 1812, this family came to the neighborhood of Cuyahoga Falls, near which place the father rented a farm for his family, and then enlisted as teamster in the war of that year. Since their arrival in Summit County, the Dales have resided there. The father died an honored and respected citizen at the advanced age of 76. The date of the mother's death is Jan. 20, 1841. In December, 1826, Stephen was married to Miss Marcia Richardson, daughter of Elkanah Richardson, and to this union was born a family of seven children as follows: Olive, Alvira, Mary (deceased), George (deceased). George S., William and Angeline. After his marriage Mr. Dales removed to Bath Township where he and family remained two years, at the expiration of which time they moved to Copley Township, locating on Lot No. 4, where they have since made their home. For them life was filled with the privations and hard labor common to pioneers. The wife and mother died May 26, 1865, and for his second and present wife Mr. Dales married Mary Viall, widow of Sullivan Viall and daughter of George Freely. Mr. Dales has a fine home and property, which he and his family have earned by hard and honest labor.

HENRY FRANCISCO (deceased); he was born near Morristown, N. J., May 20, 1802; he was a son of John and Jane (Pier) Francisco, and they were the parents of the following family: Maria, David, Anna, Betsey, John, Henry, Caroline, Samuel and Barney. Our subject remained with his parents on the farm until he arrived at manhood. In July, 1823, he married Lovina Chapman, and by her had a family of nine children—Paulina, Mary A., Catharine, Maria, William J., A. C., John H., Charles E. and Ellen J. He remained in New York until 1830, and then went to Chautauqua Co., same State, and kept a hotel there for two years; in 1835, he came to the north part of Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and after a short time, moved to the southwestern part. At the time of his death, which occurred March 27, 1869, he was living on Lot 38, one mile south of the Center. He came to Copley with scarcely anything, but by hard labor left to his heirs over a hundred acres of good land. His sons William and John served faithfully in the late war in the defense of their country.

DAVID FRANK; Copley Center; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828, and is a son of Peter and Nancy (Ball) Frank; his father was of German and his mother of English descent; he is one in a family of eight children. When our subject was 3 years old, his parents removed to Stark Co., Ohio, where they remained seven years, and, at the end of that time, came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where he remained, and where his parents afterward both died; David received a good common-school education, and, on Oct. 15, 1857, was married to Melissa Witner, daughter of Daniel and Susan Witner, and by her had four children—Jennie, born Feb. 12, 1860; Grant H., born March 16, 1864; Zedellia Z., born Feb. 6, 1869; and F. F., born Dec. 10, 1871. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Frank located on a farm one mile west of Copley Center, and he has remained there ever since; he and his estimable wife have labored hard, and now, by their hard labor and self-denial, have a nice farm of 85 acres of excellent land. Mrs. Frank was born Feb. 3, 1838. Mr. Frank is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Reformed Church, of Copley Center.

SAMUEL FREDERICK, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1831. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Razor) Frederick, who were parents of the following family: Samuel, Thomas, Henry, Eli, Benjamin F., William and Christopher C. In 1840, the subject of this sketch and his parents moved to Copley Township. At the age of 19, Samuel commenced learning the shoemaking trade in Wadsworth; he has since followed the business seven years in Copley. Nov. 7, 1850, he married Sarah Fryman, daughter of Daniel Fryman, and by her had a family of eight children—Susan, Benjamin F., John H., Jacob, Eliza J., Ella E., Daniel and George B. Since his marriage, Mr. Frederick has lived in different parts of Copley. His present place

is situated on part of Lots Nos. 27 and 34, one mile east of the Center. To some extent since his marriage, Mr. Frederick has also followed the cooper's trade. For sixteen seasons, Mr. Frederick has followed threshing, but his present occupation is farming. He and wife are excellent citizens, and both are members of the Lutheran Church.

C. C. FREDERICK, school-teacher and farmer; P. O. Copley Center; is a native of the township in which he resides, and was born Oct. 24, 1844. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Razor) Frederick, who were parents of seven sons, of whom all but our subject were born in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. At the age of 20, our subject began on his own responsibility, by farming summers and teaching winters, and this business he has followed up to the present time. His marriage with Miss Ella M. Taylor was solemnized Nov. 11, 1869. Mrs. Frederick is a daughter of Theodore and Matilda (Hoyt) Taylor, and was born March 26, 1853. To her union with Mr. Frederick there were born five children—Homer, born June 30, 1870, died May 23, 1876; Herman E., born Jan. 12, 1872; Alena Bell, born March 5, 1874, died May 12, 1876; Aleta M., born Nov. 14, 1876; and Ernest L., born Aug. 24, 1879. Homer and Alena Bell were attacked with scarlet fever, and, after a short illness, were carried away from their home on earth to a happier one above. After his marriage, Mr. Frederick worked his father's farm for three years, and then moved to Copley Center, and taught school eighteen months. He then purchased and settled on the farm he now lives upon, which is located on Lot No. 24. Mr. Frederick has held different township offices. In politics, he is a radical Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church of Norton.

A. C. FRANCISCO, Copley Center; was born in the State of New York Aug. 12, 1836. He is a son of Henry and Lovina (Chapman) Francisco, who were the parents of nine children. When our subject was but a year old his parents came from New York to Summit Co., Ohio, locating in Copley Township, where our subject has lived up to the present time; he remained with his parents on the farm until he reached his 20th year, and he then commenced farming for himself. In September, 1860, he married Imogene Scudder, daughter of Walter and Catharine Scudder, and by her had the following family: Carrie, Hattie, Arthur, Olive and Charles. In August, 1862, our subject enlisted in Co. H 104th O. V. I., and was discharged for disabilities in June, 1863. Mr. Francisco has never since regained his health; he has, with the exception of one or two years, always lived in Copley Township; he is a Republican in politics and a good and enterprising citizen.

ANSEL S. GARDNER (deceased), was a native of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, his birth occurring July 1, 1839. His parents were Warren and Caroline (Perry) Gardner, of Germanic descent, both being natives of the Empire State, and both coming to Ohio when the country was yet a wilderness, filled with various species of wild animals. He was one in a family of four children, and when 7 years of age his mother died, and his father married Harriet Avery, by whom he had one child. Ansel was reared on a farm, securing in the meantime a fair education from the common schools. After the age of 19, and previous to his marriage, he worked at farming during the summer months, and in the ship-yards at Cleveland during the winter months. On the 31st of December, 1861, his marriage with Miss Elisabeth Crosier was celebrated. Her parents were Paul and Barbara (Husong) Crosier, of Euclid Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born four children, as follows: Alice, born Sept. 14, 1863, died Sept. 21, 1864; Alfred E., Oct. 20, 1865; Hattie, April 4, 1868, died Dec. 9, 1870; Franklin J., Dec. 31, 1873. Mrs. Gardner's birth occurred March 9, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner remained at Cleveland until the 28th of May, 1861, when they moved to Grand Traverse, Mich, settling on a tract of land devoid of clearing and with no neighbor nearer than a mile, and with a vast forest of pine stretching away for miles in all directions. Reservations of Indians were near, and many wild, fierce animals lurked in the heavy pine forests. Here they remained five years, during which time Mr. Gardner and three other men from Traverse City went by canoe down the bay to Northport, thirty miles distant, where they organized Leelenaw County. In July, 1866, Mr. Gardner and family returned to Ohio, making their home first in Portage Township, Summit Co. In December, 1872, they removed to Copley Center, where the family has since resided. Mr. Gardner worked industriously at

his trade—carpenter and joiner—until February, 1880, when he was taken down with a severe attack of rheumatism; at the end of two weeks he seemed to rally, but soon afterward was taken with ague, from which he never fully recovered. Spinal troubles increased his affliction, until at last he died on the 1st of April, 1880. He was a kind father, a loving husband and an exemplary citizen; no unkind word was ever spoken to his family by him, and his death was mourned bitterly by his devoted wife and children. He was laid to rest in the village cemetery, and over his lonely grave the sweet flowers of loving remembrance are strewed, and tears of affection fall upon the silent earth. The neighborhood mourned his untimely death, and revere his name as among their most honored dead. Thus dear friends are returned to dust, but their names become living jewels in the bright casket of memory.

JOHN GOULDIN, farmer and merchant; Copley Center; was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1815. He is a son of John and Esther (Chandler) Gouldin. When John was 9 years old, his father moved near Cleveland, engaging in agricultural pursuits. John remained with his father until his marriage with Miss Betsey Hendershot, which event occurred May 3, 1835. To this union was born the following family: Charles F., born March 1, 1848, died Oct. 1, 1855; Mariam, born May 20, 1840; Albert, born Aug. 30, 1842; Lucy E., born May 3, 1849, and Bina, born Oct. 24, 1852. After his marriage, Mr. Gouldin had charge of a saw-mill for four years, and in the fall of 1839, purchased a piece of land in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and has retained the ownership of that land ever since. In 1873, he commenced in the agricultural implement business in Akron, and his work there met with excellent success. In 1876, he took in two partners, and the firm name then became Kramer, May & Gouldin, and this remained unchanged until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved, Messrs Kramer and May retiring. Mr. Gouldin still carries on the business at No. 114 North Howard street. Politically, Mr. Gouldin is a stanch Republican. He divides his residence between his home and business in Akron, and his country seat in Copley Township.

V. G. HARRIS, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1826; is one in the following family born to Aaron and Eleanor (White) Harris; Francis M., Elizabeth M., Hamilton, Vincent G., William W., Cordelia, Ellen and Caroline. The subject of this biography remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age. In September, 1849, he was united in marriage with Martha Long, daughter of Jacob Long, and to this union was born a family of nine children, as follows: Rebecca B., born June 20, 1850; Mary, Sept. 28, 1851; Joseph J., Feb. 18, 1853; John, Feb. 15, 1855, died in infancy; Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1856; Eliza, May 28, 1857; Charles F., June 12, 1859; Sarah, Dec. 26, 1852, and Andrew J., Feb. 24, 1865. Mr. Harris started in life with little to depend on but his own exertions. He came to Copley Township in 1850, purchasing 50 acres of land. He advanced on his farm first $450, with a balance of $750 to pay. Since that time he has added by degrees, until he now owns a fine farm of 200 acres of well-improved land, besides other property. Mr. Harris is one of the leading men of his township, and is well respected by all his acquaintances.

JAMES HAMMOND, retired farmer; P. O. Copley Center; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born April 6, 1811; he is a son of Thomas and Ann (Barton) Hammond, who were parents of the following family: Mary, George, Joseph, John, Edward, Elizabeth, James, Thomas and Charles; James remained in England, working at different employments, until 1848, when he arrived in New York June 20. He was married June 30, 1838, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Nancy Spensley, and by her had the following family: Anna, born April 1, 1839; Spensley, born April 10, 1841; George, born Oct. 18, 1843; James E., born Aug. 20, 1846, born in England; and William A., born July 4, 1849; Lizzie, born Dec. 5, 1854; Joseph E., born March 14, 1851, died in infancy; Frank P., born April 15, 1857; Charles, born Sept. 27, 1860; and Alice D., born Feb. 21, 1864, born in America. At the time of his arrival, Mr. Hammond had $26; he and family came to Medina Co., where they remained one year, and from there went to Akron; on his arrival in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, he purchased a small farm that is now owned by William Wagoner, and remained there five years; he then purchased a larger farm in the southern part of the township, and has by degrees made himself inde-

pendent; he started in the United States with scarcely anything, but by degrees, economy and close attention to business, he has purchased and paid for a fine farm of 332 acres. In the politics of this township Mr. Hammond has figured quite prominently, having identified himself with the Republican party. He is one of Copley's best and most respected citizens, and in the hearts of his fellow-townsmen has a warm place.

LEVI D. HOLLINGER, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born April 6, 1846, in Franklin Township; he is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Daily) Hollinger, who were parents of the following: Joseph, Michael, David, Jacob, Levi D., Amanda, Harriet, and Josiah and Uriah (twins); the mother of these children died in 1860, and Mr. Hollinger married his second wife, Mary Underholt, and by her had two children—Warren and Minnie. Levi remained with his parents until during the war, when, being a lad of only 17, he enlisted in the cause of his country in Co. E, 13th O. V. I., and was afterward transferred to Co. D; he participated in some of the most noted engagements of the war, among them being Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Bidge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain and many others; Mr. Hollinger was one of the few who escaped drowning from the sinking of the steamer Matagorda, below Memphis. He was married in February, 1868, to Minerva Wylie, daughter of John Wylie, whose biography appears in this work; to this union were born two children—Myrven J., born Oct. 23, 1868, and Dwight, born July 5, 1876. Mrs. Hollinger was born Feb. 8, 1843. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hollinger moved to Benton Co., Iowa, where they remained farming for six years; at the end of that time they returned to Franklin Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where they lived until about 1878, when they came to Copley Township, where he has since resided.

SAMUEL HENKEY, farmer; Copley Center; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in October, 1828. He is a son of Louis and Catharine (Less) Henkey, who were parents of seven children; when our subject was but an infant his parents moved from his native State to Stark Co., Ohio. Our subject received a common-school education in youth, and he remained with his parents until he became a man. In October, 1849, he married Mary Witmer, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gougler) Witmer, who was born Aug. 21, 1827. To this union were born five children—David, born Oct. 8, 1850; Mary E., born Feb. 4, 1854; Catharine, Nov. 14, 1863; John H., May 24, 1855, and Elizabeth, born July 14, 1858. In 1851, Samuel, together with his parents, moved from Stark Co., to Wayne Co., Ohio, and, after four year's stay there, moved to Summit Co., Ohio. They lived in the latter county in different localities, until about 1860, when they came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where our subject and family have ever since resided. Mr. Henkey is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Association of Bath Township.

G. W. HAWKINS, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; in 1814, Copley Township received its first settlers, and among them were the parents of the subject of this sketch. Much of their early experiences in the woods of Copley will be found in the history of this township in another part of this volume. G. W. Hawkins was the first white child born in the township, that date being Dec. 29, 1815. At the age of 10 years Mr. Hawkin's father died of fever, and at the age of 14, took charge of the old homestead, 100 acres, and remained in charge until 1834, when his mother married again, and his step-father bought out the heirs. In January, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Hubbard, daughter of Reuben Hubbard, and to this union there were born five children—Adelia, died in infancy; Eliza, born June 4, 1845, died Nov. 18, 1871; Alice C., born Sept. 14, 1847; George W., born Sept. 2, 1851, died Nov. 13, 1876; Eugene R., born June 28, 1854. Five years after his marriage, Mr. Hawkins moved on to the eastern part of Lot 1, where he has ever since resided. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Hawkins is a Democrat in politics. This family are among the leading ones of Copley Township.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Green Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Aug. 3, 1815, and his birth was the second or third in the township. Mr. Johnston is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Willhelm) Johnston, who were parents of the following family: Mary, Alexander, Abram (deceased),

John (deceased), William, Cornelius, Nancy and Eliza. The father was born Feb. 17, 1782, in New Jersey. When a young man he moved to Center Co., Penn., where he remained until he came to Ohio. He died in June, 1871, at the advanced age of 89. Of the children, Alexander still resides in Green Township. He was the first Recorder of Summit Co., and afterward served as member of the Legislature. John was also a member of the State Legislature, serving at one time in the very distinguished position of Speaker of the House. Cornelius is a retired merchant of Akron. Nancy is the wife of Hon. N. W. Goodhue. William, the subject of this sketch, has held various township offices, and at one time was Director of the County Infirmary. This family came to Green Township from Center Co., Penn., in 1814. The first few years after their arrival they had difficulty in earning the wherewithal to supply their wants. The children received the most of their education by the light of the hickory bark blazing in the great fireplace. William Johnston remained with his parents until he was 29 years of age. He married Elizabeth G. Moore, daughter of John Moore, April 22, 1841, and by her had two sons—Cornelius A., born July 16, 1842, and John M., born Aug. 13, 1844, the former of whom married Sarah Swartz. John married Miss A. Dales, who bore him two children, viz., Jessie and Marcia. In April, 1844, Mr. Johnston came to Copley Township, locating on Lot 15, where he has ever since resided. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a subscriber for and read the New York *Tribune* for forty years.

CHARLES C. MILLER, farming and gardening; P. O. Akron; was born in Akron, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1832. He is the eldest child born to Ansel and Lucy A. (Hawkins) Miller, who were parents of two sons—Charles C. and James N. Mr. Miller, the father, was a native of Bridgewater, Vt. When a young man, he left home and went to Boston, Mass., where he worked at his trade, carpenter and joiner. While here, he assisted in building the Quincy Market House, on which he worked, scarcely missing a day, for 466 days. From Boston, Mr. Miller went to Rochester, N. Y., living there one year. In 1828, he started West on a "prospecting" tour, and coming to Akron, he was so well pleased with the then village and surroundings, that he returned to Rochester, and the next year, 1829, came to Akron for the purpose of making that his permanent home. Nov. 22, 1831, he married the mother of Charles C. and James N. From the time of his arrival in Akron, until 1840, Mr. Miller steadily followed his trade. About this time, he purchased an interest in a boat-yard there, and engaged in the manufacturing of boats. During the winter of 1859–60, he sold out, and then went to live with his son Charles, with whom he resided until his death, Dec. 16, 1879, aged over 81 years. Charles C. Miller was reared and educated in Akron principally. He was married in August, 1860, to Mary A. Philbrick, daughter of Daniel Philbrick, of Michigan, and by her had a family of five children, as follows: Frank E. (deceased), Lottie A., Ansel P., Lute H. and Carl E. Mrs. Miller was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1843. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to their present place of residence, in Copley, where they have since resided. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, and an intelligent gentleman.

WILLIAM MARTENES, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1844. He is a son of Cornelius and Mary (Flowers) Martenes, and they were parents of the following family: Abraham, dead; Maria, William, Sarah, dead; Angeline, Austin, Rosa A., dead; and Nancy A. In 1865, this family came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, where the parents remained until their respective deaths. Our subject was married in June, 1868, to Eliza Squires, and by her had one child, Charles G., who was born in March, 1869. Mrs. Martenes died Nov. 29, 1875. Dec. 31, 1876, Mr. Martenes married Jennie Squires, a niece of his former wife's and a daughter of Chester Squires. Mr. Martenes has always been a farmer, and as such is among the best in his locality. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife belong to the Church of God.

CHESTER ORCUTT, Copley Center; is a native of Copley Township, and was born March 8, 1839. He is a son of Chester and Jerusha (Chamberlin) Orcutt, who were parents of two children—Chester and Elmira. These children are half-brother and sister to Parnel, Olive, Ellzabeth and George Orcutt. Our subject was raised on the farm by his parents. In

December, 1871, he made a visit to California, and was gone three months, the longest he was ever away from Copley Township. May 5, 1876, he was united in marriage with Melissa Simmons, daughter of Dr. and Margaret Simmons, and by her had one child, Elmira E., born Feb. 11, 1877. His wife died Dec. 25, 1878, and at the time of her death was a member of the Disciples' Church.

G. H. RITCHIE ; P. O. Akron ; was born in Portage Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1851. He is a son of Melchiah and Margaret (Squires) Ritchie who were parents of the following family : George H., Sarah, Henry (dead), Hiram, Robert, Jennie, Leonard, Melchiah and William. In 1852, this family moved into Copley Township and this has always been our subject's home. George H. remained with his parents in youth, receiving a good education. In November, 1872, he married Mary A. Klingaman, only child of Jacob and Hannah Klingaman who was born Feb. 2, 1855. To this union one daughter—Lettie May, born June 13, 1873. After his marriage, Mr. Ritchie located on a farm of 65 acres, two miles east of the center on Lots 35 and 26, and this has since been his home. In 1875, Mr. Ritchie experienced religion, and he joined the religious sect known as the Church of God. In 1878, he commenced exhorting and preaching, and has since that time been assistant circuit minister of the circuit in which he resides. His whole family belong to this church.

SAMUEL ROTHROCK, (deceased), was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was born Oct. 20, 1820. He was one in a family of eight children, of whom Samuel and Rebecca (Eshbauch) Rothrock were the parents. In 1834, Samuel, together with his parents, came to Stark Co., Ohio, and here he resided until 1846. On the 25th of December, 1845, he was united in marriage with Catharine, daughter of Christian Stauffer ; and to this union were born the following family : Samuel, Christian, David, Amos, Levi, Susan, Mary, Maggie, Anna and Jacob. These children are all living and all reside in Summit County. After his marriage, Mr. Rothrock commenced farming, and such was his occupation through life. In the spring of 1853, he and family came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and settled on Lot No. 12. In 1871, he commenced suffering with dropsy, and after about six months' intense suffering, his death occurred. That event was Dec. 29, 1871. He and wife were members of church, and Mr. Rothrock was a most estimable citizen.

WILLIAM C. SACKETT, farmer ; P. O. Akron ; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 29, 1827, the son of Aaron and Huldah C. (Tanner) Sackett ; Aaron was born Jan. 7, 1791, and Huldah Aug. 10, 1793 ; they were married May 15, 1816, and the parents of ten children as follows : Theodosia, now Mrs. Seth B. Hall, of Huston, Texas ; Harriet, now Mrs. W. A. Hanford, of Cuyahoga Falls ; George, now of Cuyahoga Falls ; Sarah, died, aged 14 ; Emeline, died in 1867, aged 42 ; William C., of Copley ; Seth, now of Colorado ; Maria C., now Mrs. Cornelius Kellogg, of Freedom, Portage Co.; Frances A., married Bruice Baldwin and moved to Missouri, where she died ; Sarah M., now Mrs. H. C. Grant, of Cuyahoga Falls. Aaron was always a farmer ; he died at the residence of his son William, June 8, 1872. The father of Huldah C. Tanner served in the Revolutionary war, and his widow drew a pension for many years previous to her death ; Huldah was a member of the Congregational Church at Tallmadge ; she died April 24, 1855. When the subject of this sketch was about 10 years of age, his parents removed to Ohio and settled in Tallmadge Township ; William was educated mostly in the schools of Tallmadge ; he attended the High School of Akron during the winter of 1848–49, when M. D. Leggett, formerly U. S. Commissioner of Patents, was Principal ; then farmed land on Chuckery Plains north of Akron for about two summers. In the fall of 1851, he left Summit County for California and Oregon, where he remained four years. During most of this time he was engaged in mining, at first near Shasta City, which was then at the head of wagon navigation, and then for about one year in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Oregon, situated at the head of Rogue River Valley. Mr. Sackett returned to Ohio in the summer of 1855, and in the fall purchased from George Sackett, his brother, the farm upon which he now resides ; the land was then known as the Isaac C. Isbel property, and familiar to most people as the "Copley Swamp." Mr. Sackett was married in the year 1857, to Miss Hatty L., daughter of Henry Galbraith, of Akron ; he is the father of four children—Clarence, died, aged 18 ; Hattie,

died, aged 6; Ina. died, aged 4; William A., his only living child, is now a student of the Akron High Schools; he was born in March, 1866.

J. W. SWIGART, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Lawrence Township, Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1836. He is the son of Jacob and Abigail Swigart, who were parents of four children—John W., George S., Alfred J. and Maggie C. In 1847, the Swigart family moved to Summit Co., Bath Township, and the family home has been there ever since. John W. lived with his parents until he was 21 years of age, and, June 10, 1858, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Stump, who was born Aug. 24, 1837. To this union there were born seven children—Alfred, born April 10, 1859; Charles E., Dec. 10, 1861; Clara J., Oct. 7, 1864; Mary E., June 13, 1867; William W., Oct. 4, 1870; John C., Oct. 15, 1873, and Stella M., Aug. 23, 1879. When Mr. Swigart arrived at his majority, he purchased a farm in Bath Township, where he remained six years, farming during the summer and teaching school during the winter. In the spring of 1864, he came to Copley Township, and has remained in different localities ever since. Mr. Swigart is a Democrat in politics, and an earnest advocate of the advancement of education. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church at Copley Center.

CHARLES TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1834. He is a son of Theodore and Matilda (Hoyt) Taylor, who were parents of thirteen children, of whom the following only are living: Daniel, Charles, Ophelia, Joseph and Ellen. The father, Theodore, was born in Connecticut, in 1801. In 1818, in company with his parents, he came to Norton Township, and two years after their arrival his father died. In 1827, he was married to Miss Hoyt, and soon after this event moved to Copley, where they remained until their respective deaths. The father died Aug. 11, 1862, and the mother Dec. 23, 1880. Charles Taylor remained with his parents, assisting them on the farm, until 20 years of age. In October, 1855, he was united in marriage with Sophronia Cook, daughter of Edmund Cook, after which he removed to St. Joseph Co., Mich. He remained here about a year and then returned to Copley, where he has ever since made his home. To Mr. Taylor's union there was born the following family: Charles M., Emma, Lewis C., Fietta and Mary. He has a nice home, on part of Lots 27 and 34. He is an intelligent gentleman, and a Republican in politics.

PETER WEEKS (deceased), was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Jan. 29, 1793. He was one in the following family born to John and Hannah (Moody) Weeks—Levitt, Peter, Abigail, Dorothea, Moody, Celestia, Matthias and Mary, the youngest being the only surviving member of the family. Peter remained with his parents at the place of his birth until about the age of 25, and then, in company with Abel Bennett, moved westward, locating in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio. They were among the earliest settlers of that neighborhood, and coming as they did, with their knowledge of the carpenter and joiner business, they proved a valuable addition to the settlement. Two years after his arrival in Wadsworth, Mr. Weeks' two brothers, Levitt and Moody, arrived, and the three brothers then formed a partnership in the carpentering business, the firm taking the name of Weeks Bros., and this firm erected nearly all the buildings of Wadsworth prior to 1832. In November, 1821, Peter Weeks and Alathea Taylor were united in marriage. This lady died, and his second wife was Catharine Francisco, daughter of Henry Francisco, and by her had three children, as follows—Alathea, born Nov. 1, 1863, died in infancy; Martha L., June 1, 1866, died June 16, 1878, and Charles P., born Sept. 1, 1870. Besides his own family, Mr. Weeks reared three of Levitt's children, who were left motherless when quite small, and two of Moody's children, who were left orphans in childhood. Mr. Weeks came to Copley Township in 1832, locating on Lot No. 23. He was a hard-working, industrious man. He was kind and sympathetic in his family duties, and always gentlemanly and courteous in his intercourse with neighbors. He early in life identified himself with the Disciples' Church, and, in his religious duties, was always prompt. He came to Ohio with no property, but by honest and upright dealings left 500 acres of excellent land at his death. In 1872, he commenced suffering with heart disease, which finally terminated in his death Nov. 2, 1873. On his 80th birthday, friends to the number of one hundred gathered in to celebrate the event, and, in his latter hours, Mr. Weeks recalled

this scene with a happy heart to think he had so many friends who were so much interested in his welfare. But thus it is, one by one the old landmarks are fast fading away, but the hope of the present generation is to record the events of these old pioneers that in years to come their names and deeds will not be forgotten, but treasured up, and, in after years, prove an honor to their families.

WILLIAM WAGGONER, farmer; P. O. Copley Center; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1829, and is one of the following family born to William and Catharine (Spahr) Waggoner: Andrew (dead), John (dead), Christina (dead), Anna, Almira, Peter (dead), and Amanda and Matilda, twins (dead). In 1835, our subject and parents came to Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, and their first settlement was on Pigeon Creek. They remained here in a log cabin one year and then removed to Lot 38, about a mile south of the Center. Mr. Waggoner has at different times served in the capacity of stone-mason, but at the time of his second removal in Copley Township, up to the time of his death, his chosen occupation was coopering. Our subject lived with his parents until he was 20 years of age, and then went to Akron and learned the bricklayer's trade, which he has followed to a considerable extent since during the summer seasons and teaching school during the winter. In April, 1857, he married Ann B. Stearn, and he and wife went to Iowa, where they remained seven years, he working at his trade. In 1864, they returned to Copley Township, where our subject has made his home ever since. Mrs. Waggoner died Nov. 15, 1863. In December, 1863, he enlisted his services in his country's behalf, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and many others. At the close of the war he went to Akron to work at his trade until he married Lydia A. Randolph. This event took place March 4, 1869. They then moved to Copley. Mr. Waggoner owns 96 acres of land; is a Republican in politics, and is highly esteemed by those who know him.

JOHN WYLIE, farmer; P. O. Akron; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1809, and is the only child of John and Sarah (Hewitt) Wylie. When 3 years of age, John's parents died and he then went to live in Stark Co., Ohio, with his uncle, Henry Everhard, who was appointed his guardian. His uncle was the owner of a mill, and young Wylie was reared to the milling trade; he received a good common-school education, and when he became of age, commenced milling, which business he followed many years afterward. In September, 1833, he married Ruemma Gaff, daughter of James Gaff, and by her had six children—Amanda, died in infancy; Sarah J.; Elizabeth, died in childhood; Paul, dead; Theron G. and Minerva. After his marriage, Mr. Wylie carried on the milling business in Springfield and Coventry Townships, in Summit Co., Ohio, until 1855. He then discontinued milling and removed to Lot 16, in Copley Township, same county, and has made that his home ever since. His son Paul served with distinction in the late war as Color Bearer in Company H, 104th O. V. I. He served three years and was in a number of engagements. Mrs. Wylie died April 14, 1859; Mr. Wylie's second wife is Jane Ayers, widow of Orin H. Ayers, who had one son, Mervin, by Mr. Ayers. This son was one of the brave boys in the 6th Ohio Battery that gave such efficient service. He finally died of disease at Chattanooga Tenn. Mr. Wylie is a stanch Republican in his political views, and is an honorable, upright man in every respect.

GEORGE W. WISE (deceased). A native of Summit County, and a prominent and influential citizen of Wadsworth, Medina County, for many years; born in Green Township November 17, 1828, and died December 28, 1879. He moved to Medina County when a young man, and purchased a farm near Wadsworth; was also engaged in business at that place. He erected a number of buildings in the village, among which were the schoolhouse and Odd Fellows' Block. He served as Township Trustee, was chosen to other minor offices, and elected Commissioner of Medina County; was connected with various societies, among which were the Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Knights of Honor. In April, 1871, he moved to Michigan with his family, and located in Isabella Co., being one of the pioneer settlers of Wise Township, which was named in his honor. He served there as Justice of the Peace and Tax Collector; was engaged in the lumber business and kept a store. For about twenty years, he was a partner with E. G. Loomis, both at Wadsworth and in Michigan. Mr. Wise was married, June 1, 1861, to

Miss Electa M. Pettibone ; they were the parents of three children—George Grant, born Dec. 16, 1865 ; Nettie P., born Aug. 18, 1868, and William Dennison, born June 4, 1870. After Mr. Wise's death, the family returned to Summit Co., and now reside in Copley Township. Mrs. Wise is the daughter of Dennison and Jane (Barber) Pettibone. The Pettibones are of French descent, their ancestors having left France during the Revolution, and after staying in England a few years removed to America. Dennison was born Oct. 22, 1807, in Hartford, Conn.; the son of Norman and Amelia (Whitmore) Pettibone ; he was married Feb. 26, 1834, to Jane Barber, who was born Nov. 6, 1816. After residing in Norton Township over thirty years, Dennison died, Jan. 18, 1872, leaving four children—Pamelia, now Mrs. Colbetzor, of Copley ; Electa M., now Mrs. G. W. Wise ; Phebe Ellen, now now Mrs. Albert Beach, and Jared B., of Akron.

CHARLES F. ZIEGLER, miller, Copley Center ; sole owner and proprieter of Copley Mill. This gentleman was born in Germany in 1831. When but a small lad he came to the United States, which has since been his home. He was raised and educated in Philadelphia, and when a young man removed to New Jersey, and in 1862 came to Ohio, locating in Wadsworth, Medina Co. In 1866, Mr. Ziegler purchased the Copley Mill, paying for the same $3,300. The mill at this time was in a very poor condition. Mr. Ziegler immediately commenced renovating and improving the property, making additions as his means increased, placing in an almost new engine, until he now owns one of the best mills in western Summit Co. Under Mr. Ziegler's management, this mill turns out a brand of the best quality of flour, and the mill has quite an extensive run of custom grinding. Since coming to Copley, Mr. Ziegler has purchased, besides his mill property, a nice lot of land of 7 acres, on which he has erected a fine house at a cost of $1,500. While living in Wadsworth he married Lovina Yoder, and this couple have one son, Charles, who lives with his parents. Mr. Ziegler started in life a poor boy. At about the age of 14 he commenced learning his trade, which he has ever since followed, giving him an experience that entitles him to the name of being one of the best millers in this county. By industry and economy he has arisen from poverty to one of ease and comfort. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

TWINSBURG TOWNSHIP.

ETHAN ALLING, deceased, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in North Milford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1800, and was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Clark) Alling. His education was received by a limited attendance at the schools of his neighborhood. In 1814, he entered tho grocery store of Loomis & Johnson, in New Haven, where he remained two years, when the firm failed. In March, 1817, he came to Ohio with three hired men for the purpose of improving some land his father had bought in Twinsburg Township, and in Tract 3. They at once commenced preparations for building, Mr. Alling thus becoming the first actual white settler in the town. In July, his father and mother arrived and became settlers. They both died in September, 1823. The subject was married, April 24, 1824, to Miss Eliza Blackman, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is yet living, and is now (1881) in her 80th year. Mr. Alling opened a tavern in Twinsburg in December, 1826, a business he continued for a number of years. He was appointed Postmaster in October, 1827, and, in 1831, he commenced the mercantile business, and, in 1835, built a storehouse, in which he long did a good business, and was finally succeeded by his two eldest sons, Francis and Hoadly, who carried on the business until their death. Mr. Alling retired from business, and, during the latter years of his life, lived upon the old homestead; he died April 22, 1867. He was an active and energetic business man, liberal in his support of churches and charitable objects, and in public enterprises a leader. By his marriage there were five children, but one of whom is now living, viz., E. L. Mrs. Alling

has lived on the old homestead since her husband's death.

MRS. SARAH C. BENNETT, farming; P. O. Twinsburg; was born in Orange Township, Cuyahoga Co., May 14, 1838, to Almon and Henrietta (Squires) Smith, natives of Connecticut, to whom were also born Almon S., Asher V., Susan H., Orange V., Orville and Lyman. Henrietta was a daughter of Morehouse, whose wife was a Mead. Henrietta came to Mahoning Co. about the year 1820, and moved to Orange, Cuyahoga Co., in 1822; her husband died in Orange in 1849. Mrs. Bennett was married, Jan. 27, 1858, to Elam Bennett, whose name she now bears; he was born in this township, on the farm which she now owns; his parents were Henry and Fannie (Streeter) Bennett, natives of the Eastern States. Henry Bennett was one of the early settlers in this township; he had three sons—Cyrus, Henry S. and Elam. Mr. Bennett's life was spent on the farm on which he settled. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He and his wife were members of the M. E. Church. He died Oct. 14, 1873, and she in May, 1878. Mrs. Sarah Bennett lived happily with her husband until his death, which occurred Sept. 8, 1871. Since his demise, she has remained on their farm of 175 acres, with her three sons, Almon C., Delos H. and Otis.

REV. SAMUEL BISSELL, educator, Twinsburg. The ancestors of the above were of English descent, and the family trace them to one John Bissell, who left Somersetshire in 1628, landing in Plymouth in the same year, and, in company with others, went overland to Windsor, on the Connecticut River, where he settled, and from him have sprung a numerous family. Here was born Israel Bissell, who was the grandfather of our subject; he entered the Colonial army, and died of camp distemper, at the age of 45; the same fate came to the grandfather on Samuel's mother's side. Israel Bissell had three sons and four daughters, viz.: Israel, Justus and Robert; Eunice, Roxana, Prudence and Anna. Robert had three sons and two daughters, viz.: Samuel, Roswell and David; Laura and Bianca. Samuel was born April 28, 1797, in Middlefield, Mass.; he came West with his parents to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Aurora, now Portage Co., which was at that time on the verge of the "Far West." Here his father settled and raised his family amid the wild scenes of that period. No schools existed here at this time, except those of privation and hard labor. Up to the year 1816, Samuel assisted his father in clearing up their forest home. Having a burning desire for an education, and, in the absence of proper schools, he began a systematic course of study, including the classical, and fitted himself for college, and graduated in Yale in 1823; two years later, in New Preston, Conn., he was licensed to preach, and returned to Aurora, where he engaged in teaching a select school, and, shortly afterward, took charge of a small Congregational Church society at Twinsburg, then in a weak and feeble condition, and ministered to their spiritual wants for about fourteen years; the society, in the meantime, grew and prospered. About this time, he gave up his pastorate and resumed teaching, and established the well-known Twinsburg Institute, a description of which the reader will find in the history of the township in this volume. Since that time, he devoted himself to teaching, having had charge of this institute for fifty-two years, during which time more than 6,000 students of both sexes have been under his instruction; among this number were 200 Indians, from five different tribes, some of whom have surpassed in scholarship any of the white youth in the institution. It may truthfully be said of Mr. Bissell that, in his labors, he has been unselfish in his ends, not too highly esteeming worldly wealth or honors, but has given his life and labors to benefit his fellow-man. Mr. Bissell was twice married—first, to Fannie A. Gaylord, who died leaving no children; his present wife was Amelia C. Sikes, born Nov. 28, 1823, in Summers, Tolland Co., Conn.; her parents were Chauncey and Cynthia (Hancock) Sikes; Chauncey was a son of Abel Sikes, and Cynthia was a daughter of Gibson and Eunice (Green) Hancock, all of South Wilbraham. The children of Chauncey and Cynthia were Amelia C., Henry C., Francis, George M., Ralph F., Julia A. and Elizabeth M. Mrs. Bissell graduated, June 30, 1850, in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Conn., and for

many years has been a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell have one daughter—Fannie A.

H. A. BISSELL, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born March 3, 1847, on the farm where he now lives; his parents were Cephas and Isabel (Crawford) Bissell; his father was born in Middlefield, Mass., June 25, 1800, and was the son of Justus, who was a son of Israel Bissell, who was a native of Connecticut. Cephas came West with his parents to what is now Portage Co. in 1806, and settled in Aurora. Feb. 23, 1829, he was married, by Rev. John Seward, to Isabel Crawford, who was born in Orange Co., N. Y., May 20, 1806, to Solomon and Anna Crawford, whose other children were Alexander and Cadwalder. Solomon was born Feb. 14, 1772, and Anna, his wife, Feb. 24, 1783; they were married March 13, 1800. Cephas Bissell spent the early part of his life in Aurora, and removed to the eastern part of Twinsburg Township in 1832, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 18, 1867; his wife still survives him. Their children were Cephas, born in Aurora April 19, 1830, died Sept. 28, 1873, leaving one son, Freddie; Isabel, who was born in Aurora Sept. 20, 1831, and died Dec. 27, 1833; Anna, born in Twinsburg Dec. 25, 1840, married Nelson Dodge, and died Jan. 30, 1862. Henry A. was married, Dec. 18, to Anna Nichols, born in this township Feb. 25, 1859; she was the daughter of Oscar A. and Ellen (Hutchinson) Nichols; she bore him one son —Roy H., Sept. 22, 1880. Cephas Bissell, the father of our subject, was regarded in the community as an upright man and worthy citizen; he and wife were both members of the Congregational Church. Henry A. is the only child living; he is engaged in farming and dairying, and is doing a good business; his farm consists of 415 acres.

JAMES BROWN, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born Dec. 1, 1806, in Hampden Co., Mass, to James Brown, whose father's name also was James. The mother of our subject was Orvilla Phelps, of Connecticut; his father, being a poor man, he left home at the tender age of 7, and was buffeted about from place to place until he was 11 years of age, when he was bound out until his majority, after which he worked out by the day and month, receiving small compensation for his labor. In his 27th year, he married Emeline Waterman, daughter of Zebedee, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Brown came West in the spring of 1839, to Twinsburg, where he manufactured shoes, which business he had followed to some extent before he came West. In 1841, he purchased the land where he now resides, which then was mostly unimproved. April 14, 1843, his wife died, leaving one daughter—Caroline, now Mrs. John W. Barge, who is a resident of Cleveland. Jan. 10 of the following year, he married Maranda Hanchett, born July 1, 1825, in Yates Co., N. Y., daughter of Seth and Patty Remington Hanchett, who were natives of Connecticut, and removed to Yates Co., N. Y., prior to the war of 1812. To them were born nine children. The family came West to this township in 1833, locating in the southeastern part. Mr. Brown, by his last marriage, has one child only—Almon James, who perpetuates the family name. To James, the grandfather of our subject, were born James, William, Nicholas, Daniel, Thomas, Lewis, Israel, Petsey and Jennie. To James and Orvilla Phelps were born Hannah, Orvilla, James, Roswell and Almon. Almon James was born Feb. 16, 1846, and, on March 5, 1868, married Miss Dunchee, who was born Dec. 18, 1848, to Harrison and Sylphinia (Nye) Dunchee. Almon J. has one son—James H., born Dec. 27, 1877. The farm consists of 300 acres, the result of hard labor and rigid economy.

H. W. CANNON, farmer; P. O. Twinbsurg; born in Blanford Township, Hampden Co., State of Massachusetts, March 5, 1830; was the only child of his parents, Nathan and Elizabeth (Waterman) Cannon, and came West with them to Portage Co. in 1833, and thence to this township in the following year, where his father purchased 80 acres of land on Lots 41 and 42. Upon this place our subject has since resided. His early youth was spent on the farm and attending school, his education, in his later school-days, being received under the guardianship of Rev. Samuel Bissell, of the Twinsburg Institute, where he attended several terms. Since he has grown

to manhood, he has conducted the farm, and has been identified with the interests of the township. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and has repeatedly filled important offices of the township. He has been twice married—first, to Violetta Hamilton, Feb. 1, 1856, daughter of John Hamilton, of Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y.; she died in May, 1862, leaving two children—Clayton and Hattie. Jan. 1, 1869, he married Delia Harmon, born in Aurora, Portage Co., Oct. 23, 1838, daughter of Israel and Maria (Benjamin) Harmon. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon are members of the Congregational Church. They have one child, Julia May. Israel Harmon was born Dec 25, 1808, and died at the age of 72; his wife was born Dec. 24, 1814; to them were born five children. Nathan Cannon was a son of Nathan, of English ancestry; his children were Israel, Sylvester, Tryphenia, Artamissa and Salomi. Zebedee Waterman, the grandfather of our subject on his mother's side, entered the Continental army at the age of 14, and served as teamster. Nathan Cannon died Aug. 17, 1869, and his wife Nov. 20, 1879.

ALBERT CHAPMAN, retired farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born April 12, 1812, in Hampden Co., Mass., being the fifth of a family of nine children of Nathan and Eunice (Parks) Chapman. Nathan was born in Groton, Conn., and was the son of Isaac Chapman, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and to whom were born Elisha, Abner, Nathan, Isaac, Bradford, Susan, Mary and Thankful. To Nathan and Eunice were born Polly, Betsey, Oriel, Albert, Vinson, Norman, Aldin, Carlos and Laura. Albert's father was a first-rate farmer, and raised his sons to become tillers of the soil. Albert, leaving the parental home about the time he became of age, engaged his services by the month, and labored industriously. In 1837, he came West to this State, spending the first year at Kent, Portage Co.; he afterward went to Clay Co., Ind., where he bought 160 acres from the Government, and, shortly after, purchased 40 more. After nearly six years of pioneer labor, he traded his land for 65 acres in this township, where he removed in 1845. Here he has since resided. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Eno, born May 15, 1815, at East Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., daughter of Gaylord and Azubah (Phelps) Eno; her father was born in East Granby, and was a son of David, who was wounded while a soldier in the war of the Revolution; Azubah was a daughter of Azariah, of Welsh descent. Gaylord and Azubah had a family composed of David, Delia, Sarah, Lorenzo, Gaylord, Azubah, Charles, Lydia and Virgil. The worldly result of the labors of Mr. Chapman, assisted by his faithful helpmeet, is 250 acres of land, situated in the northern part of the township, mostly on Lots 5 and 6; they have also valuable property in Cleveland. Since 1868, he has been retired from active business, and resides at the Center. They have two children—Nathan A., who married Grace How, having two children, Jennie G. and Albert C.; Lydia, who married Ed Johnson, and has also two children—Albert E. and Arthur G. Mr. Chapman is a Baptist, and his wife a Methodist.

MRS. MARGARET COCHRANE, farming; P. O. Twinsburg; was born Aug. 14, 1824, in Edinburgh, Scotland, to William and Isabella (Shaw) Baxter; Mr. Baxter was a tanner by trade, having in charge a tannery in Scotland, the proprietor of which became bankrupt, which threw Mr. Baxter out of employment, when he decided to come to America. Mrs. Cochrane emigrated to this country with her parents when she was 9 years of age; the ship was the Royal Blackburn, which was three months in coming across. They came near being wrecked, and at one time were out of provisions. The family located at Ravenna, Portage Co., where he followed his trade two years, and then engaged in farming, which business he followed until his death; his first purchase was 50 acres at Shalersville, for which he paid $4 per acre; he afterward added 64 acres, remaining upon it until removed by death, on Feb. 6, 1874; his wife died suddenly, Aug. 6, 1876; they were members of the Established Church; they had four children—James, in Ravenna; Isabel, now the wife of John Moore, of Kent; Mrs. Cochrane, and David (deceased). June 10, 1845, our subject married David Cochrane, whose name she bears; he was born in Scotland, to John and Mary (Brodie) Cochrane. David came to

this country with his parents when it was new, the family locating on what is now Liberty street, this township. Mr. Cochrane was a farmer, a kind man, and good citizen; he died Nov. 17, 1878, of consumption, having been in poor health for twenty years; the children born to him are ten, viz.: James, Robert, Margaret, Willie, David, Isabella, Mary and Martha (twins), Almina and John. Mrs. Cochrane still remains on the homestead, owning land in Ravenna and in this township, amounting to nearly 300 acres in all.

ELMORE W. CLARK, hotel, Twinsburg; was born April 10, 1816, in Watertown, Conn.; he was one of nine children born to Leverett and Amy (Warner) Clark, their names being Ann, John, William, Burk, Phila, Park B., Mabel, Elmore W. and Leverett. In 1823, Elmore came West with his father, who located on the south side of the square, purchasing 100 acres of land, paying for it at the time of the purchase; when he came, he had $1,000 in money, which was considered a very large amount at that time, its possessor being looked upon as a rich man. At the age of 17, Mr. Clark engaged as clerk to Ethan Alling at this place, remaining with him three years; he afterward spent some time in the South, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, boating the same to New Orleans; next, he went to Willoughby, where he clerked three years, after which, for a period of three years, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Drakesburg, Portage Co.; Oct. 12, 1842, he was married to Arvilla Carver, who was born at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y.; Oct. 6, 1823, to Bernice and Rachel (Collier) Carver. Since 1855, Mr. Clark has been engaged in the hotel business at this place, and is an efficient and popular landlord. Of five children born to him, three are living, viz.: Bela B., Stella (the wife of O. P. Nicholds, of this township) and Etta M. Bela B. was married to Alice Pratt, born in this county to M. D. and Amanda (Hull) Pratt, who were early settlers in Copley Township. Elmore W. was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, serving one term. Bela B. was his successor, which position he yet retains. For many years, Mr. Clark has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Bela B. is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 213, and Summit Chapter, R. A. M., No. 74.

EZRA CLARK, retired farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; son of Ezra and Naomi Williams; was born March 25, 1807, in Saybrook, Middlesex Co., Conn.; his father was a son of Paul, whose father was William, who, with two brothers, came from England and settled in Saybrook. Sarah Wheeler was the wife of Paul, who served in the war of the Revolution; their children were Sarah, Jesse, Asa, Betsey, Irene, Eliza and John (twins), Benjamin and Adah. Bemen, George, Peter and Paul were the offspring of William. To Ezra and Naomi were born Ezra, Gilbert, Fannie, Rufus, Dianah, Mary, Norman and Henry. Ezra came West with his mother and stepfather in 1821; they made the journey with two yoke of oxen, and by one horse, and were thirty days in coming; they located on the Wilcox Tract, Lot No. 10, for which he had traded his land in Connecticut. In September, 1831, Ezra was married to Lucy Webster, who was born in Washington Co., Ohio; she died Feb. 19, 1874, leaving four children, viz.: Celia, Mrs. Seymour S. Fowler, of Franklin Co., Penn.; Clarissa N., Mrs. Edwin Betts, in Hamden, Geauga Co.; Harrison L., same county; Emma M., Mrs. Edgar Betts, Hamden, Geauga Co., Ohio. Mr. Clark was married, Dec. 6, 1874., to Mary C. Wright, who was born March 20, 1821, in Saybrook; she was the daughter of Joseph and Irene (Clark) Dennison; Irene was a daughter of Paul and Sarah (Wheeler) Clark. To Joseph and Irene were born Louisa, Charles, Sylvia and Mary; Joseph died in 1838, and his wife in 1835. Mr. Clark's first purchase of land was in the northern part of the township; this he sold soon after, and made his permanent settlement on Lots 9 and 16; he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a consistent Republican.

ERASTUS DANIELS, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; son of Lemuel C. and Eunice (Young) Daniels; was born in August, 1824, in Middlesex Co., Conn.; he was raised to farming in his early boyhood, which business proved distasteful to him, and he learned the wagon-maker's trade. Of the children born to Lemuel and Eunice Daniels, were Aristar-

chus, Seth, Levi, Amasa, Edmund, Harriet, Rosetta, Esther A. and Euncie. In 1849, Erastus came West, to this township with his brother Levi, purchasing 105 acres of E. Carver, on Lot 14, for which they paid $3,000; for about fifteen years they followed their trade, in connection with farming. Jan. 9, 1860, he married Wealthy Matthews, who came West in 1853; she was born June 26, 1836, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of John Matthews, who was born in January, 1807, in Hamilton Co., Vt.; her father was a son of Joseph, who was born on Cape Cod Aug. 16, 1772, and was a Sea Captain; he died Dec. 6, 1845; his wife was a Hall. The mother of Mrs. Daniels, prior to her marriage was Delulia Thompson; their marriage was solemnized Jan. 1, 1827, and her death occurred Sept. 20, 1840; the Matthews family are of English ancestry; the children born to John and Delulia Matthews were as follows: Louisa, Mary, Martha, Amelia, George, Wealthy, Harriet and Alma. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been born one child--Minnie G.; they are members of the Congregational Church; in politics, he is Republican, yet no politician; his farm, consisting of 105 acres, is situated nearly one mile south of the Center; his brother Levi died in February, 1865, and was unmarried.

S. FREEMAN, physician, Twinsburg. Among the successful practitioners of materia medica in this county who are self-made, and who have justly merited the success gained, is Dr. Freeman, who was born in Painesville Oct. 1, 1830, to Jeduthan and Sally (Edison) Freeman; Jeduthan's father bore the same name as himself, and was of pure English stock; his children were Jesse R., Calvin, Russell, Moody, Jeduthan, Lucy and Keziah; Jeduthan was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a blacksmith by trade, which vocation the Doctor became thoroughly versed in during his minority; having a love for the science of medicine, he began a course of reading while at work at his trade; he took his first course of lectures in the school of homœopathy in Cleveland, and his last in Chicago; he began practice in 1858 in this township, and has since continued, having a large practice.

DR. L. G. GRISTE, physician, Twinsburg. The Griste family descended from John Griste, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who came from England to America in 1720, and settled in Norwich, Conn.; he had three children, among whom was John, Jr., born July 31, 1734, married Delight Lathrop, had the following children: George, Charlotte, John and Eunice. George was born Aug. 14, 1772, and married Lois Bradner; had thirteen children, among whom was John B. Griste, the father of our subject, born Nov. 13, 1811; married Louisa Hale Aug. 31, 1837; was born April 3, 1813. The fruits of this union was two children—Perry O. and Luman G. Obed Hale, the grandfather of L. G., was born in Enfield, Conn., Oct. 29, 1740. His wife was a Mindevell by name, born in Massachusetts May 10, 1741. The Hales are descendents of Sir Matthew Hale, the Jurist. John B. Griste came to Ohio in 1833; was a carpenter by trade, he died Aug. 11, 1867; his wife yet survives him. The Doctor was raised to farming, but, at the age of 19, began reading medicine Aug. 7, 1862. Enlisted in Co. E, 105th O. V. I.; after serving in several hotly-contested battles was wounded in the hand, losing his third finger by gunshot. Was discharged Feb. 24, 1864, on account of disability. In November, 1867, married Zilpha Freeman, born April 6, 1846, in Chagrin Falls; daughter of Jeduthan and Sarah (Edison) Freeman. He was born June 9, 1808, in New York; son of Jeduthan of English stock. Sarah Edison was a daughter of Levi and Clarrisa (Moulton) Edison; he was a son of Levi, born in Tolland Co., Conn. His wife was Mary Blodgett; Levi was in the war of 1812, and the father of seven children. To Levi and Clarissa were born twelve children. In 1869, the Doctor graduated at Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie. Served as Town Clerk six years, when he resigned and attended lectures at the College of Homœopathy at Cleveland. In 1874, began the practice of medicine in Twinsburg, where he has a lucrative practice. Has two children—LeMars and Ethel L.

MRS. LUCIA HAWKINS, farming; is the relict of Joseph A. Hawkins, who was born March 7, 1805, in Litchfield Co., Conn.;

his father was a native of England, and upon his arrival in America, settled in East Windsor, Conn. His children were named Joseph, Hannah and Grant. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, he went out to battle; he died about the year 1817, leaving his wife with seven children, and in straitened circumstances. Joseph came West about the year 1829 to Hudson Township. Dec. 15, 1831, he married Lucia Pond, who was born March 5, 1815, in Winchester, Conn. Preston and Esther (Whedon) Pond, both natives of Connecticut. The family came West in 1818, with their ox team, and her father's first location was on Lot 14, in Twinsburg Township; he was among the first arrivals, there being but about five families in the township at that time. Lucia was one of eight children, viz., Lucia, Harriet, Mary, Sarah, Laura, Julius, Julia and Lewis. Mr. Pond remained in this township but a few years, and then removed to Hudson, where he died about the year 1833. His companion reached the ripe age of 85. He was a good man, upright and conscientious in his dealings, and although not a member of any ecclesiastical order, yet he lived a Christian life. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; they lived in Hudson until 1837, when they moved to the southeastern part of this township, and engaged in farming. In his early life, he served as Captain in the militia, afterward as Colonel. He was the first to introduce the stock of Devonshire cattle in this township. Mr. Hawkins died Aug. 12, 1873, having at the time of his death 400 acres of land. The farm was first settled by Lewis Alling. Mr. Hawkins was a member of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is an active representative. There are two sons—Albert W. and Alfred; A. W. resides on homestead.

CHAUNCEY LANE, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born Aug. 31, 1803, in Middlesex Co., Conn., and was the son of Phillip Lane, who was born in Killingworth Jan. 9, 1766, and was married, November, 1795, to Rebina, who was born Nov. 26, 1770, in the same county. To them were born Luman, Henry and Harry, Lovina, Chauncey, Julius, Abner, Harriet, Nathan and Polly. The parents of the above died in Killingworth Jan. 11, 1851, and June 2, 1850, respectively. Phillip was a son of Joseph, whose father was John, the son of Robert, who emigrated from England about the year 1670. Chauncey remained at home until he passed his majority, when he came West in November, 1828. In February of the following year, he purchased 100 acres of land for $300, on Lot 12. May 31, 1837, he married Phebe Bailey, born Jan, 20, 1811, in Groton, New London Co., Conn., to Asher and Abigail (Smith) Bailey, her father having been born in the same place in December, 1775. He was a son of John, who was one of three brothers, who came from England and settled in Connecticut. Abigail was a daughter of Samuel Smith, who was 16 years of age at the time of the battle of Fort Griswold in Revolutionary times. The Baileys were Congregationalists, and the Smiths Baptists. Mrs. Lane came West to Geauga Co. with her brother in 1836; her parents followed soon after, and settled in Munson, same county. Two children Chauncey P. and Caroline, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lane. C. P. now resides on the farm where he was born Jan. 14, 1844. He married Mary E. Ames, a native of Vermont, and has three children—Carrie, Frank and Eddie, who is now serving as Justice of the Peace. Caroline resides in Minnesota, the wife of Hon. William Fowler. Mr. Lane has a good farm of nearly 100 acres.

ORRIS LEACH, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; son of Daniel and Anna R. (Bissell) Leach; was born Oct. 18, 1818, among the hills of Hampshire Co., Mass. His father was a son of Daniel, Sr., whose sons were Daniel, Ira, Joseph and Isaiah. Anna Bissell was a daughter of Justus, who served in the war of the Revolution. The Bissell family have all descended from one John, who came from Somersetshire, England, to America in 1628. The parents of Orris died when he was in his minority. His father was a farmer, and was also engaged in the milling business. At the age of 23, Orris came West to Aurora, where he engaged at farm labor. April 28, 1850, he married Sallie M. Blair, who was born Aug. 21, 1819, in Aurora; she was a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Taylor) Blair, who were among the early pioneers of that county. Isaac

Blair was a son of Isaac and Bathsheba (Frost) Blair, to whom were born ten children —Matthew, Elijah, Elam and Eli (twins), Isaac, Bohan, Mollie, Julia, Anna and Rebecca. To Isaac and Rebecca Taylor Blair were born Mary A., Milton, Emily, Sallie, Carroll, Jane, Louisa, Emeline and Armilla. Isaac served in the war of 1812. Mr. Leach came to Twinsburg in 1851, and for several years was engaged in trading. He moved to his present home in 1870, and has over 160 acres of land where he resides; he also owns 65 acres in Michigan. Mrs. Leach was for twenty-three years a teacher, and taught eleven years in one place. Their children are —Addie, Mrs. L. Hawkins; Bride, Mrs F. L. Haggett; and Manly.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, cheese manufacturer, Twinsburg; son of Henry and Nancy (Lacore) Livingston; was born April 26, 1830, in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. His father was a son of Henry Livingston, Sr., who was born in Armagh on the Emerald Isle. Nathaniel was the father of Nancy, he had born to him Nancy, Margaret, Luke, Cleantha, Champion and Jerusha. Henry, the father of our subject, was born about the year 1786, in Ireland, and emigrated to New York in the early part of the present century. He was an Irishman, born of a highly respected family who were among the intelligent class, ranking high in social position. He was identified prominently with the interests both of a local and general character. As a Freemason he ranked high, having advanced from the Blue Lodge to the orders of Knighthood. To him were born seven children, viz., Margaret, Sarah, Henry, J. A., John W., Jane and William. The family came West to Cleveland Sept. 10, 1837, where the father died soon after. At the age of 16, Henry learned the shoemaker's trade at this place. Dec. 25, 1850, he was married to Laura Done, born in this township May 23, 1832, and the daughter of A. B. and Maria Done, who were from Connecticut, and came West about 1826. Aug. 29, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, 177th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Upon his return home, he resumed his former occupation. About the year 1868, he engaged in the manufacture of cheese at this place. He has but one child—Ella M., who is now the wife of George L. Fuller, of this township. Two others died—Russell H., at 17; and Laura A., 2 years of age. Mr. L. is a member of Summit Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 213, and Summit Chapter, R. A. M., No. 74. He is in politics a Democrat.

J. W. McINTOSH, retired farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; is one of the early settlers on Liberty street; he was born Feb. 4, 1805, in Trumbull Co., this State; son of Pascal and Abi (Clark) McIntosh. He was a son of Ebenezer, whose birth place was Scotland, and emigrated to the Eastern States prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he was an active participant. To him were born Betsey, Pascal, Moses, John and Daniel. Ebenezer's wife was a Marvel prior to her marriage. Pascal was born in New Hampshire, received a collegiate education at Yale, and was a man of superior ability. He came West about the year 1799; first to the mouth of Chagrin River, where he lived about two years; then moved to Mantua, where he kept bachelor's hall for some time. Abi was a daughter of Ephraim, whose children were Isaac, Ephraim, Acenath, Rachel, Abi, Polly, Hannah, Pascal. The father of the above died in Mantua Township; for many years he has been a substantial member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His superior education made him a useful member of the society in which he lived, and of which he was ever a loved and honored member. John W. left home at 22, and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked for several years. At the age of 24, he married Olive Ferris, who was born March 11, 1814, in Suffield, Portage Co., to Granderson and Mary (Card) Ferris. Her mother was born in Portage Co., and her father in Virginia; he was a son of John, who married Jerusha Lockwood. Mary Card was a daughter of Silas Card. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh came to this township in September, 1831. He built his cabin about forty rods south of his present residence, "all woods" at this time, and game very abundant; he killed, one afternoon, three deer and two turkeys. They had several children, all of whom are deceased; but two lived to be grown, viz., Mary, who married David Riley, and died

leaving two children—Randolph and Mary. Alexander, who died at the age of 19, was a young man of much promise. He was a student under James A. Garfield at Hiram, and before his death prophesied that Garfield would be President.

A. L. NELSON, merchant, Twinsburg; only son of Salmon C. and Mary (Thompson) Nelson, was born Dec. 8, 1827, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. Salmon was born June 11, 1804, in Washington Co., and was the son of Moses, whose father was John Nelson. Moses Nelson married Chloe Carver, who bore him Salmon, Mary, Silas, Fannie, Harley, Daniel, Almira and Eliza J. Mary Thompson, the mother of A. L., was born Nov. 2, 1807, in North Granville, N. Y., to James and Catharine (Kelleyham) Thompson. Her father was born in England, her mother in Ireland. They died when she was quite young, hence she knew but little concerning their history or origin. Mrs. Nelson was married to Salmon C. Dec. 30, 1826. They came West in 1833, locating in this township and engaged in farming, remaining until he was removed by death, April 7, 1866. He was a man highly respected in the community, and possessed kind and generous impulses. She still survives him. A. L. was married, June 12, 1853, to Belvia A. Smith, a native of the Empire State, daughter of George B. Smith, who married Clara Everest. In 1853, Mr. Nelson engaged in business at this place, and has since continued. He is a successful and reliable business man. He was for several years Postmaster. He keeps a general store, composed of such things as are required in the farming community. Although not a member of any church society, he is not unkindly disposed toward any ecclesiastical order, and in bestowing charity where it is needed, he is not found wanting.

JUNIA NORTH, retired, Twinsburg; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., April 30, 1796. He was the son of Junia and grandson of Noah North, whose ancestors came from Farmington, England. Noah North's wife, whose maiden name was Looms, bore him three sons and two daughters. To the father of our subject were born Roxania, Tryphenia, Ariel, Ruba, Willard, Sabrina, Junia, Lura, Lorain, and Frederick and Philomelia (twins). Mr. North who was raised a farmer, came West in the spring of 1823, and lived in Braceville the first year; the year following he purchased with $1,500 100 acres on Lot 24, in this township. April, 1824, he married Lovina Meriam, who taught the first school in the township. She came West with her uncle, who settled in Hudson as early as 1802. Mr. North remained on his farm from the time of his marriage until about the year 1862. His wife died leaving seven children. Mr. North's present wife was Mrs. Mary Knapp, whose maiden name was Wolcott. His home and church, to which he was greatly devoted, are at the Center. For sixty-five years he has been a member and one of the pillars of the Regular Baptist Church, and was one of the six who formed the church body at the time of its organization in the township, and has filled the office of Deacon for many years. Far advanced in years, he is nevertheless remarkably well preserved, and, like a shock of grain fully ripe and fit for its master's use, he stands ready awaiting His call.

HORACE NORTON, retired farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; youngest son of Aaron Norton, was born June 10, 1808, in Otsego Co., N. Y. His father was born July 3, 1751, in Killingsworth, Conn., and served as a soldier in the Revolution. He was twice married—first to Eunice Rutty, and moved to Pittsfield, Mass.; thence to New York, where he married Lydia Hutchinson. He has ten children, viz., Uriah, Selden, Eber, Lebbeus, Simon, Joseph (by the first marriage); Lydia, Sawyer, William A. and Horace (by last marriage). The parents of Horace died suddenly of an epidemic disease, and were buried in one grave. Horace came West to Aurora, Portage Co., in the year 1814, with his brother Selden, with whom he lived for several years. When a lad of 8 years, he was sent to mill with oxen and cart to Northampton, seventeen miles distant, which journey occupied three days; the first day he reached the mill, sleeping on his sacks; the following day he had his grist ground, and started home in the afternoon; night coming on he sought lodging of George Powers, and, in the absence of money, proffered

a portion of his grist, which was not required nor taken; on the following day he reached home. His early life was spent in the woods battling with the monarchs of the forest. For several years he took jobs of clearing, and, at the age of 21, he in one year, chopped 25 acres ready for logging, and cleared 10 acres ready for wheat. May 14, 1833, he married Miranda Fisk, who was born April 13, 1816, at Batavia, N. Y., to Benjamin and Beulah (Lamberton) Fisk. Her father was born in York State Dec. 22, 1787, and her mother in the same State Aug. 22, 1794. He was a son of Benjamin, who served in the war of 1812, and was sent to Canada as a spy and was poisoned by eating food given him by a woman. The Fisk family came West to Chester, Geauga Co., in 1818. Benjamin Fisk died October, 1872, his wife Jan. 18, 1868. To them were born Meranda, Tryphena, Orin, Sophrona, James, Benjamin and Horace. Mr. Norton purchased land in Geauga Co. before his marriage, and sold it soon after; then he purchased 123 acres upon which he lived nine years. In 1842, he removed to this township, where he has since lived. He now has 118 acres of land. Of a family of ten children, he alone is living. The others died at the average age of 70 years. None of the boys were ever intoxicated or went to law; all were hard-working and industrious men, honest and upright in their dealings. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children are Paulina, who married J. M. Baker, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Cordelia, Mrs. C. Baldwin; Newton, in Michigan, and Mrs. Samuel Crankshaw.

S. F. OVIATT, farmer; P. O. Hudson; born Nov. 27, 1827, in Hudson Township; was the son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Kellogg) Oviatt; his father's name was Benjamin, who married a Carter, and by her had the following children, viz., Luman, Heman, Benjamin, Salmon, Nathaniel, Hulda, Olive, Mary and Betsey. She was captured by the Indians at the age of 12, remaining a captive fourteen months, when she was ransomed by the British. Her father was an early settler in Connecticut; in his absence to the settlement for provisions, the Indians came, massacred the mother, a son 17 years of age, and infant, burned the cabin and took Miss Carter, a sister and her little brother, 5 years of age, with them, whom the tribe adopted and he ever after remained with them. The Oviatts are said to be of Scotch descent. Benjamin, the father of Salmon F., was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., February, 1779, and emigrated West in 1799, to what is now Hudson Township, locating on the land his father had previously purchased. He married Rhoda Kellogg, who was a daughter of Bradford Kellogg, whose wife was a Thompson, to whom were born Alonzo, Alfred, Rena, Luna, Alvira, Rhoda and Polly. To Benjamin and wife were born eleven children, of those who grew to be adults were Elizabeth, Olive, Hanford, Julia, Silas, Salmon F., Martha and Mary. Benjamin, the father of the above, died in 1849, aged 69, having at the time of his death about 700 acres of land. He was for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and took an active part in religious matters. May 9, 1849, Salmon F. married Margaret Cameron, who was born in Stark Co. Jan. 31, 1831, to Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Andrews) Cameron, to whom were born six sons and three daughters. Since Mr. Oviatt's marriage, he has resided in the southeastern part of the township, where he has been prosperous and happy. He has no children. His land consists of 575 acres.

JOEL R. PARMELEE, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg. The Parmelee family originated from three brothers, who came from England to America prior to the Revolution. The family settled in North Killingworth, Conn., one of whom was killed in King Phillip's war. The subject of these lines was born in Fairmont, N. H., July 14, 1815; son of William Parmelee, whose wife's maiden name was Fannie Rice. William was a son of Daniel, who was a son of Lemuel, who was born in 1700, in Killingworth, Conn. To William Parmelee was born thirteen children. Those who grew up were Lucius, Mary, Fannie, Joel R., Samuel N., Harriet, Daniel S., Emily and Edward (twins). William Parmelee came West in 1828, located in this township, and cleared up his farm; remained in the township until his death; he was a good citizen; a

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Deacon in the Congregational Church for several years. Joel R. received a liberal education, fitted for college, taught school some, but finally settled down to agricultural pursuits. Aug. 24, 1844, married Harriet A. Holt, Dec. 7, 1815, in Chester, Conn.; daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Southworth) Holt. The Holt family emigrated from England to America; descended from one William Holt, born 1610; removed to Wallingworth, Conn., in 1675. Had seven children born to him, among whom was Nathan, who was wounded in King Philip's war; he married Rebecca Bebee; by her had three children; his son Nathan married Phebe Tomlin; had four children. His son William married Sarah Way, and had seventeen children. Sir John Holt was a Baronet. Joseph Holt was born in September, 1769; he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Benjamin Holt was born Dec. 22, 1766, his wife Julia July 2, 1764. Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee have four children—Howard R., now a minister in Edinburg, Portage Co.; Mary E., now the wife of Amizi Wilson; Harriet F., who is now a missionary to Kiyata, Japan; William B., a student in college. Mr. Parmelee and all his family are members of the Congregational Church—he for fifty years.

GARDINER PARMELEE, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; born April 2, 1827, in this township; is the eldest child of Zeno and Juliet (Post) Parmelee. His father was born Jan. 21, 1801, in Killingworth, Conn. He was but a small lad when his father died, and, at the age of 7, went to live with one Mr. Wilcox, remaining seven years, when he began learning the blacksmith's trade with him, and, on completing it, he walked from his native State to this township, where he established a business in a log shop at the Center as early as 1822 or 1823. He was married to Juliet Post, daughter of Joshua and Mollie (Dee) Post, who was born Aug. 29, 1806, in Westbrook, Conn. She was the daughter of Joshua and Mollie (Dee) Post. To them were born five children, viz., Gardiner, Mary, Henry and Juliet. He died in April, 1862; she also is deceased. Both were members of the Congregational Church. Gardiner learned the blacksmith's trade with his father; after attaining his majority, he conducted the business for his own benefit for a few years. Nov. 9, 1848, he married Rhoda Roach, who was born Dec. 10, 1829, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. She was the daughter of James Roach, whose wife was Mary Nelson. February, 1862, Mr. Parmelee purchased 100 acres a little west of the Center, which place has since been his constant residence. On the farm is an excellent stone quarry, which is a considerable source of revenue to its owner. He has three daughters, viz., Mary, who married F. Dolaishe, residents of Put-In-Bay; Jose B. at home; and Chloe O., now Mrs. Charles Riley, of this township. He is not a member of any church, but favors religion and practices morality.

PHILO POST, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born June 29, 1817, in Saybrook, Conn., to Joshua and Mollie (Dee) Post. His grandfather's name was also Joshua Post. The father of Mollie Dee was Marcus. To Joshua and Mollie (Dee) Post were born thirteen children, viz., Joshua, Polly, Deborah, Emily, Dianah, Jerusha, Mercy, Belinda, Sallie, Hettie A., Hannah, Juliet and Philo. Philo came to this county with his parents when 4 years of age; the family located in the southern part of the township, near Brandywine, upon land which his father purchased before leaving Connecticut. Joshua died about two years after his arrival. When 14 years of age, Philo moved to Liberty street, this township, with his mother, who purchased 50 acres. With her he lived until his union with Miss Luna Carpenter, which event took place Jan. 1, 1850. She was born Aug. 7, 1828, in Boston Township, and was the daughter of Aaron and Tirzah (Drake) Carpenter, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and were among the early settlers of Boston Township. To them were born a family of children whose names were Melinda, Luna, Martha, Mary, Cynthia, Maria, Elijah, Cornelius B., George, Comfort, Elijah. Aaron Carpenter was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Class-leader of the same. He was a just and upright man, and worthy citizen. The political status of both sides of the families have been Whigs, and more recently Republicans. Since Mr. and Mrs.

Post have been married, they have resided on the farm where he first located. He has been an industrious man, and has been successful in accumulating a good share of this world's goods—having 200 acres of land, which is adorned by excellent farm and house buildings. Of six children born him, those living are: Emma V., now the wife of L. Bennett; Stella L., Harry E. and Rosa M. Willie died when 15 months old, and William at 5 years of age.

MOSES N. ROACH, mechanic and farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; was born Oct. 16, 1832, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., to James and Mary (Nelson) Roach. His ancestors came from Ireland. The Roach family came West in 1836, locating in this township on Lot No. 1. When Mr. Roach arrived here, he had but $5 in money. He was a carpenter and joiner, and worked at his trade, earning enough to pay for his land, which was unimproved. He worked at his trade during the day, came home, and by night cut down trees, which the boys would trim up the next day; this was continued until the land was cleared. For nearly a score of years he worked at his trade, and spent the remainder of his life on the farm. He died in February, 1876; he was an upright man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To him were born Gilbert, now in Cleveland; Chloe C., Mrs. Horatio Bartlett, in East Cleveland; Rhoda, the wife of Gardiner Parmelee; Moses N. and Martin V. B. At the age of 16, Moses left home and learned the blacksmith's trade. June 11, 1853, he married Minerva Beldin, daughter of Erastus and Betsey (Armstead) Beldin, to whom were born seven children. Since Mr. Roach was married, he has been engaged at his trade and at farming, and, with the exception of three years spent in Hudson Township, he has been a resident of this. He rents 180 acres of land in the west part of the township, and carries on his shop at the Center. He has two children—Albert E. and Alonzo N. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is much interested in the Sunday-school cause; is a Superintendent thereof, and an excellent mechanic. He is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of Summit Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and Summit Chapter, R. A. M.

OLIVER RONIGER, farmer; P. O. Twinsburg; he was born June 10, 1807, in Eri, Switzerland; his parents were Mecher and Frances (Miller) Roniger, to whom were born seven children—two sons and five daughters. Oliver was bereft of his father when 2½ years old; remained with his mother until a lad of 14, when he began to provide for himself. When 21, he went to learn the stone-mason's trade, at which he worked four years, learning the plasterer's art and the laying of brick as well. To better his condition, he set sail for America in November, 1832, coming on direct from New York to this township; arriving here, his worldly possessions amounted to a haversack of old clothes and 75 cents in money, which he afterward loaned to an acquaintance to purchase necessaries for his family. When Mr. Roniger came, he was not familiar with the English language, which was taken advantage of, at times, by unprincipled men, who endeavored to profit by his native honesty and unsuspecting manner. Two years afterward, by diligence and economy, he purchased 35 acres in the southeast part of the township. In November, same year, he married Jane Burroughs, born April 1, 1812, in Mifflin Township, Mifflin Co., Penn.; her parents were John and Sarah (Durst) Burroughs, who emigrated to Palmyra, in Portage Co., when she was about 15 years of age. Since the location of Mr. Bolinger in this township, he has been a constant resident and worthy citizen; he has been industrious and prosperous, having acquired 175 acres of land. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 213, A., F. & A. M.; has no children, but adopted a son, Morris Dunn, at 2 years of age, who now bears their name; he was born in Boston Township, Oct. 22, 1846, son of John and Martha (Reed) Dunn. Morris married Mary Sabin, born in Ravenna; they have five children—Minnie, Martha, Millie F., Elsie M. and Oliver.

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